

# HERITAGE<sup>®</sup>

WORLD COIN AUCTION  
JANUARY 14-16, 2014 | NEW YORK

SELECTIONS FROM THE  
ERIC P. NEWMAN COLLECTION PART III







Items being sold are from the extensive collection of Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (a Missouri not-for-profit corporation) and have been assembled over a period of 90 years. Proceeds of the sale of all items will be used exclusively for supplementing the Society's museum operations and scholarly research efforts and for the benefit of other not-for-profit institutions selected by Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society for public purposes.

#### Cover Coin Lot Key

##### Front Cover Lots:

30270, 30047, 30226,  
30233, 30119, 30249,  
30180, 30301, 30237,  
30261

##### Back Cover Lots:

30010, 30044, 30053,  
30158, 30211, 30264,  
30292, 30306, 30109,  
30155, 30208, 30062

##### Inside Front Cover Lot:

30072

##### Inside Back Cover Lot:

30092

Cover Background: Adapted from the Medal of the American Numismatic Society celebrating Eric P. Newman's 100th Birthday in 2011 (Design by Amy Kann).



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World Coin Auction #3029

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LOT NO.	AMOUNT

LOT NO.	AMOUNT



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Heritage Signature® Auction #3029

# World Coins

## *Selections From the Eric P. Newman Collection Part III*

January 14-16, 2014 | New York

### Signature® Floor Sessions 1-2

(Floor, Telephone, HERITAGE Live!®, Internet, Fax, and Mail)

Heritage Auctions, New York • 15th Floor  
445 Park Avenue • New York, NY 10022

#### Session 1 - PLATINUM NIGHT

Tuesday, January 14 • 6:00 PM ET • Lots 30001 – 30317

#### Session 2

Wednesday, January 15 • 1:00 PM ET • Lots 30318 – 31097

### Signature® Internet Session 3

(HERITAGE Live!®, Internet, Fax, & Mail only Session)

#### Session 3

Thursday, January 16 • 1:00 PM CT • Lots 31098–31910

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30249





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Consignment Directors: Cris Bierrenbach, Warren Tucker, David Michaels, Matt Orsini  
Cataloged by: Cris Bierrenbach, Warren Tucker, David Michaels, Matt Orsini,  
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Dear Bidder:

Welcome to this special catalog of selections from The Eric P. Newman Collection of World Coins Part III of the series of EPNNES auctions. Items being sold are from the extensive collection of Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (a Missouri not-for-profit corporation) and have been assembled over a period of 90 years. Proceeds of the sale of all items will be used exclusively for supplementing the Society's museum operations and scholarly numismatic research efforts and for the benefit of other not-for-profit institutions selected by Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society for public purposes.

Our Newman Week in New York was a tremendous success, with many rarities from Eric P. Newman's remarkable United States type coins breaking auction records. The highlight of the November 15 Platinum Night, the finest known surviving example of a 1796 quarter, sold for over 1.5 million dollars.

In the pages that follow, you will find treasures of Latin America from Tierra del Fuego to the Rio Grande. The 1751 Ferdinand VI Escudo from Guatemala is the finer of only two known. From the Old World, there are historic German pieces from Anhalt-Dessau to Würzburg, with dozens of States represented. A particular highlight is the 1674 Emden 2 Taler with its spectacular city view. A number of superb Swedish silver issues are included as well. Be sure to see the 1599 Carl IX Daler Regency Issue. Mr. Newman held numerous Italian coins, especially from the Papal States and Venice, among which you will find iconic imagery including St. Peter casting his net into the sea. The canal views and depictions of St. Mark represented as a winged, crowned, and haloed lion are not to be missed. The collection from the British Isles ranges from amazing hammered issues, such as the Henry VI Angel to milled coinage of the Victorian era. From the Principality of Transylvania, the collection features an impressive group of gold ducats spanning three centuries. It doesn't stop there: the EPNNES collection features rarities from dozens of other countries, as the following pages will reveal.

Please visit our offices during 2014 NYINC week, January 7-14, and view the 1910 marvels being offered in the Eric P. Newman Collection Part III. We are located at 445 Park Avenue (at 57th Street), just a few blocks from the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. We hope you can share in our first World Coin Platinum Night session, featuring 317 of the top lots in the Newman collection, on January 14. The Signature session follows on the 15th, and the Internet session on the 16th. The presentation of Eric P. Newman's world coins will continue in February with dedicated online events that will include another 1600 selections from his numismatic cabinet.

If you cannot join us in person in New York, we hope you will participate in this historic event on Heritage Live!, at HA.com, by telephone, or via fax.

Best of luck with your bidding!



Cristiano Bierrenbach  
Executive Vice President



Jim Halperin  
Co-Chairman of the Board



# *Around the World in 102 Years:*

## *From Afghanistan to Zanzibar*

Eric P. Newman began traveling at an early age with his family and has never stopped. During their 74 years of marriage, Eric and Evelyn Newman have literally been from Afghanistan to Zanzibar. The couple has visited, and sometimes revisited, more than 150 countries. Their first journey together took place in December of 1939. While on their honeymoon cruise, they witnessed the culmination of the first active battle of World War II: the scuttling of the German battleship Graf Spee in Montevideo's harbor.

Eric's habit of keeping meticulous records extends beyond his numismatic transactions and research to documenting his worldwide journeys with Evelyn. A small sampling of their international travel file folders reveals the following titles:



1947: Peru; 1956: England, Egypt, Ethiopia, Uganda, Belgian Congo, Rwanda, Kenya, Zanzibar; 1963: Moscow, Mongolia, Siberia, Tokyo, Hawaii; 1965: Central, East and South Africa via Land Rover; 1967: Germany, East Germany, Hungary, Russia, Romania, Poland, Denmark, Norway; 1974: Pakistan, Afghanistan, Ireland; 1978-9: Antarctica, Easter Island; 1985: India; 1987: Ecuador, Galapagos, Jamaica; 1995: England—QE2 and Concorde; 1999: Vietnam, Laos; 2003: Cuba.

Eric and Evelyn's love of travel off the beaten path led to numerous adventures. They fondly (yes, fondly!) recall sleeping on top of a dining room table at an airport in India as they waited for the fog to lift in Nepal, their next destination. Later, during the Cold War, the two were shadowed while on a visit to Moscow. On one of at least eight trips to Africa, the Newmans were detained when soldiers commandeered their Land Rover for military use. It was later returned, as promised.

Many of their voyages included the acquisition of numismatic items. After a harrowing automobile journey through the Khyber Pass where tribesmen "greeted" them with gunfire, they reached Afghanistan. Eric's inquiries about coins led to a foray through a maze of alleyways to a shopkeeper near Chicken Street in Kabul. The merchant had a large sack of copper coins, perhaps 5000 pieces, and emptied them out pile by pile, onto his mattress; for eight cents each, Eric had his pick. Among these were some unknown pre-Kushan items. On a trip to New Guinea, they were invited to attend a wedding ceremony. There they exchanged paper money for coins on a blanket next to the dowry pigs. It was a win-win situation for all. The groom's family was pleased because they didn't have to tote the weighty coins back to their village; Eric was happy to acquire new material for his collection.

Not surprisingly, Eric's world coins also range from Afghanistan (1925 1/2 Amani) to Zanzibar (1908 Ali Bin Hamud Cent), and encompass nearly everything in between. If studied, all provide a glimpse into a particular place and time. One stellar example from Italy is the 1684 Marcantonio Giustinian gold Osella



of 4 Zecchini. Its unique reverse is as breathtaking as the iconic city it portrays: Venice. The viewer sees the Piazza San Marco, the Palace of the Doges, St. Mark's Cathedral and, of course, the Grand Canal. The undated Basel City gold 2 Ducats (1680-1700) is noteworthy for depicting an elevated view of the Swiss city, with a bridge spanning the Rhine, boats sailing downriver, and multiple spires aglow on the gold surface of the coin. The 1674 Emden Leopold I City 2 Taler is a masterpiece in silver. Remarkably, the foreground shows horses prancing on a small area of land. Ships under sail are seen rocking in the waves of the outer harbor. One boat enters the calm waters of the protected inner harbor; the charming city is seen behind its sea wall, and freewheeling birds circle above. These three city view coins, and others like them, transport the viewer to a precise spot on the globe. Today, captured with a smartphone, these scenes might have a rather ephemeral existence, but here, they are memorialized for eternity.

We would like to express our appreciation to the following:

Heritage cataloguers: Cristiano Bierrenbach, Matt Orsini, Sam Spiegel, Mike Peplinski, and Warren Tucker

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Long-time Newman Money Museum curator: Tom Serfass

We would also like to thank Ute Wartenburg Kagan and the American Numismatic Society for permission to reprint Eric P. Newman's article "American Circulation of English and Bungtown Halfpence" that appears directly after the auction lot descriptions.

Maureen and Stuart Levine

Catalog Editors

November 2013

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*Eric and Evelyn visiting the Sepilok Orangutan Sanctuary, Malaysia, 1969*



*Eric in Pakistan, 1974*

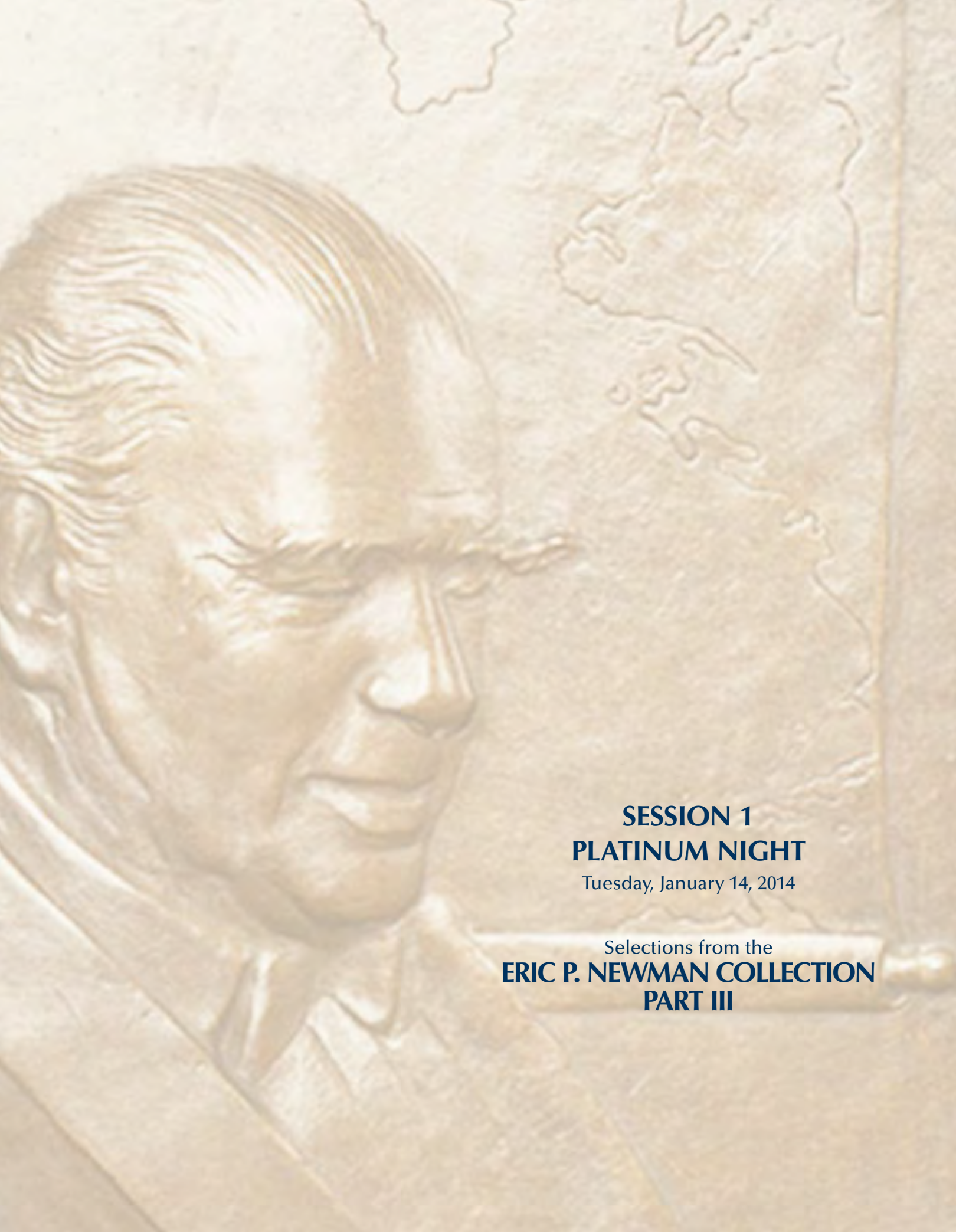




*Eric P. Newman continues numismatic research and writing. He and Evelyn are shown with one of their atlases and their well-traveled suitcase covered in destination decals*







**SESSION 1**  
**PLATINUM NIGHT**

Tuesday, January 14, 2014

Selections from the  
**ERIC P. NEWMAN COLLECTION**  
**PART III**









### 1832/1 Republic 8 Escudos Radiant Face of the Sun

**30001** La Rioja. Republic gold 8 Escudos 1832/1 RA-P, KM21, MS62 NGC. While encountered from time to time with evidence of circulation or significant impairment, unqualified Uncirculated examples of this type are truly scarce with demand that easily outpaces the supply. The current specimen maintains full, thick luster; soft reddish highlights at the obverse borders add to the character. The strike, a frequent concern for this issue, is better than most, with the arms on the reverse being just short of fully crisp. While several light ticks are apparent, most notably outside the sun's rays at 11:00 on the obverse and above the date on the reverse, neither instance overwhelms the eye. A classic issue and a coin that epitomizes South American gold during its period of fledgling republics.

**Estimate: \$8,000-\$12,000**

## ARGENTINA





## AUSTRIA



### 1529 Ferdinand I Klippe Ducat Historically Significant Siege of Vienna Issue

**30002** Ferdinand I gold Siege of Vienna Klippe Ducat 1529, Vienna mint, Fr-22, XF Details (Tooled) NGC. A very scarce example of gold siege issues, this example displays an above-average strike for the type with light circulation on an unbent flan. The tooling referred to by NGC is evident throughout the fields on both sides. These ducats were issued during the Ottoman Siege of Vienna from September through October of 1529. The illness and lack of supplies in the Ottoman camp caused them to risk an all-out assault on October 12th, but they were beaten back by the city's defenders. This siege halted Ottoman expansion into Central Europe, forcing them to focus their expansion into the Mediterranean, culminating decades later in the Siege of Malta.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$4,500**



### 1619 Leopold Ducat Among the Finest Known

**30003** Archduke Leopold gold Ducat ND (1619)-CO, Hall mint, KM246, Fr-186, UNC Details (Surface Hairlines) NGC. A ducat of great rarity, this example is the finest we could find in our research. The surfaces have very unfortunately been scratched throughout the fields. Without a glass, the scratches appear almost as die-polishing lines. This ducat was issued upon Leopold's inheritance of Further Austria and the Tirol after the death of Archduke Maximilian. This great rarity will demand a strong bid.

**Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000**







**Ferdinand Charles 2 Ducats  
A Special Opportunity to  
Acquire an Austrian Rarity**

**30004** Ferdinand Charles gold 2 Ducats ND (1632-62), Hall mint, KM789, Fr-242, AU Details (Mount Removed) NGC. Ornately engraved with the obverse detailing a portrait of long-haired Ferdinand Charles in formal garment with the Order of the Golden Fleece around his neck. On the reverse sits a Tyrolean eagle. Labeled “excessively rare” on Newman’s envelope and apparently accurate still, as a search yields no other recently sold examples. The present piece, certainly used as an ornamental decoration in the past, was cleaned at one time with muted luster as a result and a delicate reddish tone residing around the protected areas. Despite the obvious imperfections, all the crucial detail remains pleasingly sharp, and for the seeker of absolute rarity, this qualifying example would certainly be an admirable and important collection addition.

**Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000**







### 1647 Ferdinand III 2 Ducats Seldom Found in Such Condition

**30005** Ferdinand III gold 2 Ducats 1647, Graz mint, Fr-206, MS62 NGC. Obv. Emperor standing, facing, holding orb and scepter. Rev. Crowned arms with date above. Shimmering luster with no flaws worthy of concern. Very rare in this Choice condition. Ferdinand III was born in Graz. He was the Holy Roman Emperor during a large part of the Thirty Years' War, and with the great help of his envoy Maximilian von und zu Trauttmansdorff, successfully brought the conflict to a conclusion.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000**



### 1683 Leopold I Ducat

**30006** Leopold I (the Hogmouth) gold Ducat 1683, Vienna mint, KM1325, Fr-276, AU58 NGC. Obv. Laureate and armored bust right. Rev. Crowned double-headed Imperial eagle with divided date above (16-83). Well struck with light marks, a slightly wavy flan, and some remaining luster. Leopold I was a Holy Roman Emperor who was nicknamed "the Hogmouth" because of the large, protruding, lower jaw pictured on many early Austrian coins. In truth, this was an exaggeration, though he still has a very distinct portrait.

**Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000**







### 1747 Maria Theresa Ducat Medallic and Prooflike

**30007** Maria Theresa gold Medallic Ducat ND (1747)-I.L.OE, Erlanger- 2281, MS63 NGC. By Johann Leonhard Oexlein. Obv. Maria Theresa facing right. Rev. The archdukes Joseph and Karl sharing a grasp of friendship with the Habsburg-Lorraine coat of arms between and a crowned imperial eagle above. An impressively produced medallic issue with fully prooflike fields and a high relief design that puts Maria Theresa in near sculptural relief on the obverse. A piece that should fit perfectly into a collection of illustrative coinage.

**Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000**



### Maria Theresa Ducat Unpublished and Highly Desirable

**30008** Maria Theresa gold Ducat ND (1753-54), Vienna mint, KM-unlisted, Fr-418var., MS61 NGC. A rare dual-busted ducat depicting the busts of the imperial couple, Maria Theresa and Franz I, on both sides. While technically fitting the classifications of Fr-418, the legends on this type are entirely different than the plated specimen in Friedberg, and thus, it's appropriate to label it a variant. Upon searching, the only other match we were able to find was an example, from the same dies, that realized 3,200 euros in a 2007 Kunker auction (Auction 122, Lot 2464). That specimen, much like the present, showed no signs of actual circulation, but had numerous planchet striations (as struck) that remained in the central motifs. Given the apparent rarity, and the usual design composition. Intense interest would be unexpected.

**Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000**





## SALZBURG



### 1560-86 Salzburg 4 Ducats Seldom Seen Rarity

**30009** Salzburg. Johann Jakob Khuen von Belasi gold 4 Ducats ND (1560-86), Fr-630, Probszt-459, AU58 NGC. Obv. Three shields. Rev. Two Saints seated, facing each other. An exceedingly rare issue. Coins produced in the sixteenth century are typically crude in both engraving and striking. Considering these shortcomings, this example is an exceptional product from these rather basic production methods. The rarity is unquestioned, as we can find no records of this type. Salzburg, like many other European cities, was a Bishopric from the Middle Ages through the early 1800's. The Bishops' rule was quite firm in Salzburg, and in 1731 the Protestants were ordered to recant their non-Catholic beliefs or be banished from the city.

**Estimate: \$20,000-\$25,000**







LOT 30010











### 1612 Salzburg 14 Ducats Extraordinary Multiple Ducat Masterpiece

**30010 Salzburg. Markus Sittikus Graf von Hohenems gold 14 Ducats 1612**, KM-unlisted, Fr-700 (listed only as Rare), Probszt-unlisted, AU58 NGC. Obv. Leftward facing bust in clerical garment. Rev. Oval arms below legate's hat with St. Rupert and St. Vergilius facing at sides. A massive multi-ducat issue that, despite the certain complications of production, was made to a master's specifications. While being bold, the engraving maintains delicacy, and the strike rises to virtual completeness. Diagonal reeding adds a nice touch to the overall feel. The surfaces show even handling in the form of minor ticks throughout, and point to this piece, albeit for a short period, filling a commercial role. One hint to this fact lies in the tiny etching of "XIIII" just before the reverse legends, a certain quick-identifier of this, even at the time, very rare denomination.

This coin is a complete enigma; it's a type that seems to have avoided numismatic plating for at least a half century. Further adding to the mystery, while smaller ducats of similarity (same legends and design composition) are shown to exist, the lone plated examples we have been able to locate are of the 4 Ducat size. These show Markus Sittikus on the obverse facing right, instead of the more stylized leftward facing portrait on the current example. Given the absent notation of this major design difference in previous catalogs, we must question if the present example has ever been numismatically classified. Whatever the case, we don't hesitate to call the current offering "once in a lifetime," as this unique, or nearly so, gold coin is certain to land in a cabinet of the highest sophistication.

*In 1612, Markus Sittikus Graf von Hohenems (born in 1574) was elected Archbishop of Salzburg after his cousin, Wolf Dietrich Raitenaus, was deposed. Wolf Dietrich was thereafter imprisoned in the Hohensalzburg Fortrees. Sittikus died in 1619; his primary legacy consists of the numerous Baroque architectural projects that helped shape the feel and style of the city.*

**Estimate: \$50,000-\$75,000**







### 1709-27 Salzburg 5 Ducats Medallic and Artistic Rarity

**30011** Salzburg. Franz Anton von Harrach Medallic gold 5 Ducats ND (1709-27), Forster-856, Slg. Dolenz-310, 17.5g, 30mm, plain edge, MS61 NGC. Obv. Draped bust of Franz Anton right with small star below (this star is the engraver's mark for Philipp Heinrich Muller of Augsburg). Rev. Hand of God holding the reins of a jumping horse. Superbly struck in high relief with fully mirrored fields and a few light contact marks. A superior Mint State example of this rare Austrian States gold medal.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

## BELGIUM



### 1724 Liege Ducat Very Rare "Sede Vacante" Issue

**30012** Liege - Prince-Bishopric. Sede Vacante gold Ducat 1724, KM132, Fr-332, AU53 NGC. An exceedingly rare piece issued by the Belgian city of Liege during the period of Sede Vacante. Sede Vacante (Vacant Seat) is the period of time after the death or resignation of the Bishop and before the naming of the new Bishop (Prince-Bishop in the case of Liege). Sharply struck, with minor obverse flan flaws. The obverse shows a bust of Saint Lambert, patron of the city of Liege, facing left, and the reverse has crowned and mantled arms. We can find no record of this coin at auction. The tiny mintage of 200 pieces signifies a rare opportunity for collectors.

Estimate: \$4,000-\$6,000





## BOHEMIA



## Karl IV Goldgulden

**30013** Karel I (Emperor Karl IV) von Luxemburg (1346-78) Goldgulden ND, Kuttenberg mint, Fr-2, AU55 NGC. Obv: + KAROLVS o D | EI o GRACIA, crowned and mantled half bust of king facing, holding scepter and imperial orb. Rev: + ROMAnORVM : ET + BOEMIE o REX, Bohemian lion rampant double-queued left. Lightly toned with scattered red patination and a speck of encrustation beneath the lion's outstretched leg. The strike on this example is excellent, with a wonderful portrait of the king. The left side of the flan appears slightly ragged on the reverse, although this does not translate clearly to the obverse. As the result of an alliance between his father (John the Blind) and Pope Clement VI, Karel was the first king of Bohemia to be elected Holy Roman Emperor.

**Estimate: \$10,000-\$12,000**

## BOLIVIA

1657 Felipe IV Royal 8 Reales  
Scarce Royal Issue from Bolivia

**30014** Felipe IV Royal Cob 8 Reales 1657 P-E, KM-R21, Lazaro-149, AU Details (Plugged) NGC. A marvelous representative of this intensely collected "Royal," or presentation, type. The fields showcase a uniform deep gray coloration, while the higher devices and lettering are lighter and add mild contrast. The strike remains incredibly bold with limited central doubling. Perhaps most impressive, the flan is incredibly broad, even for a "Royal" strike, with most of the legends remaining bold and three dates being entirely legible. This example was once holed, as most were, at 12:00 and later skillfully plugged as two green dots on corresponding sides of the flan are faintly visible. Still, rarely available in this quality and a certain prize for the specialist.

**Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000**







### 1790/89 Carlos IV 2 Escudos

**30015** Carlos IV gold 2 Escudos 1790/89 PTS-PR, KM66, Fr-8, XF Details (Planchet Flaw) NGC. A two-year transitional issue with the bust of Carlos III, but with the ordinal of his son and new king, Carlos IV at the legends. This type is very scarce in any grade. It is a clear overdate issue, with two of the loops of the former 8 beneath the 9 in the date. A large flan crack (as made) begins at 7:00 on the obverse, but has limited effect on overall eye-appeal.

**Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000**



### 1845 Republic 1/2 Escudo Perhaps the Finest Known

**30016** Republic gold 1/2 Escudo 1845 PTS-R, KM104, old style bust type, MS66 NGC. Essentially unimprovable for the type with dazzling thick luster on both sides. The boldly imparted strike fully illustrates the artist's intended design. This is the finest graded example at NGC and a certain candidate for the finest known representative of the type.

**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,000**







### 1856 Republic Escudo The Finest Graded by NGC

**30017** Republic gold Escudo 1856 PTS-FJ, KM114, MS63 NGC. The best one could imagine for the type. An absolutely full strike leaves the design boldly impressed, the fields glimmering with proof-like reflectivity, and the dentils rising boldly from the fields. Delicately preserved surfaces with no mentionable marks confirm premium quality and, for the specialist, should signal an opportunity. The single finest graded example of the date at NGC.

**Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500**



### 1834 Republic 2 Escudos Highly Desirable in Mint State

**30018** Republic gold 2 Escudos 1834 PTS-LM, KM101, Fr-23, MS63 NGC. Obv. Bust of Bolívar right in military dress. Rev. Scenes from the arms of Bolivia. This very rare, two-year type is in Select Mint State. Fully lustrous, with a full strike and no imperfections worthy of mention other than a small flan flaw on the obverse.

**Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000**







### 1834 Republic 2 Escudos Very Collectible Type

**30019 Republic gold 2 Escudos 1834 PTS-LM, KM101, MS63 NGC.** Two-year type. A desirable type in any grade, and rare so choice with limited post-strike disturbances. Buoyant luster in the fields and faint appearances of apricot tone confirm originality. A full Gem if not for a couple minor planchet imperfections that wisp across the obverse.

**Estimate: \$3,500-\$4,500**



### 1840 Republic 8 Escudos

**30020 Republic gold 8 Escudos 1840 PTS-LR, KM99, Fr-21, MS62 NGC.** Obv. Bust of Bolívar right in military dress. Rev. Scenes from the arms of Bolivia. An attractive Mint State example, with full luster and a single obverse adjustment mark.

**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,000**





## BRAZIL



**1722 Joao V 4000 Reis**  
**The Finest Certified Example**

**30021** Joao V Gold 4000 Reis 1722-B, KM106, Russo-68, Gomes-102.09, MS65 NGC. An incredible example, unquestionably better than the MS61 sold in April of this year in our sale of the RLM Collection and a touch finer the also-impressive MS64 offered in the next lot. Rich, frosty orange-golden luster, with fully struck devices and mark-free surfaces. A Gem specimen in all aspects. This is the single finest piece certified by either NGC or PCGS.

**Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000**



**1722 Joao V 4000 Reis**  
**Very Attractive for Type**

**30022** Joao V gold 4000 Reis 1722-B, KM106, Russo-68, MS64 NGC. An amazing survivor from the Bahia Mint, this example displays radiant obverse luster with impressive prooflike reflectivity on the reverse. The strike is also nearly full and attractively centered, an attribute often lacking on the Bahia type. Truly a near-Gem with a single mark in the lower left quadrant of the reverse cross that prevents the full Gem designation.

**Estimate: \$3,500-\$4,000**







**1725 Joao V 4000 Reis**  
**Key Date**

**30023** Joao V gold 4000 Reis 1725-B, KM106, Russo-71, AU58 NGC. A rare date with tantalizing luster in the fields. Graces of lovely orange-red coloration on the surfaces deepen at the peripheries. A coin that was missing from the RLM Collection, this is the lone specimen certified by NGC and is the first we have had the pleasure of offering for sale.

**Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000**



**1727 Joao V 10000 Reis**  
**Attractive Representative Example**

**30024** Joao V gold 10000 Reis 1727-M, KM116, Russo-247, Gomes-104.04, AU55 NGC. Bright luster, with well-defined devices. This near-mint example exhibits only a slight bit of rubbing and the surfaces display no more marks than one might expect of the grade.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000**







### 1726-M Joao V 20000 Reis Largest Gold Issue from Brazil

**30025** Joao V gold 20000 Reis 1726-M, KM117, MS62 NGC. A powerfully struck example of this grand Portuguese Colonial type with fully rendered detail within the crown's beading and bold separation in the dentils on both sides. Very attractive as far as these come with delicate graces of orange-gold tone around the devices and an even lustrous appearance. Light handling, nearly imperceptible to the naked eye, defines the grade. Among the largest gold coins ever struck for circulation, with over 1.5 ounces of pure gold, it is a real testament to the wealth generated out of Brazil in the early 18th century.

**Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000**



### 1824 Pedro I 4000 Reis Gold Issue from Newly Independent Brazil

**30026** Pedro I gold 4000 Reis 1824-R, KM369.1, MS64 NGC. Struck during the second year of the newly established Empire of Brazil after it gained its independence from Portugal. A most impressive representative, coined at the Rio de Janeiro Mint and accompanied by rich frosty luster and bold coloration. Contact marks remain extremely limited. Some reverse striking bluntness, as is often encountered on the type, is evident on the left portion of the crossed globe. A coin that currently sits alone as the finest graded for the date in the NGC population report.

**Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000**







**1833 Pedro II 6400 Reis**

**30027** Pedro II gold 6400 Reis 1833-R, KM387.1, AU58 NGC. No "AZEVEDO" below bust type. An enticing example of this young-headed Pedro II coinage. Just the barest trace of friction is seen on the design, and no singularly mentionable marks appear in the fields. The much tougher of the two dates for the issue with an original mintage of only 11,000 pieces.

**Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500**

CANADA



**1884 Victoria Cent  
Unknown as a Specimen**

**30028** Victoria Specimen 1 Cent 1884, KM7, Specimen 65 Red Brown NGC. This is an amazing Victoria Cent. Unlisted in Specimen, or Proof, for this date. Fully mirrored fields with a razor-sharp strike and abundant, original red mint color. Extremely rare in this condition, and a Royal Mint Proof issue.

**Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000**





## NOVA SCOTIA



### 1861 Victoria Specimen Cent Rarely Seen

**30029** Nova Scotia. Victoria Specimen "Large Rosebud" Cent 1861, KM8.1, Specimen 65 Red Brown NGC. An attractive faded red Gem with gleaming underlying surfaces. A rare one-year type that remains unpriced in any condition in the SCWC. Specimen issues of Nova Scotia coinage are quite elusive, and seldom offered.

**Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500**

## TOKENS OF CANADA



### 1837 Molson Brewers Token

**30030** Lower Canada. THS & WM Molson Montreal Brewers copper Sou Token 1837, Charlton LC-16A3 (thin flan, reeded edge), Br-576, XF45 Brown NGC. Well struck with even, light wear and no notably detracting flaws. A very scarce issue by this early Canadian brewer. In the early 1800's, Canada became a British possession, but no official currency, in the form of coins, had been delivered to the new colony. To remedy this shortage, many merchants issued copper tokens that were widely accepted in the marketplace. One of these merchants was Thomas and William Molson of Montreal. The Molson family later formed a bank (Molson's Bank) that continued in operation until acquired by the Bank of Montreal in 1925.

**Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000**







### Ca. 1863 Bouquet Sou Restrike Very Rare Montreal Token

**30031** Lower Canada. Bouquet Sou Montreal Restrike in Copper without Collar ND (ca. 1863), Charlton LC-43A2, Breton-689, 29.5mm, MS64 Brown NGC. Sharply struck with lustrous, near-flawless surfaces and traces of mint-red color remaining. Charlton states that, "The dies were found in Montreal in 1863 and presented to the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal." Very few restrikes were made without a collar; these pieces are quite rare.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000**



### Bank of Montreal Penny Mule

**30032** Province of Canada. Bank of Montreal Penny Token 1837 Mule (1842), Charlton-PC2A1, MS65 Red and Brown NGC. 1842 obverse, PC2B (Br-526) muled with the reverse of LC-9A (Br-521). Struck in copper, with medal die axis. The strike is sharp, with significant original luster and no flaws worthy of mention. Struck on a normal flan and quite rare.

**Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500**





## CHILE



### 1805 Carlos IV 4 Escudos Rare Chilean Denomination

**30033** Carlos IV gold 4 Escudos 1805 So-FJ, KM62, AU55 NGC. Some highpoint loss on the bust is attributable to strike and brief circulation, but the fields sparkle throughout with bright yellow-gold color. While indicative of the type, a number of planchet imperfections are evident on the obverse and flow through Carlos' head and behind his portrait. The 4 Escudos denomination is generally considered the most scarce from the Spanish Colonial period. The present date is no different; a quick scan of archived auction records yields only a single other example of the date being sold in recent years. A rare opportunity for the specialist.

**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,500**



### 1824 Republic Escudo A Superb Gold Escudo from Chile

**30034** Republic gold Escudo 1824 So-I, KM85, MS66 NGC. A rare early Republic issue with a reported mintage of 3,400 coins. While this factor alone is enough to make it appealing, its condition unquestionably elevates it to stratospheric levels. Our research located a lone record of this date selling: the Eliasberg coin that was sold in 2005 and later re-sold by us in January of 2009. That coin, impressive in its own right, was graded MS64 by NGC. Every technical specification of the Newman coin trumps that piece. The present coin shows razor-sharp detail throughout, with glowing luster in the fields that gives off a just-minted appearance. Without the aid of a loupe (and even with one), the surfaces appear on the cusp of being flawless. In fact, the present specimen was so superb, it prompted Burdette G. Johnson to type on the coin's envelope, "a brilliant proof and undoubtedly unique in this condition." While we question the Santiago Mint's ability and desire to actually strike proofs during this transitional period, we certainly echo the sentiment: "This coin is special."

**Estimate: \$7,000-\$10,000**







### 1845 Republic Escudo

**30035** Republic gold Escudo 1845 So-IJ, KM101.1, MS62 NGC. The strike is nothing short of outstanding with pinpoint detail through all the devices. Luster captivates the eye. The final year for the type and a wonderful example that, in many respects, is finer than the 1839-dated Eliasberg coin graded MS63 by NGC.

**Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000**



### 1838 Republic 8 Escudos Rarely Seen in Such Condition

**30036** Republic gold 8 Escudos 1838 So-JJ, KM93, AU58 NGC. Displaying a far above-average strike for the issue with a full hand and book on the obverse and only minor fading of the detail in the reverse shield. A scarce date with nearly full luster that is rarely encountered in Mint State.

**Estimate: \$3,500-\$4,000**





## CHINA

## YUNNAN



## 1919 Yunnan 10 Dollars

**30037** Yunnan gold 10 Dollars ND (1919), 1 below flags, Fr-10, L&M-1057, KM-Y482, AU58 NGC. Obv. Facing head of General Tang Chi-yao. Rev. Crossed flags with "1" below. An appealing example of this popular, one-year type, this piece has a bold strike, with reddish-gold luster, and no detracting imperfections. Tang Chi-yao was the military governor of Yunnan when this piece was struck. He was a very ambitious general (and warlord) whose ambition led to a continual series of military engagements, most of which revolved around his heavy involvement in opium trafficking. The continuing warfare interfered with his many aspirations.

**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,000**

## COSTA RICA

1847 Central American Republic Escudo  
Among the Finest Known

**30038** Central American Republic gold Escudo 1847 CR-JB, KM14, MS63 NGC. Mintage of 3,510. As well-struck as the date comes, with a perfectly centered strike and undisturbed luster throughout. Definitely one of the finest examples known of this rare date.

**Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000**







### 1835 Central American Republic 2 Escudos

**30039** Central American Republic gold 2 Escudos 1835-F, KM15, Fr-3, AU55 NGC. An exceptional example of this scarce, and popular, issue. The strike is quite bold, with the leaves on the Ceiba tree amazingly complete. The surfaces are free of noticeable flaws and a wealth of original mint luster survives, particularly around the devices, on both the obverse and reverse.

**Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500**

### CROATIA



### 1813 Zara Occupation 4 Francs 60 Centimes Historically Interesting Siege Issue

**30040** Zara Occupation silver 4 Francs 60 Centimes (1 ounce) 1813, KM1, Dav-49, MS63 NGC. Obv. Crowned eagle dividing ZARA and 1813 in diamond shaped stamp in center of flan. Rev. 1.0./4F60C in square stamp in center. A rather rudimentary piece issued during the Austrian siege of Zara (Zadar) in 1813. Though crudely made, this is an exceptional example of the type. The city fell after brutal fighting and remained under Austria until 1918.

**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,000**







**1915 Republic Proof 40 Centavos**  
**An Incredible Superb Gem Proof from Cuba**

**30041 Republic Proof 40 Centavos 1915, KM17, PR68 NGC.** A visual masterpiece and likely the finest known of this popular and short-lived denomination. The endless glassy mirrors in the fields are unimpeded by intermittent blushes of blue, burgundy and golden colors. Mild cameo contrast is evident on the central devices. From a scant original mintage of only 100 proofs, this is a true prize for the Cuban specialist.

**Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000**







## 1662 Frederik III 2 Ducats

**30042 Frederik III gold 2 Ducats 1662**, KM244, Fr-117, Hede-33A, MS62 NGC. Obv. Crowned bust of Frederik III right in inner circle. Rev. Crowned arms, with cross, divides date. Fully struck, with brilliant luster. An absolutely amazing example of this rare early issue. Frederik III was king of Denmark and Norway until his death in 1670. During his reign he changed the monarchy from elective to absolute, and fought two costly wars with Sweden. Ex: Bruun Collection.  
**Estimate: \$12,500-\$15,000**





**Christian V Klippe 4 Skilling  
Important Emergency Issue from  
the Siege of Kristianstad**

**30043** Christian V lead **Siege Klippe 4 Skilling ND (1677-78)**, KM7var. (Sweden), H-134, MS63 NGC. Struck out of necessity during the Siege of Kristianstad and after the battle, typically redeemed for specie of a more intrinsic and permanent nature. Given the intended short-term usage for the type and the soft composition of the metal, examples are rarely seen, with survivors often having severely mutilated or oxidized surfaces. The present coin however is a true anomaly, and must be finest extant, with dove-gray surfaces that still retain original luster within the protected areas. Amazingly, the uni-face strike is also essentially fully imparted despite what must have been hurried and less than optimal striking circumstances. For the collector of necessity or siege types, an extremely rare and captivating treasure that can not be overlooked. Accompanied by an ancient ticket that identifies this example as from the Dr. Hagerman sale.

**Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500**







### 1691 Christian V 2 Ducats Possibly the Finest Known

**30044 Christian V gold 2 Ducats 1691-CW, KM416, Fr-154, H-27B, N-101, MS62 NGC.** ex. Bruun Collection, 5/1925. An incredible rarity within the Danish series and according to Newman's envelope that accompanies the lot, one of only 7 known. While that number is certainly dated by several decades (at least), a search of modern auction sales appears to support a very limited number extant. Research shows that two examples have sold in recent times: the first, in part II of the Jens Dahl Knudsens Collection for 52,000 Krone in 2006, and the second, a similar quality specimen to the present, by Bruun Rasmussen in 2012 for 12,000 Euros. When comparing the present example to that of the Rasmussen coin, several interesting observations are made. Most interestingly, the present coin was struck from a much earlier die state, as reverse die cracks appear faintly visible on the Newman coin, but become much bolder and more expansive on the Rasmussen coin. Could failure of the reverse die have led to this type's overall rarity? Whatever the case, the collector now has a chance to acquire a gorgeous representative, with sparkling luster that adorns the fields and full central detailing that surpasses that on the Rasmussen coin. Another landmark opportunity.

**Estimate: \$14,000-\$18,000**







### 1749 Frederick V Ducat Boldly Defined and Lustrous

**30045** Frederik V gold Ducat 1749-VH, Fr-275, KM577, Hede-17, MS63 NGC. Obv. King on horseback right. Rev. Crowned shield with banner of the Danish West Indies Company. A superior example of this very rare ducat, with full luster over reflective fields and boldly defined devices.

**Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000**

## ECUADOR



### 1835 Republic Escudo The Finest Certified by NGC

**30046** Republic gold Escudo 1835 GJ-QUITO, KM15, MS62 NGC. A scarce date and the finest thus far certified at NGC, this example has shimmering luster in the obverse fields and a gleaming semi-prooflike appearance on the reverse. As was often the case for the early Republic types of Latin America, quality control at the various mints was inconsistent at best, and the present example serves as an interesting reminder of that fact. In the left obverse field, the remains of an uneven planchet adjustment (as made) can be seen and partially obscures ECUADOR in the legends. A looping lint mark (as made) also resides in the field behind Libertad. Despite these mint-made imperfections few, if any, of the survivors retain this much detail, a fact that surely won't be lost on the specialist.

**Estimate: \$3,000-\$3,500**











### 1841 Republic 4 Escudos Rare Quito Mint Issue

**30047 Republic gold 4 Escudos 1841 MV-A, KM19, MS62 NGC.** An exceedingly rare Quito Mint issue and the final year of production for the 4 Escudos type. While examples of this date are almost never encountered on the market,, we offered another specimen several months ago on 9/2013 in our Long Beach auction. There are only about 4 known, including one piece held by the British Museum. The famous Maulme Collection lacked this date and led leading Ecuador expert Bill Christensen to presume that it did not exist. The offering of the present example provides new information. On the coin we recently offered, we noted the presence of an "S" planted within the back of the lower drapery around Libertad's bust. This information led us to surmise (due to the rarity of the date and the tendency for the strike on this type to be incomplete) that the original reference cataloger had assumed an "A" engraver as is seen on all previous dates of the type. While this may or may not have been the case, we can now say one thing definitively: There were two engravers used for the 4 Escudos of 1841, as an "A" is clearly situated towards the front portion of the drapery on the present piece. Notable design differences on the reverse include the absence of a squiggly character (the same as is seen in the leftmost quadrant of the reverse character banner) in the foothills below the mountains; and the addition of a triangle above the entryway in the castle on the left mountain. With this distinction made, we have been able to classify another example of the "S" type that was sold by us in 9/2011 as a well-worn example of the "A" type sold by UBS in 2004. While early census data under the clarified classifications come to 2 "A" and 2 "S", more research is certainly merited. What we can conclude is that of all four examples observed, the present is by a clear margin the finest. There are no distracting marks, and all details remain sharp and glassy, with a prooflike gleam existing in much of the fields. For the South American specialist, this certainly marks a special opportunity.

**Estimate: \$25,000-\$30,000**







### 1855/2 Republic 8 Escudos Bold and Original

**30048** Republic gold 8 Escudos 1855/2-GJ, KM34.1, XF45 NGC. A bold overdate with considerable original luster remaining around the devices. There are small softly struck areas at 12:00 on the obverse, and 6:30 on the reverse, caused by this coin being struck on a faulty planchet. The color is light golden, overall, and quite pleasing.  
**Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000**



### 1855/2 Republic 8 Escudos

**30049** Republic gold 8 Escudos 1855/2-GJ, KM34.1, XF45 NGC. Well-struck, with fully original surfaces and a small obverse flan flaw. A choice example at the XF grade.  
**Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000**





## GERMAN STATES

## BADEN



### 1786 Karl Friedrich Ducat Popular Commemorative Issue

**30050** Baden. Karl Friedrich gold Ducat 1786 B//CS, KM131, Fr-147, MS63 NGC. Well struck with glassy, mirror-like fields and surfaces that are free from all but superficial contact that defines the grade. A popular commemorative issue that was struck to celebrate the birth of Karl Friedrich's grandson. Very scarce and infrequently encountered this fine.

**Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000**



### 1841 Leopold Ducat Very Low Mintage

**30051** Baden. Leopold Rhine-gold Ducat 1841, Fr-152 (small head), KM208, MS64 NGC. Obv. Head of Leopold right. Rev. Crowned arms in wreath. Full mint brilliance, with bold definition. With a small mintage of only 2,145 pieces, this example is a prize in such Choice condition.

**Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000**





## BAMBERG



**1628 Bamberg Ducat**  
**One of Only 100 Minted**

**30052** Bamberg. Johann Georg II Fuchs von Dornheim gold Ducat **1628**, KM24, Fr-162, AU58 NGC. Obv. Bust of the Bishop 3/4 facing. Rev. Heinrich and Kunigunde holding a model of the cathedral. A very nice example of this exceedingly rare ducat. The surfaces are free of detracting flaws, and only a bit of earthen residue remains in the legend. The mintage is noted as a minuscule 100 pieces. Bamberg, a city in Bavaria, was a Catholic Diocese ruled by bishops during the 17th century. In this one city, the witch trials cost the lives of approximately one thousand people.

**Estimate: \$12,500-\$15,000**







### 1696 Bamberg 5 Ducats Struck from Taler Dies

**30053** Bamberg. Lothar Franz Von Schonborn gold 5 Ducats 1696-GF N, Nurnberg, struck from the taler dies of Dav-5066, Fr-168d, 17.35g, AU55 NGC. Obv. Draped bust right. Rev. Crowned arms. Exceedingly rare, perhaps only one other example is known to exist. Well struck, with abundant luster, a slightly wavy flan, and a few light marks in the reverse fields. From the 13th through the early 19th century, Bamberg was a bishopric. During the rule of Lothar Franz, the city was in a wonderful state of growth and prosperity.  
**Estimate: \$20,000-\$25,000**





## BAVARIA



### 1646 Bavarian Ducat

**30054** Bavaria. Maximilian I gold Ducat 1646, KM274, Fr-195, MS61 NGC. An attractive example and a scarcer date within the type, this coin has an appealing depiction of Maximilian kneeling before Madonna and child on the obverse. Rather attractive for the grade level, with a near complete strike and surfaces that retain the appearance of a finer grade.

**Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500**



### 1780 Bavarian Ducat Lovely Representative Example from this Series

**30055** Bavaria. Karl Theodor gold Ducat 1780, KM263, Fr-250, UNC Details (Damaged) NGC. A classic and seldom offered three-year type struck from gold of the Danube with the reverse design depicting the river god resting on the riverbanks. The present appealing example has nearly full, prooflike reflectivity in the fields and only a touch of trivial striking incompleteness in the centers. Several marks to the right of the bust are evident, but fail to mar the design. All in all, despite some flaws, still a lovely coin.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000**







### Ludwig I Goldgulden High-Quality Bavarian Issue

**30056** Bavaria - Wurzburg. Ludwig I Goldgulden ND (1827-35), Fr-288, MS62 NGC. Obv. Head of Ludwig left. Rev. Wurzburg city view. An issue for the city of Wurzburg, this coin is fully brilliant and well struck with prooflike fields. An exceptional example of this very rare issue. We can find only one transaction record for this type: an XF example sold in a major European auction in 2008 for 8000 Euros.  
**Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000**



### Ludwig I Goldgulden

**30057** Bavaria - Wurzburg. Ludwig I Goldgulden ND (1846), Fr-291, D&S-248, MS61 NGC. A desirable and rare multi-regional type that carries the titles of Bavaria on the obverse while illustrating the city-view of Wurzburg on the reverse. Perfectly struck for the issue with pinpoint definition within the central devices and glassy reflectivity in the fields. Light handling is evident, but is of limited visual disturbance. Often referred to as a "New Year" Goldgulden because of its commemorative status.  
**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,000**







### 1850 Maximilian II Goldgulden

**30058** Bavaria - Wurzburg. Maximilian II Goldgulden ND (1850), KMX-M21, Fr-293, D&S-251, MS62 NGC. Reported mintage of 215. Similar to most observed specimens, the fields on the present example showcase flashy prooflike surfaces and soft frost is apparent on the devices. A light reddish-orange tint in the centers pleasingly imparts originality. A scarce and unusual issue that was struck for the former bishopric of Wurzburg (with the shield of the city of the reverse) long after the Napoleonic Wars resulted in its absorption into the Kingdom of Bavaria in 1814.

**Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500**

### BRESLAU



### 1531 Breslau Ducat

**30059** Breslau. City gold Ducat 1531, Fr-445, F&S 3396, AU53 NGC. A very rare year of this type. Well-struck, with no significant flaws.

**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,000**







### 1545 Breslau Ducat Well-Preserved 16th Century Gold Piece

**30060** Breslau. Balthasar of Promnitz gold Ducat 1545, Fr-476, F&S-2532, AU Details (Bent) NGC. Obv. Titles of Balthasar and arms. Rev. St. John standing, facing, with book and lamb in his left hand. An extremely rare and seldom offered type. NGC has given this a net grade because of the wavy flan. Actually, it is not unusual to see wavy flans in these very thin pre-1600 ducats. This example exhibits full, brilliant, mint luster with no traces of wear, or even slight rubbing on the high points. The surfaces are completely free of significant marks, and even with the wavy flan, we doubt you will see a nicer specimen of this elusive type.

**Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000**



### 1612 Breslau 2 Ducats

**30061** Breslau. Karl of Austria Gold 2 Ducats 1612, KM16, Fr-488, MS63 NGC. Obv. Two crowned shields in an inner circle. Rev. Five-line inscription with the date above. With full mint brilliance and a sharp strike this coin exhibits only minor flaws. Issued for the Shooting Festival in Neisse, the Duchy in Silesia that contained the city of Breslau.

**Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000**







### 1653 Breslau 3 Ducats Highly Desirable Octagonal Klippe

**30062** Breslau. Karl Ferdinand of Poland Octagonal Klippe gold 3 Ducats 1653, KM78, Fr-510, MS63 NGC. An incredibly rare emission that is confirmed after consulting Kazimierz Wonsik's volumes of compiled records for German coin auction prices realized. We did not find a single example selling in the past decade. Further digging yields the same - an octagonal ducat of this type (including the 1632-dated examples) appears not to have sold publicly for at least 10 years. Not only does the present piece have rarity on its side, but its appearance also carries substantial merit. For obvious reasons, octagonal issues have long caught the collector's eye, as they boldly stand out against round issues. This desirable multi-sided construction has also clearly long been handled with care. The strike has been boldly pressed and the result reveals knife-like sharpness within Karl Ferdinand's hair strands - even the texture of his shirt is fully rendered! The reverse crowned arms also remain full. The fields, as is often the case for low-mintage strikings, hold prooflike qualities with delicate tone scattered about. One mark blends into Karl Ferdinand's cheek, but no other incidence of contact is noted. All told, one of the crown jewels in this fabulous collection and among the most distinctive.

*Breslau, situated along the Oder River in Lower Silesia, was first settled under Bohemian control in the 10th century. Vital for its placement along several trade routes, the city over time passed through the control of Poland, the Austrian Empire, Prussia and Germany. During the 17th century, while under occupation by Saxon and Swedish troops, the city was a focal point of the Counter-Reformation, and the Austrian emperor encouraged Catholic settlement in Breslau. Much of the city's present-day feel can be attributed to this period of growth. During the period in which the present coin was struck, Breslau operated as a Bishopric, with right to coin being held by the Bishop. Today, Breslau, now known as Wrocław, is the largest city in western Poland and has a population over 600,000.*

**Estimate: \$10,000-\$15,000**





## BRUNSWICK-LUNEBURG-CALEMBERG-HANNOVER



### 1796 Breslau Ducat Amazingly Preserved Rarity

**30063** Breslau. Joseph of Hohenlohe gold Ducat 1796, KM232, Fr-531, MS65 Prooflike NGC. Obv. Bust of the Bishop right. Rev. Crowned arms. A truly stunning example. Fully mirrored fields with heavily frosted devices. The strike is superb and the surfaces exhibit no flaws worthy of mention. Without question, the equal of the cameo Proof coins being struck by current minting facilities. Amazing quality for an eighteenth century minting facility. Very rare in this superb condition.

**Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000**



### 1747 George II August Ducat Historically Significant Issue

**30064** Brunswick-Luneburg-Calenberg-Hannover. George II August Harz-gold Ducat 1747-S, KM299, Fr-602, AU58 NGC. One-year type. A historic issue that was struck with the titles of George II as King of Great Britain, France and Ireland from gold that was mined at the Harz Mountains in northern Germany. A bright yellow-gold specimen, the surfaces remain pleasingly original with microscopic die striations (as made) that add shimmer to the appearance. The strike, often a concern on ducats of this period, has been sharply executed on a broad flan and leaves little to the imagination. A truly rare and enticing example. As with so many other coins from the Newman collection, our research has not located any sales records in the past decade.

**Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000**





## BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBUTTEL



### 1729 Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele Ducat

**30065** Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele. August Wilhelm Gold Ducat 1729 IHT, Fr-694, AU55 NGC. Obv. Bust right. Rev. Horse prancing left. Lustrous and minimally marked with considerable remaining luster. Rare, and a seldom offered type and date.

**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,000**



### 1732 Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele Ducat Interesting Harz Mountains Issue

**30066** Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele. Ludwig Rudolf Harz-gold Ducat 1732-S, KM828, Fr-680, MS62 NGC. A beautiful example of this type with light handling and few marks of note, made scarce by the source of the gold rather than the date or variety per se. The reverse includes the legend: EX AVR HERC INF, specifying the source of the gold as being in the Harz mountains. The first mining industry in the Harz centered around silver, supplying the abundant ore that powered the Imperial mint at Goslar in the High Middle Ages. Gold mining came later and produced limited quantities of ore, leading to a number of scarce issues of coinage of Hercynian origin.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$6,000**







### 1733 Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel Ducat Iconic "Wildman" Design

**30067** Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. Ludwig Rudolph gold Ducat 1733, KM843, Fr-683, AU58 NGC. A scarce and popular one-year type with the unusual bust style of Ludwig Rudolph on the obverse and an iconic image of the "wildman" holding a tree and supporting the crowned arms of the region on the reverse. Rather flashy for the grade and admirably struck, with detail that remains sharp and full down to the minute intricacies within the arms. A slight waviness runs diagonally through the flan, but appears to be entirely natural.

**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,000**



### 1734 Ludwig Rudolph Ducat The Only Example Seen on the Market in at Least a Generation

**30068** Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. Ludwig Rudolph Harz-gold Ducat 1734-S, KM828, Fr-667, AU55 NGC. The grade is defined more by moderate handling over the ages, that has left the surfaces a tad bright, than surface wear. Essentially all the original detail remains, with a touch of striking weakness evident in Ludwig Rudolph's highest hair curls. An issue that was struck from gold mined at the Harz Mountain with the identifying Latin inscription "EX AUR HERC INF", at the base of the reverse design. A very rare type as a search of archived data has resulted in no recorded sales for the type.

**Estimate: \$3,500-\$4,500**







### 1788 Brunswick-Wolfenbützel Ducat Elusive in this Condition

**30069** Brunswick-Wolfenbützel. Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand Harz-gold Ducat 1788 MC, Fr-724, MS63 NGC. Obv. Crowned arms. Rev. Date and value. Mirrored fields combine with boldly defined devices to make this a pleasing Mint State example. Quite rare in this condition. Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500



### 1794 Brunswick-Wolfenbützel Ducat Great Eye-Appeal and Rarity

**30070** Brunswick-Wolfenbützel. Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand Harz-gold Ducat 1794-MC, KM1023, Fr-724, MS62 NGC. An attractive specimen with fully prooflike fields and devices that rise sharply and hold considerable frost. The type, produced over a number of years, is deceptively elusive with our research, yielding only a small handful of examples that have sold since 1999, with none being of the same date as the present. As such, we expect this specimen to receive significant attention, as the combination of eye-appeal and rarity is certainly a compelling one. Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500





## COLOGNE



### A Phenomenal Imitative Florin of Cologne

**30071** Cologne-Archbishopric. Wilhelm von Gennep (1349-62)  
**gold Florin ND**, Fr-781, MS62 NGC. Obv.: WILH • A | REPVS •, Florentine lily Rev.: • S • IOHA | IIIES B • (Eagle), St. John standing, facing, cloaked in a mantle with right hand raised and a scepter in the left. A glittering jewel with a near fully-struck portrait of St. John. Despite evidence of light die rust and some small deposits on the obverse, this is a truly exceptional specimen of a very scarce type. Wilhelm was the second Archbishop of Cologne to order the imitation of Florentine florins after Walram von Jülich. The imitative issues continued under two succeeding archbishops, ending in 1368 with the introduction of the goldgulden.

**Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000**





EMDEN







### 1674 Emden 2 Taler Possibly Unique City-View Specimen

**30072 Emden. Leopold I City 2 Taler 1674**, Davenport A5251, KMA21, MS66 NGC. An absolutely stunning coin, both in terms of rarity and condition. The strike is bold, for this early type, and the near-flawless fields exhibit a prooflike sheen beneath attractive gray patina. The obverse, with its view of Emden, is truly spectacular. Horses gallop on land in the foreground. In the outer harbor, ships are at sail, some entering the calm waters of the protected inner harbor. The city, an important port even today, appears behind the sea wall. Numerous spires rise into cloudless skies; the addition of soaring birds is likely unique among Talers. The reverse displays crowned arms and the date. We can find very few records of single Talers of this type, but none of this great rarity. Even the single Talers are extremely rare, and the few pieces we can trace are all in circulated condition. The opportunity to bid on an exceptional 2 Taler piece is unlikely to occur again.

**Estimate: \$40,000-\$60,000**





## FRANKFURT



### 1612 Frankfurt 4 Ducat Artistic Commemorative Issue

**30073** Frankfurt. Matthias gold 4 Ducats 1612, Forschner-21, J&F-309, 13.438 gm, UNC Details (Mount Removed) NGC. Obv. King enthroned with scepter and globus cruciger at center, date split 16 - 12 at top sides, below 3./13 - IV split. Rev. Busts of Justice and Peace side by side, three crowns above. A delightful commemorative issue of Matthias struck upon his ascension to Holy Roman Emperor. A member of the House of Hapsburg, Matthias held other titles such as the King of Hungary and Croatia from 1608 and King of Bohemia from 1611. This example, obviously serving as more than just a coin, has been previously used in jewelry and was likely kept as a talisman by a wealthy loyalist of the Emperor. While little can be seen of the previous mount, the surfaces were made uniformly bright during the course of its usage. Light marks also blend in the fields, but none distract the eye. As the assigned grade confirms, the detail remains essentially as-struck with impeccable precision remaining in the Emperor's clothing as well as the reverse allegories. Amazingly, essentially no strike shifting is detected, although the corresponding designs do give the impression of flan waviness. Our research confirms what our eyes initially suspected – this type in any grade is extremely rare, with a single other specimen appearing at auction in the past decade. An item that will surely be greatly anticipated.

**Estimate: \$17,500-\$22,500**







### 1744 Fulda Ducat

**30074** Fulda. Amadeus von Buseck gold Ducat 1744, Fr-1059, KM91, AU58 NGC. Obv. The Abbott in his clerical garb. Rev. Radiant Abbey crest above three-line inscription with the date. Well struck, and fully lustrous, with just the slightest bit of rubbing on the high points. This rare issue celebrates the 1000th anniversary of the abbey.  
**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,000**

### FULDA





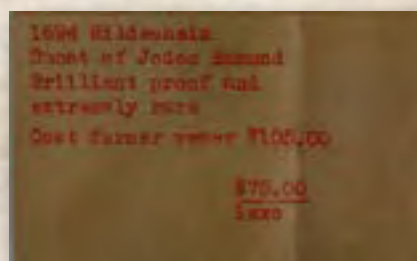
## HILDESHEIM



### 1694 Hildesheim Ducat Possibly the Finest Known

**30075** Hildesheim. Jost Edmund von Brabeck gold Ducat 1694-HS, Fr-1322, Flour-635, MS62 NGC. Obv. Bust left with cap and long wig. Rev. Triple-crowned coat of arms divides the mintmaster's initials (H-S) and the date 16-94). An exceptional example of this great rarity from the Hildesheim diocese. The fully lustrous surfaces are free of notable flaws and the fields bright and reflective. The only example of this type that we can reference in the last 20 years is a flawed VF sold at auction by Westfälische Auktionsgesellschaft (Auction 57, 12 September 2011, lot 449). That example was estimated at 1500 Euros and hammered at 5,750 Euros. This was approximately \$7,900 for a rather pedestrian example. We doubt that a finer example exists than this truly amazing piece.

**Estimate: \$15,000-\$20,000**







### Adolph I Goldgulden Interesting Issue from the Udenheim Mint

**30076 Mainz-Archbishopric. Adolph I von Nassau (1373-90) Goldgulden 1385-86, Fr-1607, Udenheim Mint, AU55 NGC.** Obv. ADOLVS AR | EPIS MAGI, St. John standing facing with right hand raised, a scepter in his left hand Rev. • MOnE • | • TA VTE • | • nhEM •, arms of Mainz in trilobe with arms of Saarwerden, Minzenberg, and Pfalz-Bayern surrounding. The surfaces of this very scarce coin are lightly toned with a couple of tiny deposits. While there are touches of weakness and possible die wear throughout, the devices and legends are sharp overall. Udenheim was a possession of the Bishop of Speyer, which came to Mainz along with Adolph when he was elevated from Speyer to the archbishopric. Although Adolph was elected archbishop in 1373, his confirmation was denied by Pope Gregory XI at the behest of Emperor Charles IV. The resulting Schism of Mainz would expand into the Western Schism (1378-1418). Johann I and Louis of Meissen were appointed after Adolph's election, delaying his confirmation by Antipope Clement VII until 1379.

**Estimate: \$3,500-\$4,000**

#### MAINZ







### 1760 Mainz Ducat Possibly a Once in a Generation Opportunity

**30077 Mainz-Archbishopric. Johann Friedrich Karl von Ostein gold Ducat 1760**, KM309, Fr-1679, AU58 NGC. An even yellow-gold colored specimen with an essentially full strike that leaves boldly defined legends and central devices. Light circulation, as is suggested by the grade, is evident, but no major abrasions can be seen. A slight flan wave that runs through the bust is noted for accuracy's sake, but is common for ducats of this period. The present coin, traditionally classified as a two-year type, features the bust of Johann Friedrich Karl facing right on the obverse with dogs supporting crowned arms on the reverse. However, when observing the two dates, several design modifications can be easily distinguished. Most notably, the 1759-dated specimens have legends that entirely circle the bust, whereas the 1760-dated coin's legends stop at the bust. On the reverse, the crowned arms change presentation format with the 1759-dated arms being placed inside an oval, while the later example sets the arms on a shield. Finally, the date is found within the obverse legends on the 1759 design, while it sits in the exergue on the reverse of the 1760. For the keen numismatist, these differences are surely significant, and for a select few, will likely earn personal classification as an entirely different type. With this known, further study of rarity by date is merited. When searching for archived offerings of both dates, one thing becomes readily apparent - both dates are rare. Our research has located two examples of the 1759 date that have sold in the past 14 years. For 1760, the same search yields no finds, leaving us to conclude that it is the rarer of the two, and extremely rare overall. With the combined appeal of a modified design and extreme rarity, we believe the importance of the lot is hard to underestimate, as the opportunity to find another may not come for another generation or more.

**Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000**







### 1769 Mainz Ducat Among the Finest Known

**30078** Mainz-Archbishopric. Emeric Josef gold Ducat 1769-DF, KM371, Fr-1680, MS63 NGC. Entirely prooflike and ideally centered on the flan. Impressive mirrored reflectivity in the fields and mildly frosted central surfaces produce an attractive cameo appearance. The strike is nothing short of full with all design features having been fully rendered. A most impressive example of this three-year type and quite possibly the finest known.

**Estimate: \$3,500-\$4,500**



### 1771 Mainz Ducat Great Eye Appeal

**30079** Mainz-Archbishopric. Emeric Josef gold Ducat 1771-DF, KM371, Fr-1680, MS61 NGC. Three-year type. A glassy-gold appearance around the protected areas benefits the eye-appeal with central devices that are well defined, but just short of fully struck. While the grade is appropriate, the appearance is certainly high end, with very few actual marks, and only blended handling that accounts for the grade. This scarce ducat carries the initials of mint-master Damian Fritsch on the reverse.

**Estimate: \$3,000-\$3,500**







### 1597-1622 Mainz 2 Goldgulden

**30080** Mainz-St. Alban. Abbey 2 Goldgulden ND (1597-1622), Fr-1689, AU Details (Mount Removed) NGC. Possibly associated with the Abbey of Saint Alban. Obv. St. Martin on horseback left, sharing his cloak with a beggar. Rev. Arms. Well-struck with evidence of mount removal between 12:00 and 1:00. This very rare issue has made only one or two appearances at auction in the last 20 years.

**Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500**

### MANSFELD-BORNSTEDT



### 1687 Mansfeld-Bornstedt Ducat Highly Artistic Type

**30081** Mansfeld-Bornstedt. Franz Maximilian & Heinrich Franz gold Ducat 1687, KM135, Fr-1573, AU58 NGC. One-year type. A wonderful illustration ducat with a skilled rendering of Saint George on horseback slaying a dragon on the obverse, and crowned arms encircled by the Order of the Golden Fleece on the reverse. A rather desirable example, this coin has bright orange-gold surfaces and above-average central definition as a result of the penetrating strike. Ideal for the ducat collector, or even perhaps even the British collector that finds interest in the paralleled imagery.

**Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500**





## MUNSTER



**1678 Munster Ducat**  
**Rare Denomination for Type**

**30082** Munster. Christoph Bernhard gold Ducat 1678, KM92, Fr-1776, AU50 NGC. Obv. Crowned coat of arms of Christoph Bernhard. Rev. 5-line Latin inscription that translates as: Elected 14 November 1650 / Died 19 September 1678 at the age of 73. An attractive specimen with rich orange-gold color. Delicate rub on the highpoints fails to have any effect on the design legibility. The strike is well centered on a slightly out-of-round flan with some peripheral doubling on the obverse, but a bold singular inscription on the reverse. A commemorative issue struck in the year of Prince-Bishop of Munster Christoph Bernhard von Galen's death. Amazingly, the 6 Ducat version of the type appears more frequently on the market, a telling fact about the true rarity of this denomination.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000**

## NURNBERG



**1806 Nurnberg Ducat**  
**Stunning One-Year Type**

**30083** Nurnberg. Free Imperial City gold Ducat 1806-KR, KM416, Fr-1919, MS64 Deep Prooflike NGC. A stunning example of this rare one-year type. The fields are fully mirrored, the strike bold, and the overall appearance amazing for a gold coin of this era. The obverse exhibits a wonderful view of the city of Nurnberg, and the reverse has the Pascal Lamb, as often seen on earlier coins of Nurnberg.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000**





## PADERBORN



### 1767 Paderborn Gold 5 Talers A Conditional Rarity

**30084** Paderborn. Wilhelm Anton gold 5 Talers 1767 AS, KM244, MS63 NGC. The only collectible date of this brief two-year emission, and even so, seldom offered. The few pieces for which we can locate auction records are always in average circulated condition. But this incredible example is well struck, with gleaming luster and reflective surfaces. It is quite possibly the finest known of the type. Paderborn, a city in Westphalia, derives its name from the river Pader that originates in the city.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$6,000**

## PRUSSIA



### 1706 Prussian Ducat Popular Commemorative Type

**30085** Prussia. Friedrich Wilhelm & Sophia Dorothea gold Ducat 1706-HFH, Magdeburg mint, Fr-2314, MS61 NGC. A lustrous and boldly struck specimen with full definition from the legends to the central hair curls on the conjoined busts. As can be seen on nearly all surviving examples, the flan undulates gently with the largest appearance being evident in the field just to the left of the obverse portraits. A small rim imperfection at 12:00 (likely as struck) is the only visual disruption that catches the eye. A popular type that was struck to commemorate the marriage between Prince (later King) Friedrich Wilhelm and Sophie Dorothea, Princess of Hannover on November 28, 1706.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000**







**1717 Prussian Ducat**  
**Only the Second Example**  
**Sold in the Past Decade**

**30086** Prussia. Friedrich Wilhelm I gold Ducat 1717-IFS, Fr-2340, Schrotter-23, Martin-77d, MS62 NGC. Obv. Armored bust right. Rev. Crowned Star of the Order of the Black Eagle dividing the date 17-17. Extremely rare and only the second example to appear on the market in over 10 years. The other, of similar grade, sold approximately one year ago in a European auction for over \$15,000. Lustrous, and well struck, with a thin obverse flan flaw.

**Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000**







### 1750 Friedrichs d'or A Rare One-Year Type

**30087** Prussia. Friedrich II (The Great) gold Friedrichs d'or 1750-A, Fr-2389, v. Schrotter-90, AU53 NGC. Obv. Head of Friedrich right. Rev. Crowned baroque arms. An extremely rare, one-year type with minimally marked surfaces and abundant remaining luster. This is the only certified example and we can find no record of sales for this elusive item in recent years. Friedrich was the grandson of George I of Great Britain, and nephew of George II. He was best known as a brilliant military tactician.

**Estimate: \$15,000-\$20,000**





## SAXONY



### 1686 Saxon Ducat No Recent Offerings

**30088** Saxony. Johann Georg III gold Ducat 1686, Fr-2753, MS62 NGC. Obv. Armored bust of Johann Georg III right. Rev. Four crowned shields with crossed swords and the date. Greenish-gold patina appears on lustrous, lightly marked surfaces. This is an extremely rare issue with no recent auction records. Johann Georg was born in Dresden, the only son of Johann Georg II and Magdalene Sybille of Brandenburg-Bayreuth. He succeeded his father as Elector of Saxony in 1680. He died in 1691, after contracting an epidemic illness while in the midst of one of his military campaigns.

**Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000**



### 1694 Saxon Ducat Rare Type and Date

**30089** Saxony. Johann Georg IV gold Ducat 1694-IK, Dresden mint, KM621, Fr-2758, MS62 NGC. Obv. Johann Georg facing right with sword on shoulder. Rev. Crowned arms with date above. Brilliant, original mint luster, with a bold strike. The entire four-year type is extremely rare, and this date is especially difficult to obtain. Johann Georg, the oldest son of Johann Georg III and Anna Sophie of Denmark, followed his father as Elector of Saxony.

**Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000**





## SAXE-ALTENBURG



### 1638 Saxe-Altenburg 2 Ducats Possibly the Finest Known

**30090** Saxe-Altenburg. Johann Philipp & Friedrich Wilhelm II gold 2 Ducats 1638-MR, Saalfeld mint. KM349, Fr-2905, AU50 NGC. A charming type with a semi-cartoonish, yet skillfully rendered portrait of Johann Philipp facing right on the obverse with his and his brother's titles around the legends. The reverse, in typical format, holds the arms, with the date and initials of mint-master Martin Reimann (MR) divided. Incredibly rare, we have been able to locate a single other public sale for the type in the last 14 years - sold by German auctioneer Kunker in 2012 for 5,500 Euros. When comparing the condition of the two, the present coin is clearly the finer, with the strike showing much bolder throughout and leaving no areas of considerable weakness. The present coin's originality is also admirable with rich lustrous surfaces that hold vibrant orange color. Minor encrustation that haloes the devices, and is particularly noticeable within the reverse arms, ensures absolute originality. Altogether, an impressive rarity with considerable eye appeal. Very possibly the finest known.

**Estimate: \$7,000-\$9,000**















### 1672 Friedrich Wilhelm III 10 Ducats Incredibly Rare Baroque Masterpiece

**30092** Saxe-Altenburg. Duke Friedrich Wilhelm III gold 10 Ducats 1672, KM-unlisted, Fr-2913, AU58 NGC. This example is well defined, considering the multiple die strikes, with a slightly irregular flan and traces of original luster remaining. Struck with the Double Taler dies as Davenport 7408. The obverse shows a bust of the young Duke facing right, while the reverse has a twelve-line inscription within a beaded circle. This is an exceedingly rare issue, with no listing in Krause and no picture in Friedberg, where it lists the value merely as Very Rare. Davenport pictures the Double Taler, which is identical in type to this piece. We can find no other record of sale of this type, and we doubt that more than one or two others exist.

*Friedrich Wilhelm III, the second son of Friedrich Wilhelm II, became heir to the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg on the passing of his older brother Christian in 1663. His father died in 1669, making him duke at the age of twelve. Friedrich's uncles, Johann Georg II of Saxony, and Duke Maurice of Saxe-Weitz became his guardians, and regents of the duchy. Three years later, Friedrich died of smallpox, and the Saxe-Altenburg line ended. The duchy was subsequently split between his relatives.*

**Estimate: \$50,000-\$60,000**





SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA



**1842 Ernst I Ducat  
Very Low Mintage Issue**

**30093** Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Ernst I gold Ducat 1842, KM72, Fr-2915, MS61 NGC. Mintage of 508. Struck in Dresden, this coin shows knife-like detail within in the central design and retained prooflike splendor among the protected areas. Light, well-blended handling in the open fields accounts for the grade, but the eye-appeal remains quite pleasing. Seldom offered and in constant collector demand.  
**Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000**

SAXE-EISENACH



**1716 Saxe-Eisenach Ducat  
Desirable One-Year Type**

**30094** Saxe-Eisenach. Johann Wilhelm gold Ducat 1716, KM-59, Fr-2917, Merseb.-4082, MS61 NGC. Obv. Four Crowned cruciform JW monograms with small coat of arms. Rev. Crane. An extremely rare, one-year type, and the finest of only two examples that we can trace (including this piece). Johann Wilhelm was Duke of Saxe-Eisenach and came from the Ernestine branch of the House of Wettin.  
**Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000**





## SAXE-GOTHA



### 1638 Saxe-Gotha Ducat Lovely Portrait

**30095** Saxe-Gotha. Johann Ernst gold Ducat 1638-EF, KM180, Fr-2945, MS63 NGC. Coburg Mint. A desirable jewel with invigorating luster that sparkles on both sides. An impressive strike precisely renders all the intricate detail upon the slightly off-round flan. Light debris at the legends serves to confirm complete originality; some die clashing (as made) to the right of Johann Ernst's portrait leaves a ghosted outline of some of the reverse detail. Without a doubt, one of the finest survivors of this scarce and desirable two-year type.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000**

## SAXE-GOTHA-ALTENBURG



### 1755 Friedrich III Ducat

**30096** Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg. Friedrich III gold Ducat 1755-LCK, KM299, Fr-2977 (under Saxony-Gotha), Slg. Merseb. 3235, MS62 NGC. Obv. Bust of Friedrich III right. Rev. Crowned coat of arms in cartouche. Issued to commemorate the 200-year celebration of religious peace. A very scarce one-year type.

**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,000**





## SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH



### 1764 Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach 5 Taler in Gold Amazing Condition and Rarity

**30097** Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. Anna Amalia gold 5 Taler (1 Pistole) 1764, KM131, Fr-3043, MS63 NGC. A spectacular example of this exceedingly rare one-year type. The strike is bold. The pristine surfaces glisten with golden luster and the fields exhibit superior prooflike reflectivity. We can find no recent sales of this type and have no doubt that a piece of this quality and rarity will elicit considerable response.

*Anna Amalia was a member of the house of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel. She married Ernst August II Konstantin in 1756, Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, and upon his death in 1758 became regent for their infant son. She was a noted composer, and during her time as regent handled the affairs of the Duchy with grace and prudence.*

**Estimate: \$10,000-\$15,000**





## SAXE-WEISSENFELS



**1717 Saxe-Weissenfels Ducat**  
**Very Rare Commemorative Issue**

**30098** Saxe-Weissenfels. Christian gold Ducat 1717, KM67, Fr-3048, Slg. Merseb. 2360, MS62 NGC. Obv. Bust of Christian right. Rev. Kneeling Martin Luther with bread, wine, and Bible. Commemorating the 200th anniversary of the Reformation, this example is sharply struck, with reflective fields and only minor imperfections. Very rare. Christian was a duke of Saxe-Weissenfels and a member of the House of Wettin.

**Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000**

## SILESIA-MUNSTERBERG-OELS



**1511 Albrecht & Karl Goldgulden**  
**Rarely Offered**

**30099** Silesia-Munsterberg-Oels. Albrecht & Karl Goldgulden 1511, Fr-3224, AU50 NGC. A stunning example of this very rare type with well-struck features and superbly toned surfaces. The obverse depicts a standing figure of St. James. We expect to enjoy spirited competition for this piece as it is almost never found in the market.

**Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000**





## TEUTONIC ORDER



### Maximilian III Ducat

**30100** Teutonic Order (Deutscher Orden). Maximilian III gold Ducat ND (1590-1618), KM20, Fr-3379, Neumann-104, AU58 NGC. Obv. Full length figure of Maximilian right. Rev. Crowned arms. Some remaining luster with a slightly wavy flan. A very scarce issue. Maximilian III was the son of Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian II. As Archduke of Austria, he stood against Sigismund III for the throne of Poland. Maximilian lost the ensuing war and remained a captive until Pope Sixtus V intervened in his behalf.

**Estimate: \$2,000-\$3,000**

## TRIER



### Kuno II Goldgulden

#### Rare, Interesting, and Exceptional Condition

**30101** Trier-Archbishopric. Kuno II von Falkenstein (1362-88) Goldgulden c.1386-88, Fr-3408, Trier Mint, MS63 NGC. Obv. CVNO AR | EPS TRER, St. John standing facing with right hand raised and holding a scepter in the left. Rev. • MONE • | • TA TRE • | • VEREN •, arms of Trier-Minzenberg within trilobe with arms surrounding. This interesting specimen is not only very rare, it is also in truly exceptional condition. The strike is even with few areas of weakness in the legends, leaving the central devices sharp. There is ample luster throughout and very few surface abrasions. The trilobe reverse so common to the issues of Kuno's successor was issued only near the very end of his tenure at Trier and at Oberwesel. Our research yielded only one Oberwesel and no Trier minted examples sold at auction in the past decade.

**Estimate: \$3,500-\$4,500**





## WURZBURG



### 1703 Wurzburg Ducat Among the Finest Known

**30102** Wurzburg. Johann Philipp von Greiffenklau gold Ducat 1703, Fr-3678, MS62 NGC, Obv. Small robed bust right. Rev. Triple-helmeted oval coat of arms dividing date 17-03. Brilliant, shimmering mint luster, with bold definition and no imperfections worthy of mention. This exceedingly rare issue is in exceptional condition. Undoubtedly, it is one of the finer surviving examples of this rare type. Johann Philipp briefly served as Prince-Bishop of Wurzburg. He was elected Prince-Bishop in 1719 and died of a heart attack in 1724.  
**Estimate: \$10,000-\$15,000**



### 1707 Wurzburg 2 Ducat

**30103** Wurzburg. Johann Philipp II gold 2 Ducat 1707, KM249, Fr-3682, AU Details (Plugged, Repaired) NGC. A beautifully engraved single-year issue with reverse details that depict a radiant Madonna and child in the clouds with crowned arms supported by cherubs below. While evidence of the previous usage in jewelry remains, the primary difference is a change in surface texture, as the repairs have lessened visual evidence of contact marks and imparted a uniformly matte-like texture.  
**Estimate: \$2,000-\$3,000**







### 1719 Wurzburg 2 Ducats A German Masterpiece that Has Not Been Offered in at Least a Generation

**30104 Wurzburg. Johann Philipp Franz gold 2 Ducats ND (1719),** KM266, Fr-3687, MS62 NGC. Obv. Bust of Johann right wearing ornamental garment. Rev. Leftward facing lion holding sword upward with scale attached at bottom, motto in scroll above. A masterfully engraved and expertly produced multiple-ducat with an intricate depiction of both obverse and reverse central designs, this coin shows detail down to the texture of the lion's coat on the reverse. The peripheral reeding remains bold as well, with sharp segmentation of all the denticles. Shimmering reflectivity adorns much of the fields; light handling is seen in the open areas from brief usage. A major rarity in the Wurzburg series, our search of auction archives, as well as Wosnik's compilation of German coin auction prices from 1999 to present turned up zero instances of this type selling. The closest to Fr-3687 that we were able to find were several instances of Fr-3686 being offered - the design of which is almost identical to the present with the addition of a city-view behind the reverse lion. While clearly a lesser example in terms of quality, the most comparable example appears to be an Extremely Fine of the city-view type that was sold in a Stack's auction for \$20,700 in 2008. It is important however to keep in mind that the present type appears to be far more elusive. As such, we expect spirited bidding for this treasure from the German specialist down to the collector of gold rarities. This opportunity may not present itself again in any of our lifetimes.

*Johann Philipp Franz von Schönborn, born on February 15, 1673, was educated at the Jesuit school at Aschaffenburg, and later attended several Universities, completing his studies in 1693. In 1699, he was admitted to the Wurzburg Cathedral college of clerics. Elected Prince-Bishop of Wurzburg in 1719, he served in this role until his passing in 1724.*

**Estimate: \$10,000-\$15,000**







### 1729 Wurzburg Goldgulden Rare and Sought-After Issue

**30105 Wurzburg. Friedrich Karl von Schonborn Goldgulden 1729**, S.P.Q.W, KM294, Fr-3714, Helm-639, AU55 NGC. One-year type. Obv: Lion beneath canopy carrying a medallion of the Prince-Bishop. Franconia approaches from the right with gifts; a tree holding the arms of Wurzburg is behind. Rev: Crowned coat of arms. A gorgeously illustrated "New Year" Goldgulden with attractive glistening fields and eye-catching orange-gold tone. Limited wear is evident and there are no marks to speak of. This rare issue is understandably popular given its intricate and fanciful design.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000**







### 1736 Wurzburg Carolin Extremely Elusive Issue

**30106** Wurzburg. Friedrich Karl von Schonborn gold Carolin (10 Gulden) 1736, Fr-3707, MS62 NGC. Obv. Bust right. Rev. Crowned and mantled monogram. Fully prooflike fields have superb details and surfaces free of notable defects. Except for a small reverse flan flaw at 6 o'clock, an incredible example of this exceedingly rare issue. Wurzburg is another bishopric known for the witch trials of the 1600's.  
**Estimate: \$10,000-\$15,000**



### 1749 Wurzburg Goldgulden

**30107** Wurzburg. Karl Philipp Goldgulden ND (1749), KM326, Fr-3720, Helm-678, MS63 Prooflike NGC. One-year type. An impressive roller-die emission with an evident natural curvature to the flan that accentuates the incredible reflectivity in the fields. Close inspection confirms a perfect strike as all central detail remains bold and the coarse dentils at the peripheries remain sharp. Soft tone at the edges is a pleasing addition. Very likely the finest example that one can ever hope to find.

**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,000**







### 1774 Wurzburg Goldgulden

**30108** Wurzburg. Adam Friedrich von Seinsheim Goldgulden 1774, KM408, Fr-3726, MS62 NGC. Obv. Bust right in clerical robes. Rev. Palm tree behind shield, with date 1774 below. The strike is bold, and the fields fully prooflike with no significant flaws. This is an attractive Mint State example of the "New Year" Goldgulden.

**Estimate: \$2,000-\$3,000**





## GREAT BRITAIN



## A Remarkable Ælfred the Great Penny

**30109 Kings of Wessex. Ælfred the Great (871-899) portrait "Monogram" Penny ND, London mint, struck ca. 880, S-1061, North-644 (rare), MS63 NGC.** This famous issue has been exceptionally well preserved over the past 1134 years since it was minted. We see here an excellent portrait, with remarkable details across the bust and on the obverse legend; the reverse's Londonia monogram is bold in all parts. The rims are high and complete, no cracks exist, the metal is of good quality, and the surfaces are essentially without blemish. The coin is charming, as well, because of its medieval patina, a combination of bluish silvery gray with iridescent golden hues. Patches of black carbon-based deposits attest to the originality of the piece. The royal title is boldly engraved and struck, as ÆLF REDREX, the final letter not fitting the space and thus placed beneath the "E" near the center of the king's shoulder. Among the finer examples known of this classic Anglo-Saxon penny, it was struck at Ælfred's mint in London, right on the line of ancient Watling Street which marked the boundary between Ælfred's native Wessex and his conquered lands in East Anglia. This long, hard victory was won by a determined king whose army had been decimated by Viking invaders since 870, when Wessex was first attacked. At the time, it was the only remaining kingdom independent of Viking control. Æthelred and his younger brother, Ælfred, had driven back the Danes in 871 at the battle of Ashdown. After Æthelred was killed in a subsequent battle, Ælfred became king, and he retreated to remote Somerset with what remained of his army to refit and plan his next move. The Viking king Guthrum seized control of almost all Anglo-Saxon territory early in 878, driving Ælfred out of Wessex. He had only his reduced forces of thegns and bodyguards at that time, but Ælfred's reputation led many warriors from surrounding counties to join him and, later in the same year, they attacked and defeated the Danish army at the battle of Edington. Knowing he could not defeat all the Vikings, he made peace in a treaty that partitioned England, giving Ælfred control of London. In effect, however, after May of 878, London was his by power of military force. One of the very few extant physical artifacts of this conquest is his famous Monogram Penny, portraying him as king, as we see so clearly here on this historic coin.

**Estimate: \$10,000-\$12,500**







### Ælfred the Great Penny Beautiful Iridescent Tone

**30110** Kings of Wessex. Ælfred the Great (871-899) Penny ND, S-1066, North-637, MS63 NGC. 3rd Coinage (880-899). Two-Line Cross-pattee type, Mercian dies, moneyer Cudberht. A beautiful example of this scarce non-portrait penny. The flan is of good metal and essentially round in form. The legends are very clear. There is a strong inner circle on the obverse with a partial rim border; there are no cracks. The reverse shows some ancient fine scratches and a long scuff to the rim near 1 o'clock; the rim is partially in evidence; the color a lovely light silvery gray with some beautiful golden green iridescent toning. All in all, a choice example of this classic Anglo-Saxon issue. Ælfred entered London in great triumph in 886, at which time he had struck the famous Londonia portrait coins, which circulated alongside coins such as this charming, if simply designed, penny.

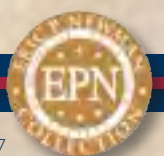
**Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500**



### Henry VI Noble

**30111** Henry VI (1st Reign, 1422-61) gold Noble ND, S-1803, North-1415 (scarce), AU Details (Mount Removed) NGC. Annulet Issue (struck 1422-30), Calais mint with flag at stern of ship but "h" at center of reverse, made of 23ct gold. A charming, old-time piece, this coin has a somewhat wavy but fairly broad flan and almost full outer details on the legends. The designs are sharply detailed with only small areas not well struck, and the color is a lovely blend of golden amber shades. The Calais mint in France was a place of contention for many years, through various reigns. In the 1420s it was especially so, having been famously taken by this king's father, Henry V, from the French king by treaty following the Battle of Agincourt of 1415. This mint was reopened in 1424 and produced a large number of gold coins during the first few years, apparently for use in European trade. An excellent noble and a classic of its time.

**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,500**







### Henry VI Angel High-Quality Early English Hammered Gold Piece

**30112 Henry VI (restored, 1470-71) gold Angel ND, S-2078, North-1613 (rare), MS61 NGC.** London mint, made of 23ct gold, with a nominal value at issue of 6 shillings and 8 pence. This type is immediately distinctive because of a cross in the nimbus above the angel's head as well as the appearance of the letter "h" to left and a Lis to right of the cross above the royal shield at the ship's center on the reverse. Stops in the legends are trefoils, and here there are three above Saint Michael's haloed head, serving to separate the beginning of the Latin titles from their end. The legend is fully readable and rimmed by a raised line extending about halfway. The dragon is crudely engraved, but Saint Michael is finely feathered and his spear seems sharply pointed indeed. On the reverse, the ship is also sharply struck up, as are all letters in the legend, and again about half of the raised rim shows. The mintmark at the beginning of the legend on this side is a Restoration (or "pierced") Cross, curving inward at each of four ends and having an open center. Overall this is a very choice example, unusually sharp in strike on an essentially full flan, with exceptional surfaces. Minted between October 3, 1470, and April 11, 1471, this was the largest gold coin issued during the return of Henry VI, exactly in the midst of the 30-year (1455-85) Wars of the Roses, as the Plantagenets sought control of the throne, leading ultimately to the rise of the Tudors. Seldom seen and rarely so fine.

**Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,500**







### Edward IV Angel Attractive Second Reign Issue

**30113** Edward IV (second reign, 1471-83) gold Angel ND, S-2091, North-1626, MS64 NGC. "E" and rose by ship's mast (cross), London mint, Heraldic Cinquefoil mm (Type XXI: used early 1480 to February 12, 1483), made of 23ct gold, with a face value of 6 shillings and 8 pence. Struck on a broad flan, with generally sharp details, especially on Saint Michael and most of the ship. The legends are nearly complete, and slightly short of flan only at the bottom right of the obverse: overall, a beautiful example. This exceptionally well-preserved coin was made on the eve of one of the most dramatic events in all of English history, the brief "rule" of King Edward V (12 years old) upon the death of his father, Edward IV, on April 9, 1483, and his perilous fall at the hands of his uncle, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who imprisoned both Edward and his younger brother in the Tower of London, from which they never emerged. Intrigue and subterfuge soon gave way to open warfare, and Richard III was famously defeated and killed at the Battle of Bosworth Field, on August 22, 1485. The Wars of the Roses had finally ended, and the Tudor Age began. An historic coin!

**Estimate: \$3,500-\$5,000**







### Henry VIII Sovereign

**30114 Henry VIII gold Sovereign ND, S-2291, North-1825** (very rare), VF Details (Graffiti) NGC. 3rd Coinage (1544-47), Southwark mint, "S" mm, value of 20 shillings, made of 20ct gold. At first glance, this coin appears to be well worn. In fact, much of the softness was caused by an inadequate strike, as proven by the sharp details remaining on about three-quarters of the small face of the king seated on his throne. Nevertheless, much of the design is not well detailed. The flan itself, however, is broad, with almost the entire outer rim showing on each side; it is only slightly wavy, and the faults determining the grade are ancient scratches on both sides. The color is a mixture of golden hues. The legends are entirely readable. The reverse legend in Latin translates to mean "But Jesus, passing through the midst of them, went His way" (Luke iv:30). J.J. North describes this period in history as a time when Henry had just depleted the immense treasury left to him by his father, in response to which the unwell king decided to debase his money. On the sovereign, fineness dropped from 23ct to 20ct; only the early Tower mint sovereigns of this 3rd Coinage were of 23ct, thus the coin offered here is of the debased variety. Henry's son's treasurers would need to correct the situation within a decade of the issuance of this piece, in order to pay down Henry's foreign obligations. All in all, this is a pleasant example of a rare and intriguing large gold coin.

**Estimate: \$12,500-\$17,500**







### Edward VI Half Sovereign An Unusually Nice Example

**30115 Edward VI gold Half Sovereign ND, S-2438, North-1908 (rare), VF30 NGC.** Crowned bust, 2nd Period (January 1549 to December 1550), Southwark mint, "y" and "Y" mm on obv. and rev. (mintmark used 1549-51). Evenly worn as indicated by the grading service but well detailed, showing all the important features of young Edward's portrait and his regal shield on reverse. The legends are unusually clear and complete, and the broad flan is slightly crinkled but with much of the rim beading in evidence. Toned in pleasing shades of golden amber. The gold alloy used at this time was 22ct, or .917 pure, therefore of high value but also soft, meaning that misshapen or bent or crinkled flans became the norm. The excellent intrinsic value of the gold coinage of Edward VI was in large measure a response to the debased coinage prevalent at the end of his father's reign. The treasury had to pay the debts from Henry's extravagant foreign adventures with money that could be trusted abroad. It is likely, then, that a majority of his son's gold was exported for this purpose, which more than explains its general rarity today: It was received by foreign treasuries, then melted for their own mints. The Southwark mint, located across the Thames from the main mint inside the Tower of London's walls, operated for this purpose, using variants on the "Y" mintmark (this coin shows both varieties) until it closed in August of 1551. The sequences of issue during this period remain unresolved and it is likely that the present coin, bearing as it does the mint or initial mark of Sir John York, was in fact minted during the transition period, a matter of months from 1550 into 1551. This specimen retains an excellent look and enjoys a wonderful provenance.

**Estimate: \$4,500-\$6,000**







### 1601-02 Elizabeth I Crown A Highly Demanded Type

**30116 Elizabeth I Crown ND**, North-2012, MS62 NGC. 7th Issue (sterling, 1601-02), S-2582, mm 1 (normally considered to stand for 1601). A beautifully toned (silvery gold with blue iridescence) and fully round coin having a splendid reverse and a very clear "1" mint-mark. On the obverse the portrait of Elizabeth is poorly impressed, her facial features indistinct, and typical annealing cracks are evident across the flan; the date "1" on this side as well as the legend and the remainder of the portrait, however, are clear. The Latin version of Psalm liv.4 translates as "I have made God my helper," a legend common during Tudor times. Elizabeth's silver crowns were among the largest and, in their day, least often seen coins; most were owned only by nobility because of their considerable value.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$6,000**







### Elizabeth I Half Angel Well-Detailed Example

**30117** Elizabeth I gold Half Angel ND, S-2526, North-1992/1 (rare), AU58 NGC. 5th Issue (2nd gold Issue), Sword mm (minted 1581-82), struck in fine gold of .992 purity. A beautiful example of this type, struck in the last year of issue during this period. The flan is fully broad without cracks, evenly struck, and shows almost all details except for soft areas on Saint Michael's right arm and elbow and a bit of his face, and opposite in the waves below the ship. The slightly doubled legends are clear but not crisp. Most of the rim beading shows, and the metal is a lovely greenish gold in color with residual luster. This variety shows the queen's full titles on its obverse, while the reverse features the abbreviated standard Latin legend which translates to mean "This is the Lord's doing and it is marvelous in our eyes" (Psalm 118:23). This is an exceptional example of an already rare denomination.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000**







### Elizabeth I Half Pound A Marvelous Portrait of "Queen Bess"

**30118 Elizabeth I gold Half Pound ND, S-2535, North-2009** (scarce), MS63 NGC. Tower Mint, 6th Issue (of 1583-1600), 3rd gold Coinage (of 1593-1603), struck in 22ct "crown gold" (of .917 fineness), 70 mm (minted 1592-95). A splendid example, lustrous across the flan, which is broad and of superb quality. The queen's portrait is magnificent in its details, as her face is clear, her crown crisp, her jeweled dress highly detailed, and her royal titles as large and bold as any seen by this cataloguer. Also, the outer beaded rim beyond the legend is much in evidence. The reverse is nearly as fine, but metal must go somewhere when struck under pressure. Thus three of the quadrants of the shield, though well struck, show ghosts of the six leopards *passant*, and some of the letters of the generally dramatic legend are also a bit soft and double struck. Notwithstanding, the crown and inner beading are unusually sharp, as are the queen's letters "E R" to the sides of her royal crest. The luster is dazzling, and the color of the gold is sheer beauty. This long reign experienced an abundance of precious metal, the gold in large part being of Spanish origin—that is, captured from galleons headed back to Spain from the New World by English privateers. It was also received in trade, as Spain's new wealth caused a commercial boom across Europe; millions of gold and silver coins flowed from Spain to its trading partners in the Netherlands, and this money in turn was traded for English goods. There was a seemingly endless flow of gold in the 1590s, when Elizabeth's fine portrait graced her coins and proclaimed England's might at home and abroad, but centuries have passed and the great majority of these once common coins have perished or been abused. How few exist in this pristine condition!

**Estimate: \$12,500-\$15,000**







### Elizabeth I Pound Simply Magnificent in Every Respect

**30119 Elizabeth I gold Pound ND, S-2534, North-2008, MS62 NGC.** 6th Issue, Woolpack mm (struck 1594-96). A lovely and choice coin having abundant satiny mint luster. The queen's portrait is clearly detailed from the top of her crown to the bottom of her long hair and richly ornamented bejeweled dress; the inner circle around the portrait is also really sharp. All obverse legend letters, as well as the woolpack mintmark to left of her crown, are good and sharp in detail; the reverse details are just as pleasing, showing only slight softness here and there. The flan is broad and the luster is a delightful golden-greenish hue. During all of Elizabeth's reign, the coinage was mostly silver, not gold, but her three mint-masters (Thomas Stanley, John Lonyson, and Richard Martin) were all goldsmiths. It is clear from the coinage itself that the finest portraits of the queen were employed on her gold coins — much as had been true of the imperial coins struck at Rome in ancient days. The largest gold coins gave the view of her enthroned, and it was on the gold Pound, as seen in this lot, that the largest portrait in gold appeared. This was the mint-master's finest image of their sovereign, intended to impress the wealthy and the royal both in England and abroad, and in particular the traditional French enemy. This coin was both a political statement of power and a fine work of Renaissance art, and in this lot we see an unusually fine example.

**Estimate: \$15,000-\$20,000**







### Elizabeth I Pound Attractive Portrait Of The Queen

**30120 Elizabeth I gold Pound ND, S-2534, North-2008 (scarce), AU Details (Mount Removed) NGC.** Tower Mint, 6th Issue (of 1583-1600), 3rd gold Coinage (of 1593-1603), struck in 22ct "crown gold" (of .917 fineness), Woolpack mm (struck 1594-96). A handsome coin despite the obvious spot at 12:00 on the obverse and light tooling on the rim and edge, where a loop probably once existed to suspend this coin as jewelry. There are also some very light abrasions on the queen's face and in the left field. Nonetheless, this remains an appealing example of one of Elizabeth's largest gold coins, valued at 20 shillings when issued, topped in its buying power in its age only by the fine Sovereign of 30 shillings value. But the Sovereign did not show the queen's portrait as this coin does, here well detailed in all facial features, as well as on her crown and elaborate jeweled dress. The reverse is every bit as impressive, with Elizabeth's regal shield sharp in all quadrants, topped by a boldly struck crown and surrounded by a fully struck Latin legend showing no doubling at all, with the "E R" filling in the field around the shield. The mintmark is clear on each side, and annulets are used as stops in the legends (ergo, this is an earlier issue). A few faint ancient scratches show, but these are overwhelmed by the beauty of the design so well impressed in the lustrous gold. On each side, the inner beaded ring is crisp, and the outer ring of beads is almost fully present and quite sharp. These qualities are missing on the majority of gold Pounds of this issue. The color of the gold is a well-set, premium, rich yellow. On the reverse is the famous legend in Latin *SCVTVM FIDEI PROTEGET EAM*, translating as "The shield of faith shall protect her," seen on coins of both Elizabeth and of her brother, but for Elizabeth it had special import: she was famous for never veering politically from the *via media*, the middle way, revealing to no one throughout her long life or reign her personal religious beliefs. The position stood her in good stead in dealing politically with her foreign Catholic enemies, forestalling their animosity when it served her purposes, veiling her ambitions and plans, and allowing her enemies at court no chance to accuse her of either a Catholic or a Protestant bias. Doubtless, Elizabeth fashioned this position in her youth, when she saw firsthand how an untenable religious declaration would end a royal life or imprison for years a royal princess such as her cousin Mary Stuart. The particulars of her faith Elizabeth never revealed-only faith itself, which no Englishman could assault. Enemy and friend alike must have cherished this beautifully made, golden portrait of the English queen.

**Estimate: \$7,000-\$9,000**







### James I Angel Interesting "Touch Piece"

**30121 James I gold Angel "Touch Piece" ND, S-2616, North-2081** (rare), 2nd Coinage (of 1604-19), Escallop mm (struck 1606-07), pierced as a touch piece, AU Details (Holed Planchet Cracked) NGC. An impressive example having a full, broad flan with the obverse rim beading much in evidence. This example was pierced at or near the time of issue for use as a talisman; the piercing goes through the back of the Saint Michael's head but his face still shows. The angel and dragon are both well detailed and generally sharp in strike. On the reverse, the ship is largely unaffected by the piercing and still sharply defined, with the beaded rim here also mostly intact. The flan is exceptional despite a light crack from being pierced, and the color is a pleasing "old gold" in various hues. The ancient hole is, in fact, tidy, whereas many extant touch pieces show a crudely made hole. Historically, the gold Angel was a dependable standard of medieval money of a value which guaranteed a fairly wide usage. By the time this coin was made, at the beginning of the English Renaissance, its main purpose was often to be a religious charm, thought to ward off disease and harm; Saint Michael, the "dragon slayer" of legend, could be called upon by being touched by the wearer to use his powers against evils of all sorts. It is not, therefore, technically correct to suggest that this historical coin is not "gradable" but damaged. It is, in fact, desirable *because it is holed* — valuable not only as money but as a religious charm in which an entire society had faith.

**Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,500**







### James I Rose-Ryal Sharply Detailed

**30122** James I gold Rose-Ryal ND, S-2632, North-2108 (rare), UNC Details "Rev Scratched" NGC. 3rd Coinage, Lis mm (struck 1623-24). Struck on a broad flan with mostly bold details. The king's facial features are clear as are all the features of the central shield on reverse; ancient fine scratches are seen in the field to left of the shield; both inner and outer beaded circles are well defined as are details of the encircling band of lis, lions and crowns. The legends and the Lis mintmark on each side are also nice and sharp, and the full flan is replete with lovely golden toning.

The two types of Ryals struck during this reign are among the largest and most intrinsically valuable coins of the late Renaissance, valued at 30 Shillings from 1603 through 1611, but briefly valued at 33 Shillings throughout the remainder of the 2nd Coinage, ending in 1619. The fluctuating value caused melting for profit, which diminished the number extant. When the redesigned gold Ryal was introduced in 1619 for the 3rd Coinage, it reverted to its traditional value of 30 Shillings until the reign ended. This last issue, which is rarer than the first, is easily identified by its value being engraved on the reverse side just above the shield as well as by the side-facing portrait of James artistically enclosed within the diapered background of his throne and an ornately decorated field surrounding the throne. More perspective is seen on the throne than on the earlier issue. The king's feet still rest on a portcullis but it too has been redesigned to be a larger feature. This beautiful coin, with its sharply struck details, indeed reveals characteristics of style that distinguish it as a late Renaissance issue. Another advance seen on these coins was the use of marks of value -- such as the "XXX" seen on this coin, stating a value of 30 Shillings. Although not all coins of this period display marks of value, the practice became more and more frequent throughout the century until, in the Commonwealth period, it became the standard used until the era of Milled Coinage did away with it again. By then, the technically finer quality coins, made possible by the new minting machines and finer engraving tools, allowed for a more consistently superior coinage in both silver and gold. The charming results of hand-engraved broad dies used to strike thin, nearly pure gold coins soon became a lost art, and both the men who made them and the coins themselves drifted into history.

**Estimate: \$15,000-\$20,000**







### 1642 Shrewsbury Half Pound Highly Desirable Civil War Issue

**30123 Charles I Shrewsbury Half Pound 1642**, S-2920, North-2364 (rare), VF30 NGC. No ornaments beneath the horseman, pellets in place of mintmark. An evenly worn example of this Civil War issue struck at the temporary mint located southeast of Chester. The flan is undamaged and generally of good shape; the equestrian king and his steed are fairly clear; there is some doubling in the legends, but the lettering is all clear and easily read; the surfaces are toned a light silvery gray. The famous Declaration, which set the nation to war, appears in well-detailed letters in two lines. The date 1642 is sharp directly beneath, and above the Declaration appear three clear Shrewsbury plumes with the value "X" (10 shillings) beneath the central plumes and a stop, or dot, on each side. This issue was among the last, and one of the largest in silver, to feature the defiant Latin legend which declared the king's divine or absolute right to rule his land, EX-VRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICE, taken from Psalm lxvii.1 and translating to warn Charles's enemies thus: "Let God arise and let His enemies be scattered."

After this coin was struck, the Civil War continued in two segments in which, not his enemies, but King Charles's own troops suffered scattering as a result of tangling with the army of Oliver Cromwell. This ended, of course, in the final surrender of the monarchy when King Charles was beheaded for "treason" — and a bitter, difficult decade followed, the 1650s, the only period in history when England had no monarch. The date 1642 is particularly significant as it was in this year that Cromwell raised troops for Parliament against the king, and Charles in reaction issued his defiant Declaration at Wellington (the slogan of which he then had placed on many of his coins as a political message). This was also the year in which Charles ordered his mint moved from Aberystwyth to Shrewsbury. Beginning in the middle of October three denominations were minted there: the huge Triple Unite made of gold, and the thick Pound and Half-Pound coins made from silver mined in Wales — all important early-war money made for a conflict which ended in the defeat of the monarchy and altered the course of history.

**Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000**







### 1648 Pontefract Shilling A Classic Siege Coin

**30124 Charles I Pontefract Shilling 1648**, S-3149, North-2647 (rare), XF40 NGC. "Lozenge-shaped" flan, of exceptionally good quality metal. Lightly struck but a well-preserved example of this classic siege coin, which is light gray in color and without damage. The obverse features a simple but highly significant "royal" crown above the king's abbreviated title ("CR"), with a centering dot. Its legend DVM SPIRO SPERO in Latin translates to mean "Whilst I live, I hope" (a touching slogan, given our historical perspective). This was used on the Pontefract siege coins while the war continued even though King Charles had been defeated and was in prison; his army refused to surrender, and carried on with the defense of the castle. More distinctive is the reverse, which adheres to the theme of resistance, showing the gate of Pontefract castle, portcullis drawn up, "XII" for the denomination between sideways engraved "P C" opposed by "OBS" for besieged. While not fully detailed on this specimen, this motif is exceptionally clear and evenly struck, including the date 1648 below. The siege of Pontefract castle lasted from June 1648 through March of 1649 (two months after the king was executed on the 30th of January 1649). This is a later piece, with the noted details ("P C" and "XII") to right of the castle, replacing the earlier-used hand holding an upright sword protruding from the right tower of the castle. Historically significant as one of the rarer pieces of emergency money that was issued during the civil war which temporarily ended the monarchy. After the fall of Charles's resilient army, the castle was torn down.

**Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,500**





## Extremely Rare Pontefract Castle “Post Mortem” Shilling

**30125 Charles I Pontefract Besieged Shilling 1648**, S-3151, North-2649 (as rare), VF35 NGC. The seldom seen siege coin minted after the death of Charles I (on January 30, 1649) and bearing the name of Charles II. Struck on an eight-sided flan cut from silver plate, this coin evidences wear in the centers as well as a typical, imperfect strike. However, the surfaces are little marked and the border is consistently broad. The toning is a multi-hued silvery gold, and the important legends are evenly sharp for the amount of use this coin experienced. The present coin is so rare that it is not illustrated in either the SCBC or North, and only a few pieces of this variety have appeared at auction in recent times.

The medieval castle at Pontefract, in West Yorkshire, was key to the royalist hold of the region. It was besieged twice, first just before Christmas 1644, enduring bombardment; during the short periods lacking warfare the castle still lacked access to normal supplies. It was surrendered in July 1645, only to be attacked again in the early summer of 1648 during the second segment of the Civil War. The royalist army refused to surrender even after the king was captured, tried, and executed, declaring the city to be the property of the king's son and employing the city's motto, “Post mortem patris pro filio”, in support of the monarchy. After a continual siege of nine months, the city and castle were surrendered to Oliver Cromwell himself. Because the castle had long been poorly maintained and was difficult to defend, Parliament ordered it demolished before the year ended.

J.J. North comments that the “main issue of Pontefract consists of shillings, which have a representation of the castle gateway as reverse type. As the siege continued after the death of Charles I, some of these bear the name of his son Charles II, with the inscription POST MORTEM PATRIS PRO FILIO (After the death of his father, for the son).” On the other side appears the Latin slogan HANC DEVS DEDIT (“God has given this”) and the date (very clear) below, yet another indication of the monarchy's ancient claim to rule as its divine right. C.E. Challis illuminates the rarity of these late Civil War issues thus: “Apart from their numismatic interest, which they share with the siege-pieces struck in the beleaguered royalist fortresses at Carlisle, Newark, Pontefract and Scarborough, all the royalist provincial coinages of the civil war have one thing in common, fewness of numbers. For all his access to the silver from Wales and the plate of colleges, aristocrats and the like, Charles I never achieved a bullion supply in any way commensurate with that of Parliament. In all probability the output of all his mints during the entire conflict was no more in total than two or three average month's output at the Tower between 1642 and 1645.”

Most siege coins in fact are wretched in quality; many are bent, holed or defaced. This historic coin, struck within Pontefract castle during a fleeting horrific moment in time, is undamaged and is truly more elusive, in the absolute sense, than many better known rarities. This lot offers a special opportunity for the scholarly numismatist.

**Estimate: \$8,000-\$11,000**







### 1651 Commonwealth Pattern Sixpence Among the Finer Examples of this Type

**30126 Commonwealth pattern Sixpence 1651**, ESC-1498, AU55 NGC. Engraved and struck by Blondeau, with Sun mm. This coin has exceptional eye-appeal, especially on the obverse, as it was minted from a press rather than by hand, as was the tradition in 1651. The obverse shows a small spot of alloy flaw, or possibly an ancient mark, at about 4 o'clock near the rim; the surfaces are otherwise very choice and toned a lovely ancient silvery gray with greenish-gold iridescent hues. Broad, deep rims are a particular feature of this pattern issue and here they offset the design splendidly. Very scarce and certainly among the finer examples to appear on the market recently. Peter Blondeau of Paris was sent for by the Puritanical authorities who held sway during the early Commonwealth days: sober men who sought to provide a finer looking and more evenly struck coinage than had been produced for centuries in England. Blondeau's newly invented machine, using the mill and screw technique, indeed created a wonderful coinage — but it was very short lived due to resistance from the workers who had been trained in the ancient hammer style. These gentlemen also evinced, by their actions, the long antipathy held by many against the French, and argued for the use of an English machine-made coinage. In due course this was produced only in a spare number of patterns by David Ramage. Blondeau was slowly but surely edged out of the Royal Mint; in 1658 he abandoned his workhouse on the Strand, left his equipment behind, and returned to Paris. His beautiful, boldly made patterns are all that remain of this early move towards the milled coinage.

**Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000**







### 1652 Commonwealth Shilling

**30127 Commonwealth Shilling 1652**, S-3217, North-2724, Sun mm, MS63 NGC. Though the flan is a bit ragged and shows minor cracking, the design is good and sharp in strike with fully readable date and legends. This example possesses variegated russet gray toning, choice surfaces, so all in all is a pleasing example of the denomination, indicated on the obverse as "XII" for 12 pence.

**Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500**



### 1652 Commonwealth Halfcrown

**30128 Commonwealth Halfcrown 1652**, S-3215, North-2722 (scarce), Sun mm, MS63 NGC. Call it what you will numerically, this is a jewel of a Commonwealth silver halfcrown, struck on a fine broad flan evidencing only light annealing cracks, with boldly detailed rims and nearly complete denticles. The central designs and legends are all crisp for the issue, including the classic abbreviation of the denomination as "II.vi" ("two and six" — two shillings and sixpence, or half a crown). The surfaces are of exquisite quality, and the toning nothing less than a perfect combination of Renaissance colors in many shades of silvery gray, blue and gold, in glinting iridescence. A wonderful piece!

**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,500**







### 1653 Commonwealth Crown

**30129 Commonwealth Crown 1653**, S-3214, North-2721 (rare), Sun mm, XF45 NGC. Struck on the usual kind of misshapen flan, this coin is far above average in both strike and level of preservation, showing only minimal wear and some typical annealing cracks in the metal. Overall, this piece possesses pleasing surfaces for the type and shows no damage or flaws. The centers are a bit soft in strike, as they are normally found, but the legends are really sharp and the metal is of fine quality, toned in shades of silvery gray and blue. Various denominations of the Commonwealth coinage were minted in certain years while others were not (the halfcrown, for instance, was coined in every year from 1649 through 1660, whereas the crown was not made after 1656). The Sun-face mintmark was employed earlier in this era, from 1649 to 1657; the Anchor mintmark, not seen so often, appeared only during the final three years, 1658 to 1660, but was never placed on the silver crowns; it did appear on the gold crowns of 1658 and 1660. This silver crown, struck in the middle of the era, is a classic.

**Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000**







### 1653 Commonwealth Gold Crown A Charming and Lustrous Example

**30130** Commonwealth gold Crown 1653, S-3212, North-2719 (rare), Sun mm, MS63 NGC. Mostly crisp in details and showing luster, this coin has a full, uncracked flan. The central motifs are bold, as are the majority of the letters of the legend, with most of the raised rim in evidence. The last digit in the date is blundered and appears to be die-cut over a 2. An exceptional example of this golden rarity.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$6,000**



### 1658 Cromwell Shilling A Remarkable Gem

**30131** Oliver Cromwell Shilling 1658, S-3228, North-2747, MS65 NGC. A superb example of this classic first milled shilling, designed by Thomas Simon. These coins were struck in limited numbers very near the end of the Commonwealth era, when Cromwell ruled like a king but refused to be so called. Most pieces were destroyed during the Restoration of the Monarchy beginning in 1660. Today, the average condition of this issue is Extremely Fine; well-worn and intentionally defaced pieces are not uncommon. Lustrous coins such as the presently offered specimen are seldom seen. This is a really beautiful shilling, perfectly struck from the splendid dies, with high rims, an exacting portrait, nearly flawless surfaces, and fully original, delightful light silvery blue toning. 'Tis a fair beauty, this!

**Estimate: \$6,000-\$7,500**







### 1658 Cromwell Halfcrown

**30132 Cromwell Halfcrown 1658**, S-3227A, AU58 NGC. An attractive example of this classic coin having a balanced strike on each side and pleasing fields. Old-time, well-set patina in various shades of gray is testament to the originality of the surfaces. The reverse legend translates from the Latin to mean "Peace is sought by war," while the obverse offers not a royal legend (REX) but in its place uses PRO for "Protector" of England, Scotland and Ireland. Only the halfcrown among the silver coinage of this reign includes "ET" after SCOT in this legend.

**Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000**



### 1658/7 Cromwell Crown England's First Milled Crown

**30133 Cromwell Crown 1658/7**, S-3226, MS63 NGC. Exceptional in many ways, this crown also exhibits original silvery gray toning with some dashes of greenish gold iridescence. The dappled toning is pleasing. Not rare *per se* but quite scarce and very popular as the first milled crown. It was designed by England's finest engraver of all time, Thomas Simon — an act which lost him all favor with Charles II when the royal Restoration occurred in 1660. It was also the first of the new milled, or machine-made, coinage other than a few earlier experiments. The hammer method returned briefly (1660-62) but the milled pieces of Cromwell were clearly superior in all aspects. Thus the time-honored means of making money for the British Isles became lost, and the minters had to learn new ways to ply their secretive trade. This is therefore one of the most historical of British crowns.

**Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000**







### 1660-62 Charles II Unite The Last British Hammered Gold Coin

**30134** Charles II hammered gold Unite ND (1660-62), S-3304, North-2754 (rare), XF45 NGC. 2nd Issue with mark of value "XX" (20 Shillings) behind the portrait, Crown mm. Obvious doubling of strike is seen on the king's face. This piece is somewhat lustrous with pleasing fields and bold legends; the reverse design is sharp in all details with much of the outer beaded border in evidence. Reddish gold toning adds to the eye-appeal. All in all, this is a desirable example of the short-lived, hammer-method coinage struck for only two years, after which the mill machinery began turning out a kind of English money seen before only in a few experiments. The very end of the hammered coinage era may be seen right on this very coin.

**Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000**



### 1695 William III Crown Well-Preserved and Lustrous

**30135** William III Crown 1695, S-3470, MS64 NGC. 1st Bust, Octavo edge. Truly Mint State and exceptionally choice. This coin glows with 17th-century cartwheel luster, is as well struck as any example the cataloguer can recall seeing, and is beautifully toned in rich shades of golden gray iridescence. The dies were perfectly centered, and the surfaces are fully original. An extraordinary crown of King William, and the first date issued during this reign.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$6,000**







**1708 Anne Halfcrown**  
**The Finest Certified by NGC**

**30136** Anne Halfcrown 1708, S-3604, ESC-576, Septimo edge, MS64 NGC. This is a certain centerpiece for any collection it enters. Carefully preserved surfaces with extremely limited evidence of contact, showcase an intricate strike. Most special, however, is the eye-appeal, as the obverse and reverse surfaces have toned in an exceptionally desirable manner. Both sides are highlighted at the peripheries by red, yellow and orange patina, while the centers are bathed in luxurious blue and green shades. This pattern is most pronounced on the reverse and is truly a joy to behold, as the tone adds a special gleam to the luster. The single finest example that NGC has graded to date and an absolute jewel for the British specialist.

**Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000**



**1711 Anne 2 Guineas**  
**Scarce Denomination**

**30137** Anne gold 2 Guineas 1711, S-3569, Post-Union shield reverse, XF45 NGC. A very scarce denomination from this reign, as only one style was coined during the period 1709-1714, with this example being from the second year of issue. Even wear is seen on each side. This coin is nicely balanced in detail, with an especially appealing royal shield. Old-time gold patina graces the surfaces. As a rule, the "double guinea" is rarer than the guinea coin but is not nearly as popular.

**Estimate: \$3,500-\$5,000**







### 1746 George II Crown Historic LIMA Issue

**30138** **George II Crown 1746-LIMA**, S-3689, Old Laureate Bust, AU58 NGC. A completely original example of this classic issue, with little, if any, discernible wear. This coin has a wonderfully even and sharp strike, perfect texture to the silver alloy for the period, and pleasing, smooth, silvery gray toning with golden green iridescent hues. Struck on a broad flan and showing full denticles around the rim of the reverse. J.S. Tanner's regal lion face on the king's shoulder is to be seen only on coins of this era. What a beauty! A treasure, in two senses of the word: its silver came from a captured Spanish ship's treasure, and the coin itself is an especially fine survivor. The famous hallmark under the king's portrait was placed there by the Royal Mint in order to mock the Spanish king, whose treasure (mainly silver specie) was captured at sea off the Philippines by Admiral of the Fleet George Anson on June 20, 1743. Taking a full year with his crew to steer his own ship and the captured ship back to England, Anson finally landed in the summer of 1744. His entourage accompanying the treasure-filled wagons was cheered all the way from the southern naval port to London. The hallmark denoting the origin of the silver (from mines at Lima, Peru) was used only on silver (and some gold) captured from the Spanish, one of England's oldest enemies. The coins were widely used and in the main disappeared from commerce after the New Coinage of 1816 was introduced. Relatively few have survived of the original five hundred thousand pounds' Sterling worth struck, and a crown of this quality, with its original surfaces, captures the sense of the 1740s as well as any coin possibly can.

**Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000**







## 1738 George II 2 Guineas

**30139 George II gold 2 Guineas 1738**, S-3667B, Young Laureate Head, AU55 NGC. While there is light wear, this coin possesses considerable luster, a sharp portrait, and lovely yellow gold color. A tiny flan crack on the obverse from the rim inward at about 8:00, and also visible at about 10:00 on the reverse, is the only real defect. An excellent old-time example of this large gold coin, which, at the time of its issue, was a small fortune in value.

**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,500**



## 1790 George III Silver Pattern Halfpenny

**30140 George III silver restrike Pattern Halfpenny 1790**, Peck-1179 (R65) var. (struck in silver), PR65 NGC. Restrike by Taylor. A splendid piece, shimmering with luster and blessed with gorgeous toning in many shades of silvery golden blue iridescence. The king's portrait as well as regal Britannia are fully detailed. A finely ruled edge is used on the obverse to finish off the broad rim. An intricate, engraved tooth-and-bead design is used on the reverse to delineate the rim. Surfaces are nothing less than superb. Some fine raised dots appear on both sides, indicative of Taylor's use of aged dies to make this piece. As well, a V-shaped raised flaw shows on the broad rim at about 5:00 beneath the portrait. Extremely rare; listed in silver only as the date 1791 (Peck-1180), but here we see the same piece dated the year before, 1790.

**Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000**







**1763 George III Shilling  
Very Well-Preserved  
“Northumberland” Issue**

**30141** George III “Northumberland” Shilling 1763, S-3742, MS64 NGC. Exceptionally choice and fully Mint State. One of the finest examples to be seen, despite ancient contact marks on the portrait. It is bold in strike with perfect centering; the reverse is splendid in all aspects. The luster is “hard” and classic for this one-year issue; the light iridescent toning (silvery gold with greenish hues) is simply ideal for this piece. Stylistically, the “Northumberland” shilling differs from the various other types of shillings issued during this long reign. It stands alone as a denomination during the early years of George III; no other shillings were minted until 1787, and later from 1816 to 1820 during the New Coinage period. The Earl of Northumberland, Hugh Percy, visited Dublin in his capacity as Viceroy and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and had these coins minted so that he could distribute them, thereby gaining favor among the public. Most of the total mintage seems to have been used for money by the Irish, inasmuch as a shortage of silver currency existed at the time, and few pristine examples remain today. The number struck is unknown but is believed to have been some 3,000 pieces — one of the lowest mintages of any type of shilling.

**Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000**







### 1776 George III Third Guinea An Exquisitely Mirrored Proof

**30142** George III Pattern gold Third Guinea 1776, by Richard Yeo, WR-137 (R3), plain edge, PR65 NGC. A sharply struck and mirrored example of this popular pattern showing the British Lion crowned and standing upon a larger crown with the digits of the date 1776 split to the sides of the lion's head. Even rims and uniform sharpness are unusual aspects of this pattern, which usually lacks these fine qualities. Age-old gold patina adds to the eye-appeal. Some light handling and a few marks are noticed on and around the king's portrait. Struck for two years, 1775 and 1776, this date appeals strongly to American collectors for obvious reasons. This denomination was first used during the reign of George III, but only in the later years (beginning in 1801). This beautiful design was replaced by the flatly engraved, issued coinage featuring a crown on its reverse, rather than this charming, symbolically crowned lion.

**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,500**



### 1774 George III Proof Guinea Seldom Found in Such Condition

**30143** George III gold Proof "Rose" Guinea 1774, S-3728, WR-95 (rare), beveled plain edge, 4th laureate head, PR65 Cameo NGC. A piece struck to denote the first year of this mature portrait bust of King George. It is considered more elegantly engraved and more detailed in higher relief than the 5th Bust, or "Spade" guinea, type. Brilliant surfaces. The well-known, large die-bulge appears on the reverse field at about 4:00 near the legend; other smaller die-bulges or heavy die-rust patches also occur. While there is some evidence of handling over the years, very few pieces are known in unimpaired state.

**Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000**







### 1825 George IV Proof Halfcrown Bold and Choice

**30144** George IV Proof Halfcrown 1825, KM695, S-3809, ESC-644 (R2), Bare Head, plain edge, PR64 NGC. This lovely and very choice example, uniformly bold in its details on each side, possesses reflective mirrored fields glowing beneath premium, silvery gold iridescent toning. All in all, one of the finest examples of this exquisite design and offered for sale only rarely. A Georgian metallic masterpiece.

**Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000**



### George IV Pattern Crown Possibly the Finest of Very Few Known

**30145** George IV white-metal Pattern Crown ND (1828-29), ESC-265A, L&S-43, MS63 NGC. An extraordinarily rare pattern. Linecar & Stone were able to track down only a few pieces of this type; they note that in the Wakley sale of 1909, three pieces "in pewter" sold for ten shillings. It is likely that no more than half a dozen examples of this type exist today. The only one that has sold publicly in recent years was an AU50 example that Heritage auctioned off in January, 2012, which hammered at \$2,500. The present example is far superior in every regard, and has essentially no scratches or defects. This coin was clearly a presentation piece, and was preserved as such for the past two centuries.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000**







### 1821 George IV Proof Half Sovereign Rare Coronation Type

**30146** George IV gold Proof Half Sovereign 1821, KM681, S-3802, WR-244 (R3), PR65 NGC. Laureate Head, Ornately Garished Crowned Shield reverse. A beautiful rarity from the seldom seen Coronation proof set, this combination of obverse and reverse was used only during this one year. The surfaces of this specimen sparkle with reflective gold luster, the fields exhibit classic orange-peel texture, and the strike is fully detailed. The golden color is enchanting. Very rare and especially so in this exalted grade.

**Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000**



### 1831 William IV Proof Halfcrown Rarely Seen in Proof

**30147** William IV Proof Halfcrown 1831, S-3834A, KM714.1, PR65 NGC. Incuse "WW" in block form on truncation, plain edge. A rarity in proof state, this is probably from one of the very scarce 1831 Coronation proof sets. However, single pieces were also minted upon application by collectors of the day. This example, with vivid silvery gray and tawny gold toning, is unusually well preserved. A few small imperfections are seen on the raised obverse wire rim. The reverse, showing lovely shades of greenish blue iridescence, appears to be superb, with a perfect wire rim outside of the boldly beaded circle. When seen at all, this proof issue is normally found impaired — not in the exceptional condition seen here.

**Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000**







### 1853 Victoria Proof Shilling

**30148 Victoria Proof Shilling 1853**, KM734.1, S-3904, ESC-1301 (R2), Young Head, reeded edge, PR65 NGC. An exceptionally fine example that is probably from one of the rare Proof Sets of this year, and is a type that was struck for an unknown reason early in Victoria's long reign. This piece is totally original with bright silver peeking out from among the letters of the obverse legend and attractive toning in various shades of bluish golden gray. The glittering reverse is superb in quality with a silky sheen texture to the fields. Seldom found so choice.

**Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000**



### 1865 Victoria Pattern Shilling

**30149 Victoria Pattern Shilling ND (1865)**, by Weiner & Taylor, ESC-1391 (rare), plain edge, PR65 NGC. Engraved in relatively low relief, the undated patterns of the middle years of Victoria's reign are normally found choice, but this coin is surely an exception even to that norm. Its surfaces are nearly as struck. The frost on the portrait is undisturbed, and the Order of the Garter shield on the reverse is perfectly struck with excellent small detail, as well as being superbly preserved. The wonderful toning is consistently smooth: silky violet gold mixed with deep amber-hued iridescence. Most unusual for a shilling, as this reverse motif is normally reserved for gold sovereigns. A splendid pattern!

**Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000**



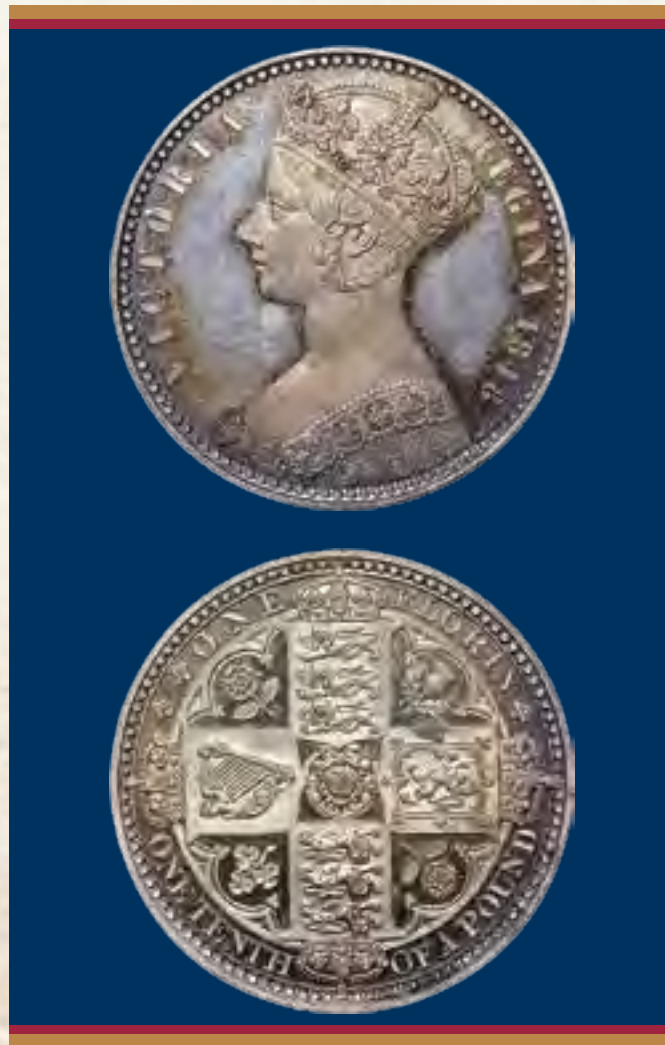




### 1875 Victoria Pattern Shilling Excessively Rare and a Once in a Lifetime Opportunity

**30150 Victoria Pattern Shilling 1875**, ESC-1404 (R6), PR66 NGC. Engraved by L.C. Wyon and B. Pistrucci, reeded edge. Wyon's Coronet Head left is here combined with Pistrucci's Saint George (slaying the dragon) reverse with date in exergue. This is a captivating coin of immense beauty and superb quality; its reflective surfaces are toned in bright silvery blue iridescent hues with golden highlights. R6 in ESC equates to 3 or 4 pieces known. The cataloguer has written about English coins for major auctions over a period of some 35 years but this is only the second time he has encountered this intriguing pattern bearing a reverse normally styled for the sovereign. Inasmuch as this pattern bears no designation of denomination (true of all sovereigns), it may just as reasonably be called a pattern sovereign struck in silver. However you may wish to view it, this is decidedly a wonderful coin that has been superbly preserved. *Extremely rare!*

**Estimate: \$7,000-\$9,000**



### 1848 Victoria Pattern Florin A Lovely Gothic Type

**30151 Victoria Pattern Gothic Florin 1848**, KM745, S-3890, ESC-886 (R2), plain edge, PR64 NGC. A visually stunning example of the "Godless" design adopted for currency use in 1849, as all of the tiny details of the intricate engraving are as sharp as can be. The fields are reflective with proof or mirror luster, and although the obverse color is a bit dappled, the reverse is superb and blessed with exquisite magenta-blue iridescence. A really lovely pattern.

**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,000**







### 1848 Victoria Pattern Florin Highly Collectible Gothic Design

**30152 Victoria Pattern Gothic Florin 1848**, KM745, S-3890, ESC-886 (R2), plain edge, PR65 NGC. Exceptionally well preserved, this lovely "Godless" pattern possesses mirror-like fields. Bold in all design details, it is toned a lovely, light silvery golden blue.  
**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,000**



### 1848 Victoria Pattern Florin A Desirable Gem

**30153 Victoria Pattern "Royal Cypher" Florin 1848**, ESC-899 (R2), plain edge, PR65 NGC. A truly beautiful example of this pattern featuring Victoria's Laurel Bust combined with the cypher reverse using the legend ONE CENTUM. Young Victoria's portrait shimmers with frost and the surrounding field is pristine. On the reverse, William Wyon's intricately engraved die featuring an intertwined "VR" cypher (for Victoria Regina) has transferred every tiny detail to the coin. Gorgeous light silvery blue iridescence, with golden tinges, highlights the beauty of this majestic coin. Among the finest we have seen.  
**Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000**







### 1848 Victoria Pattern Florin High Quality Gothic Pattern

**30154 Victoria Pattern Gothic Florin 1848, ESC-892, PR65 NGC.** Although rated R2 in ordinary condition, this is a very choice and especially beautiful example of chief engraver William Wyon's exquisitely conceived pattern for the new denomination introduced to the public in 1849. It was the first time in England's long history that a coin was produced with the value of 2 shillings (or 24 pence). The Gothic portrait of Victoria as a young monarch seen on this pattern is the same portrait that was adopted for the commercial Florin coinage in 1849; it was used as well on the Gothic Crown of 1847 and 1853. A crowned effigy was unusual for a homeland coin in the 19th century, as the crown was normally reserved for royal portraits on coins of the colonies and, later, of the Commonwealth. Historically, the monarch was portrayed with a crown only rarely. On this specimen, the queen's visage is fully struck, showing all the wonderful details of her profiled face, bodice and hairstyle. The famous jeweled crown (to be seen today among the Crown Jewels at the Tower of London) is so deeply engraved it seems to gleam. The artistic simplicity of the obverse is complemented by Wyon's stylish "royal cypher" consisting of a large "VR" for Victoria Regina surrounded and linked together by a facing Tudor rose, a thistle, a shamrock, and the Prince of Wales's plumes and motto. All are within a large curving quatrefoil and are entirely surrounded by a broad open border containing the coin's denomination expressed as both One Florin and One Tenth of a Pound. This specimen possesses exceptionally fine eye-appeal, with its bright silvery golden blue obverse and a reverse sheathed in beautiful magenta and vivid blue iridescence. An exceptional example of this Victorian classic.

**Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000**







### 1847 Victoria Gothic Crown A Toned Work of Art

**30155 Victoria Proof Gothic Crown 1847, S-3883, KM744, PR66 NGC.** *Undecimo* raised edge lettering. A truly sublime example of this classic crown, with a mintage of a mere 8,000 pieces. These were meant mainly for gentlemen of the day, who fancied carrying a metallic image of their monarch in their vest pockets — thereby impairing most of the mintage as the coins were shown one by one to friends and handled endlessly (though rarely spent). The famous edge lettering translates to mean “an ornament and a safeguard in the eleventh year of our reign.” Anti-counterfeiting, which was the original intent of decorated edges, was hardly the concern in 1847. Instead, this was a fancy and very stylish means of giving the coin a second date, and doubtless it was a feature remarked upon by the coin’s contemporary admirers. Holding the coin between two fingers, touching each side, so as to study the edge, obviously accounts for much of the surface impairment seen on most specimens — but not here! Here we see a coin essentially as it looked when minted in 1847 — 167 years ago — with its deeply reflective mirrored fields, its almost perfect portrait, and now its joyous, magenta-blue and gold iridescence. The strike on each side is also deeply detailed, which is not true of all Gothic crowns. A beautiful example of what has been called the world’s most exquisite crown!

**Estimate: \$20,000-\$25,000**







### 1839 Victoria Proof Half Sovereign A Stunningly Contrasted Cameo

**30156** Victoria gold Proof Half Sovereign 1839, S-3859, WR-343, KM735.1, PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC. Young Head, plain edge. A splendid example of the specimen made for the Coronation proof sets of this year. This boldly detailed coin is quite charming, with its heavy cameo portrait, orange-peel gold texture, and sparkling reflective luster. While not a rare coin *per se*, the proof half sovereign of 1839 is generally found in somewhat mishandled condition as a result of its traditional storage in the plush presentation case. Coins tended to roll around and come in contact with others in the set; they were frequently touched and sometimes cleaned. A dazzling proof like this piece is truly exceptional and is a Victorian numismatic prize.

**Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000**







LOT 30157





## GUATEMALA







### 1751 Ferdinand VI Escudo The Finest of Two Known

**30157 Ferdinand VI gold Escudo 1751/0 G-J, KM-A6, Fr-3, Calico-194, AU53 NGC.** A coin of incredible significance to collectors of Spanish Colonial coinage, as it is among the earliest portrait-type Escudos from Guatemala and is only significantly pre-dated by several Felipe V 8 Escudos and a single Philip V 1 Escudo that are all of great rarity. Engraved locally in Guatemala with a crude bust of Ferdinand VI similar to the one used in his proclamation medals dated 1747. The reverse, more refined in its depiction, holds the crowned arms of Spain with the “J” initial of assayer Jose de Leon y Sosa (not to be confused with his uncle and Director of the Mint Jose Eustaquio de Leon) between rosettes at left with the “I” numeral between rosettes at right. While traditionally considered a hammered issue, we believe the present piece was among the first milled gold coins produced in Guatemala. The trail of evidence to support this claim begins in 1739 with correspondence between the Guatemala Mint and the king requesting instruction on how to strike “round or spherical” money. The 2011 sale of a round milled-edge Pillar 2 Reales dated 1742 confirms that by then, Eustaquio de Leon had either made or bought a coin press, and was able to strike milled-edge trials. Later evidence of such capability includes the aforementioned proclamation medals of 1747 which are uniformly accomplished with a better strike and rounder flans than their hammered counterparts – all with ornamental edges similar to the later Pillar type.

Furthermore it is undeniable that Eustaquio de Leon had ensured, since the mint’s first issues in 1733, the issuance of gold coins that were in the closest possible accordance with the Seville 1728 Royal Ordinance (establishing the milled coinage for the Spanish American mints): indeed, all the early Guatemala gold coins are hand struck but nevertheless still have round planchets with an edge design. It is therefore natural to assume that he may have used the new technical capabilities of his mint in improving his gold coinage. Although the silver issues were produced in comparatively large numbers, the gold issues had always been very limited due to the meager gold bullion amounts that entered the mint. Their small issued mintages would, therefore, not stress the new machinery beyond its capabilities.

Despite obviously extensive research, Carlos Jara’s recent reference work (2010) on the Guatemala Mint lists only a single example of this issue (see pages 91-93): That piece sold in an April 2009 Aureo & Calico auction and is the Ex: Peltzer-Newcomer specimen, also used as the Calico plate coin. That example was, much like the present specimen, off-centered; it was struck from the same pair of dies, as one would expect from the small mintage of 279 pieces. That piece had been used in jewelry at one time, and a repaired hole above the bust left the surfaces unnatural, but nevertheless, it hammered at 14,000 Euros. Given the present specimen’s vast superiority, it’s difficult to even speculate on a value, but one thing is clear - it’s a very special coin. A unique opportunity to obtain what is the certainly the finest of Guatemala’s first milled Escudos.

**Estimate: \$15,000-\$20,000**





## HONG KONG







**1866 Victoria Proof Dollar**  
**Beautifully Toned Hong Kong Dollar**

**30158 Victoria Proof Dollar 1866**, KM10, Proof 64 NGC. Plain Edge - Medal Rotation. Deep reflectively with an appealing layer of rich iridescent tone that consists of swirling blues in the centers mixed with maroon and gold tone around both Victoria's bust and the legends. As a proof, four different variations exist: Reeded Edge/Coin Rotation, Reeded Edge/Medal Rotation, Plain Edge/Coin Rotation, and Plain Edge/Medal Rotation. As a type, the issue is truly transcendent in the annals of world coinage and, for most collectors, even a lesser example would immediately become a collection cornerstone.

**Estimate: \$30,000-\$40,000**





## HUNGARY



### A Remarkable Goldgulden of the Last Capetian Ruler of Hungary

**30159 Maria of Anjou (1382-95) Goldgulden 1387-95**, Fr-8, Huszar-564, Rethy-111, MS63 NGC. Obv. + MARIE • DEI • G • R • VnGARIE, arms of Hungary-Anjou in tressure within hexalobe. Rev. S • LADISL | AVS • RE, St. Ladislaus standing facing, an axe in his right hand and an orb in his left; a lis in the right field. A bright and lustrous example, featuring an exacting strike and a problem-free flan. Maria's arms are particularly sharp. The only hints of weakness are at the rims. Maria's reign as the last of the Capetian line of Hungarian monarchs was a troubled one. Her mother ruled as regent in her minority until her marriage in 1385 to Duke Sigismund of Luxemburg. Within the year, she was overthrown by her agnate, Charles II (King of Naples until 1385). Upon his death in February of 1386, she was imprisoned by Neapolitan partisans until freed by her husband in 1387. While co-ruler with Sigismund, Maria retained her own seal; it is believed coins were struck both in her name and Sigismund's until her death in a riding accident in 1395.

**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,000**



### A Very Rare Goldgulden of Johann Hunyadi's Early Regency

**30160 Johann Hunyadi (Regent, 1446-53) Goldgulden c.1446**, Fr-14, Huszar-615, Rethy-154A, AU55 NGC. Obv. + IOHANES • D • h • W • R • VnGARIE • GV •, quartered arms of Hungary-Hunyadi in beaded border. Rev. • S • LADISL | AVS • REX •, St. Ladislaus standing facing, an axe in his right hand and an orb in his left; an "n" and shield on either side. A very well-centered example with the full beaded border on both sides of the flan. With just one small area of weakness to each side, the devices remain sharp with tiny deposits in a portion of the legend. This issue is very scarce, having only been produced for perhaps six months to a year after Johann's election as regent for Ladislaus V in June of 1446. Ladislaus would remain a prisoner of the Holy Roman Emperor Friedrich III until 1452, the year before Johann relinquished his regency. Hunyadi spent most of his career warding off the advances of the Ottoman Empire. While defeated at the Battle of Varna and the second Battle of Kosovo, Hunyadi was ultimately successful. The apex of his struggle was his victory at the Siege of Belgrade in 1456. He died of a plague that broke out in his encampment just weeks after breaking the siege.

**Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000**







### 1565 Maximilian II Ducat Superb 16th Century Ducat

**30161** Maximilian II gold Ducat 1565, Fr-57, Huszar-973, Kremnitz Mint, MS64 NGC. Struck in the second year of Maximilian's reign as Holy Roman Emperor, this ducat is quite remarkable. The devices are almost fully struck, and the fields are exceptional; bright and prooflike. The flan appears to have the slightest of waves, unusual for this issue where creases are quite common. This is the first gold issue of Maximilian, crowned King of the Romans in 1562, King of Hungary in 1563, and Holy Roman Emperor in 1564. Maximilian II was the first emperor crowned at Frankfurt rather than Aachen.

**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,000**



### 1705 Rebellion Of The Malcontents Ducat

**30162** Franz II Rakoczi gold Ducat 1705-KB, Rebellion of the Malcontents, KM266, Fr-160, AU55 NGC. Lightly toned and attractive with well-struck features, a rare type struck at Kremnitz during the revolution.

**Estimate: \$6,000-\$7,500**







### 1707 Franz II Rakoczi Ducat Very Rare and Historical Issue

**30163** Franz II Rakoczi gold Ducat 1707-KB, Revolt of the Malcontents, Fr-160, Huszar-1521, AU55 NGC. Obv. Crowned arms. Rev. Madonna and Child with date. Well-struck with traces of luster remaining. A very rare issue. Issued by Franz II during his campaign against the Habsburgs.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000**

## INDIA



### 1849 Awadh Mohur

**30164** Awadh. Wajid Ali Shah gold Ashrafi (Mohur) AH1265 Year 3 (1849), Lucknow mint, KM-378.1, Fr-1023, MS66 NGC. An amazing example, and the finest gold piece of any ruler we have seen from this area. Full mint brilliance with a flawless strike and no mentionable flaws.

**Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500**





## ITALY

## LIVORNO



## 1683 Livorno 1/2 Tallero

**30165** Livorno. Cosimo III Medici 1/2 Tallero 1683, KM26, MIR-75 (R2), CNI 18, AU55 NGC. Obv. Crowned bust of Cosimo III right. Rev. Single-masted ship with LIBVRNI and 1683 in exergue. Sharply defined, with rich gray and russet toning. The surfaces are free of detracting flaws, and traces of original luster remain. Very rare in this condition.

**Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500**

1704/3 Cosimo III Tallero  
The Finest Certified Example

**30166** Livorno. Cosimo III di Medici Tallero 1704/3, MIR-64/19, Dav-1498, CNI-75, Morosini II, 394/15, MS64 NGC. A superb example of this conditionally rare issue, with full strike and rich argent-gray toning over lustrous surfaces. A crowned portrait of Cosimo III graces the obverse, while the reverse displays a marvelous view of the harbor of Livorno. This is the single finest piece certified by either NGC or PCGS.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$6,000**





## MANTUA



**Guglielmo Gonzaga I Scudo d'oro**  
**A Scarce Issue of Mantua**

**30167** Mantua (Mantova). Guglielmo Gonzaga gold Scudo d'oro (Scudo del Sole) ND (1550-87), Fr-534, CNI 10/18, Varesi 505, XF45 NGC. Obv. Undated arms. Rev. Cross with initials in angles GV GV. Well-struck, with full legends and no significant flaws. A scarce issue for this learned Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, who produced few coin issues; the majority of those are very rare. Guglielmo was a lover of sacred vocal music who corresponded at length with the Vatican and a number of composers about his passion.

**Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500**

## MASSA DI LUNIGIANA



**1588 Massa Di Lunigiana 2 Doppia**  
**A Rare Public Offering**

**30168** Massa Di Lunigiana. Alberico I Cybo Malaspina Gold 2 Doppia 1588, Fr-592, Varesi 295/2 (R4), CNI 106/116, AU55 NGC. Obv. Bust right with ruff collar. Rev. Crowned arms. Superbly struck, with fully round flan. The surfaces are free of detracting flaws and display a touch of luster beneath orange-golden patina. An extremely rare issue with no recent auction records. Marquis Alberico I opened the mint at Lunigiana after inheriting the estate from his mother. The last coinage of Massa Di Lunigiana, in the name of Maria Beatrice D'Este Cybo Malaspina, was actually produced in Milan.

**Estimate: \$10,000-\$15,000**





## PAPAL STATES



### Calixtus III Ducat High-Grade Early Papal Coin

**30169** Papal States. Calixtus III (1455-58) gold Ducat ND, Rome mint, Fr-7, Berman-347, Biaggi-2166, MS62 NGC. Obv. ++• CALISTVS • | • PP • TERTIVS •, Papal arms in quadrilobe Rev. MODICE • FIDEI • QVARE • DVBITATIS, St. Peter in boat with cross. A singular example of this issue. It is both exactly struck and remarkably well-preserved. The surfaces retain substantial luster and there is but one small mark visible to the naked eye in the right obverse field. There is some die-wear evident in the reverse legends, but this is almost inconsequential in viewing the coin as a whole. Calixtus III is considered to be the second of the Renaissance popes. He may be best remembered for elevating his nephew, Rodrigo Borgia, to cardinal, a move that enabled him to be elected pope as the infamous Alexander VI.

**Estimate: \$3,500-\$4,500**



### Calixtus III Ducat A Second Exceptional Example

**30170** Papal States. Calixtus III (1455-58) gold Ducat ND, Rome mint, Fr-7, Berman-347, Biaggi-2166, MS62 NGC. ++• CALISTVS • | • PP • TERTIVS •, Papal arms in quadrilobe / MODICE • FIDEI • QVARE • DVBITATIS, St. Peter in boat with cross. A handsome specimen strongly struck on a very slightly wavy planchet, due in most part to ghosting of devices from one side to another. The details remain clear, although there is some doubling in part of the legend. Calixtus III was originally from Aragon and was the first of the Borgia dynasty to serve in Rome as cardinal and pope. Serving as pope just a couple years after the fall of Constantinople, Calixtus (Alfonso de Borja) spent much of his short papacy trying to get support from the princes for a crusade.

**Estimate: \$3,500-\$4,500**







### Sixtus IV Fiorino di Camera A Rare Mint-State Example

**30171** Papal States. Sixtus IV (1471-84) gold Fiorino di Camera ND, Rome mint, Fr-23, Berman-448, Biaggi-2207, MS62 NGC. Obv. • SIXTVS • PP \* | \* QVARTVS, Papal arms in quadrilobe. Rev. \* SANCTVS o PETRVS o | o ALMA o ROMA, St. Peter fishing from a boat. Superbly struck on a slightly smallish flan. The devices are well struck-up and the surfaces remain quite lustrous. A scarce coin in any grade, these are quite rare in Mint State. Sixtus IV was the first of the Della Rovere line. The family produced two popes and used marriage alliances to establish themselves amongst the secular nobility of Italy.  
**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,000**



### Innocent VIII Fiorino di Camera From the Short-Lived Macerata Mint

**30172** Papal States. Innocent VIII gold Fiorino di Camera ND (1484-92), Macerata mint. Fr-26, Berman-512, MS63 NGC. Obv. o INNOCEN | TIVS o PP o VIII o, Papal arms in quadrilobe. Rev. o SANCTVS o PETRVS o MACERATA o, St. Peter fishing from a boat. A particularly choice example, even at the assigned grade level. Bright luster provides considerable flash to the surfaces, and an intricately defined strike is perfectly centered on the flan. A 90 degree counter-clockwise rotation is noted on the reverse. An extremely rare issue from this short-lived mint with the last traceable sale occurring in 10/1999, and the most comparable sale in terms of condition, a specimen termed FDC, occurring on 10/1990 for 6,000 Swiss Francs.  
**Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000**







### Alessandro VI Borgia 2 Fiorini di Camera Seldom Found in Mint State

**30173** Papal States. Alessandro (Alexander) VI Borgia 2 Fiorino di Camera ND (1492-1503), Rhone mint, Fr-30, Ber-527, Muntoni-4, MS63 NGC. Obv. o ALEXANDER o | oVI o PONT o MAX o, Papal arms in quadrilobe Rev. o SANCTVS .o. PETRVS .o. ALMA .o. ROMA o, St. Peter fishing from a boat. Fully lustrous, and well-struck, with no flaws worth mention. Very scarce as a Select Mint State coin (as this example) and a stunning example of 500 year-old numismatic artistry. Alessandro Borgia was a prominent member of the decadent Borgia family, and the father of the infamous Lucrezia Borgia. The antics of the Borgia family, many true, some not, are legendary. Much of the dark part of Alessandro's reputation came from his enemies, but his successors in the Vatican described him as an outstanding Pope.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000**





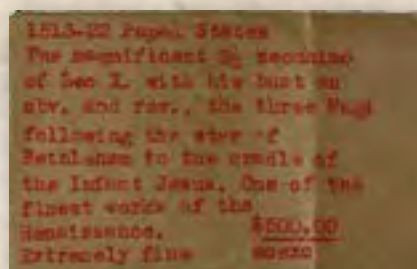


### Leone X 2.5 Ducati Amazing Papal Rarity

**30174 Papal States. Pope Leone X gold 2.5 Ducati ND (1513-21),** Rome mint, Fr-43, Ber-628, Montuni I, 1, CNI-1, MS62 NGC. The earliest of the small group of Renaissance Papal gold coins and a seldom offered rarity. The obverse displays a bust of Pope Leone facing left, while the reverse shows the three Magi on horseback, riding left, guided by the comet. There are no significant flaws, and traces of luster remain.

*Leo X was the son of Lorenzo de Medici, head of the Florentine Republic. He was destined for an important ecclesiastical career from an early age, and formally admitted to the College of Cardinals at age 17, in 1492. He was elected Pope in 1513 after the death of Julius II. Pope Leo spent heavily and caused a financial crisis in the Vatican, but much of this money went to rebuild, and refurbish, Saint Peter's Basilica. His tenure was also marked by the beginning of the Reformation.*

**Estimate: \$20,000-\$25,000**







### Leo X 2 Fiorini di Camera Rarely Offered

**30175** Papal States. Leo X gold 2 Fiorini di Camera ND (1513-21), Rome mint, Fr-45, Berman-630, MS62 NGC. Rome Mint. A somewhat crudely produced issue with distinctly pebbly surfaces and a strike that, while nearly fully imparted, gives the devices an evenly rounded appearance. Closer inspection reveals only very minor instances of handling, with the matte-like texture blending nearly all instances of such into the coin's fabric. A considerable opportunity for the Italian specialist, as this rare "doppio" scarcely appears on the market; the last example we have traced hammered at 4,600 Euros in 2002.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000**



### Clement VII Fiorino di Camera Very Attractive Papal Issue

**30176** Papal States. Clement VII gold Fiorino di Camera ND (1523-34), Rome mint, Fr-60, Berman-830, MS62 NGC. Rome Mint. Sharply rendered in the centers with frosty orange-gold luster in the fields. The reverse is particularly choice with no flaws. A small mark behind Saint Peter's head is the only observed post-strike disturbance. An attractive example of this iconic type that showcases Saint Peter casting his net from a boat.

**Estimate: \$3,000-\$3,500**







### Clemente VII 2 Fiorini di Camera Possibly the Finest Example

**30177 Papal States. Clemente VII gold 2 Fiorini di Camera ND (1523-34)**, Rome mint, Fr-59, Ber-829, Muntoni-13/14, MS64 NGC. This early Papal gold piece is in truly amazing condition. The surfaces are free of noticeable flaws, and the luster is full and brilliant. The obverse displays the Papal arms, while the reverse shows St. Peter, in a boat, fishing. Of the few pieces that appear for sale, none approach the Choice Mint State status of this exceptional example. We doubt if one might ever find its equal.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$6,000**



### Clemente VII 2 Fiorini di Camera

**30178 Papal States. Clemente VII gold 2 Fiorini di Camera ND (1523-34)**, Rome mint, Fr-59, Berman-829, Nomisma-64 (R2), CNI-46, MS61 NGC. Obv. Coat of arms. Rev. St. Peter in boat left, raising fishing net. A bit softly struck, with considerable original luster remaining. The surfaces are free of significant flaws. Rare in this condition.

**Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000**







### Paolo III Fiorino di Camera

**30179** Papal States. Paolo (Paul) III gold Fiorino di Camera ND (1534-49), Rome mint, Fr-64, Nomisma-68, Muntoni-6 var., AU53 NGC. Obv. Coat of arms. Rev. St. Peter in boat right, raising fishing net. A slight soft strike around the periphery with some earthen encrustation remaining. A very scarce issue.

**Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,250**







**Paolo III 2 Fiorini di Camera**  
**Papal States Rarity in Wonderful Condition**

**30180** Papal States. Paolo (Paul) III gold 2 Fiorini di Camera ND (1534-49), Rome mint, Fr-62, Berman-900, Muntoni-2, MS61 NGC. Obverse with the bold portrait of Paolo III, and the reverse with Saint Peter fishing from a boat. Similar in condition to the following lot of the same type with a fully round flan that showcases an exemplary strike. The slight edge for the present however exists in the luster, with full radiance commanding the attention of the eye. A classic Italian issue with superb eye-appeal.

**Estimate: \$20,000-\$30,000**







**Paolo III 2 Fiorini di Camera**  
**Exceptional in Both Condition and Rarity**

**30181** Papal States. Paolo (Paul) III gold 2 Fiorini di Camera ND (1534-49), Rome mint, Fr-62, Berman-900, Muntoni-2, AU55 NGC. A truly spectacular design, with the strong, heavily bearded portrait of Paolo III facing left on the obverse, and Saint Peter fishing from a boat on the reverse. The strike is superb, the centering flawless, and the lustrous surfaces devoid of flaws. Rare in any condition, but extremely rare in this exceptional state of preservation.

**Estimate: \$15,000-\$20,000**







### Paolo V 4 Scudi d'oro Extremely Rare Type

**30182** Papal States. Paolo (Paul) V gold 4 Scudi d'oro Anno XIII (1617), Rome mint, Fr-107, Muntoni-7, CNI-551, Nomisma-114/B (R5), AU53 NGC. Obv. Papal Arms. Rev. St. Paul seated right. Softly struck, with considerable evidence of double striking, particularly in the legends. An extremely rare type, and the first example we have seen. Pope Paolo V (Paul V) was a member of the noble Borghese family. He was educated as a lawyer and became Cardinal in 1596. He became Pope in 1605 upon the death of Leo XI.  
**Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000**



### 1656 Alessandro VII 4 Scudi d'oro Papal Rarity

**30183** Papal States. Alessandro VII gold 4 Scudi d'oro 1656, Bologna mint Fr-362, Muntoni-51a, CNI-22, Nomisma-73/B (R2), AU53 NGC. Obv. Papal coat of arms. Rev. Flowered cross with date 16-56 in angles. BP below for the engraver Provagli Bartholomev. Some remaining luster with a small reverse flan flaw. A very rare issue.  
**Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000**







### 1706 Clemente XI Quadrupla

**30184** Papal States. Clemente XI gold 4 Scudi d'oro (Quadrupla) 1706, Rome mint, Fr-193 (Rare), Berman-2341, Muntoni-2, CNI-67, Nomisma-232 (R5), AU55 NGC. Obv. Papal arms. Rev. Madonna and Child with date below in Roman numerals MDCCVI. An exceedingly rare issue with a slightly soft central strike and notable remaining luster. No recent sales can be referenced for this elusive piece. Clemente XI was born Giovanni Francesco Albani to a family that came to Italy from Albania in the 15th century. During his reign as Pope, the Papal States began a major decline in power and prestige.  
**Estimate: \$10,000-\$15,000**



### 1741 Benedetto XIV Zecchino Rarely Offered

**30185** Papal States. Benedetto (Benedict) XIV gold Zecchino Year 2 (1741), Bologna mint, Fr-378, Berman-2798, XF45 NGC. An extremely rare type in very good condition. Only two examples have been sold publicly in the last decade. An inferior example was sold by Numismatica Ars Classica in 2008 (Auction 47, 3 June 2008, lot 88) for a 3500 euro hammer, and a slightly nicer piece sold in 2011 (also by Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 60, 7 June 2011, lot 5) for a 5500 euro hammer (the equivalent of about \$8,000). Aside from a few tiny nicks on the obverse, this is a very attractive piece with just a little bit of normal circulation wear.  
**Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000**





## TUSCANY



### 1611 Tuscany Testone Superb Grade for Issue

**30186** Tuscany. Cosimo II di Medici Testone 1611, Montagano 265/1 (R2), CNI XII-53, MS62 NGC. Obv. Bust of Cosimo II right. Rev. St. John the Baptist sitting facing. A rare Testone in absolutely incredible condition. Fully lustrous surfaces with superb steel-blue toning. These wonderful pieces of numismatic art virtually never appear in any condition approaching this exceptional example.

**Estimate: \$2,000-\$3,000**



### 1613 Tuscan Piastre Impressively Stylized

**30187** Tuscany. Cosimo II di Medici Piastre 1613, Montagano 260/2 (R2), Dav-4191, AU53 NGC. Obv. Armored bust right. Rev. St. John the Baptist standing, facing, with long cross. An exceptional example of this rare issue. The strike is bold and the surfaces are free of notable imperfections. Cosimo di Medici was seriously ill during almost the entire eleven years of his reign as Grand Duke of Tuscany. Because of this, he did not take active part in governing his realm. He died in 1609 from tuberculosis.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000**





## VENICE



## Giovanni Corner I 2 Scudi d'oro

**30188** Venice. Giovanni Corner I gold 2 Scudi d'oro ND (1625-29), Fr-1460, Paolucci-4, AU55 NGC. A scarce and high-quality piece. The last piece auctioned publicly was sold by Stack's in January, 2011 for a hammer of \$4,500. The present example is arguably nicer, as it does not have the same die breaks as the other. A very solid Italian multiple in gold.

**Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000**

1669 Venetian Osella of 4 Zecchini  
Extremely Rare Type in Gold

**30189** Venice. Domenico Contarini gold Osella of 4 Zecchini Anno XI (1669) ZQ, Paolucci-320 (R5), Nomisma-168/BDA, CNI-, mintmaster Zuane Querini, XF Details (Mount Removed) NGC. Obv. Kneeling Doge accepting the banner from St. Mark. Rev. Justice, with sword and scales, sitting on crouching lions. Extremely rare. Although apparently worn as some type of badge, this piece, with evidence of mount removals at 6:00 and 12:00, is an extreme rarity in gold. Unlisted in CNI, we can find no listing of an offering for sale in this metal.

**Estimate: \$3,000-\$3,500**







### 1682 Venetian Osella of 4 Zecchini

**30190** Venice. Alvise Contarini gold Osella of 4 Zecchini 1682, Paolucci II, 330, Nomisma 182/B (R4), 13.86gm, AU58 NGC. The obverse shows St. Mark seated, handing the flag to a kneeling Doge, and the reverse has a six-line inscription in a beaded circle. The gold Osellas are extremely rare, with only a few pieces of each known. This example has full legends with abundant remaining luster. Alvise Contarini was the Doge of Venice from 1676-1684. As such, he was the leader, and chief public official, of the Republic of Venice.

**Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000**



### 1684 Venetian Osella An Artistic Beauty

**30191** Venice. Marcantonio Giustinian Osella Year 1 (1684), Paolucci-167, AU53 NGC. Obv. St. Mark seated right, offering the banner of Venice to the Doge kneeling left. Rev. View of the Piazzetta of San Marco, with an angel flying left above. A highly-artistic type, with dark toning and good detail, particularly on the reverse. There have been only a few examples of this type sold publicly in the past decade; most were in relatively poor condition, but the two comparable examples hammered at \$5000 (Numismatik Lanz, Auction 145, with Numismatica Bernardi, 5 January 2009, lot 236) and \$7000 (Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 87, 18 May 2011, lot 1846). A highly desirable piece.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$6,000**







LOT 30192







### 1684 Venetian Osella of 4 Zecchini A Masterpiece in Gold

**30192** Venice. Marcantonio Giustinian gold Osella of 4 Zecchini Anno I (1684), Paolucci II, 331, Nomisma 187 (R5), 13.84 gm, AU55 NGC. Well-struck for the issue, with the typical obverse of St. Mark handing the flag to the Doge. The reverse is unique, with a view of the Piazza San Marco in Venice. This is an extremely rare issue, with the incredible reverse showing the Grand Canal, St. Mark's Cathedral, and the Palace of the Doges.

**Estimate: \$10,000-\$12,500**







### Francesco Morosini Osella of 3 Zecchini An Incredible Near Mint State Example

**30193** Venice. Francesco Morosini gold Osella of 3 Zecchini ND (1688-94), Paolucci-341, Nomisma-200/BDA (R5), 10.4g, AU58 NGC. Obv. Kneeling Doge accepting the banner from St. Mark. Rev. Lion of St. Mark standing left resting paw upon open book. Superbly struck, with original mint luster remaining, and no distracting marks. The surfaces display only the slightest touch of rubbing on the high points. An extremely rare type and denomination, and the first example we have seen offered.

**Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000**







### 1691 Venetian Osella of 4 Zecchini An Historic Issue

**30194 Venice. Francesco Morosini gold Osella of 4 Zecchini 1691,** Paolucci-339, Nomisma-199 (R5), 13.9g, AU55 NGC. Obv. Kneeling Doge accepting the banner from St. Mark. Rev. Bust of the Doge on a pedestal, decorated with trophies of war. The strike is quite bold, and a small test cut is noted, for accuracy, on the edge at 3:00. A very rare issue. Morosini was Captain General of the Venetian forces during the Turkish War, and during the Siege of Athens in 1687 he was responsible for the destruction of the Parthenon. He was the first living Venetian citizen to have a bust placed in the Great Hall. This piece was issued to commemorate the placing of the aforementioned bronze bust of Francesco Morosini in the Hall of Arms of the Council of Ten.

**Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000**



### 1707 Venetian Osella of 4 Zecchini

**30195 Venice. Alvise II Mocenigo gold Osella of 4 Zecchini 1707-BG,** Paolucci-360, Nomisma-228 (R5), CNI-, mintmaster Bernardo Gritti, 13.6 gm, XF Details (Plugged) NGC. Obv. Kneeling Doge accepting the banner from St. Mark. Rev. Peace, on the ground, leans against Justice. Very rare. A hole has been skillfully repaired at 12:00 on the obverse through the SIV of ALOYSIVS. Nicely detailed, with a slightly wavy flan.

**Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000**







**Giovanni II Corner Gold 20 Soldi**  
**Unpublished Type in Gold**

**30196 Venice. Giovanna II Corner gold Striking of a Silver 20 Soldi (Liretta) ND (1709-22)-AB**, Unlisted in Paolucci in gold, listed in silver as Paolucci-28, mintmaster Alvisè Bon, CNI-86, AU55 NGC. Obv. A kneeling Doge looks upward toward the Virgin Mary and Child in the clouds. Rev. Justice, facing, with sword and scales. Extremely rare. Some remaining luster, with slightly wavy flan. We can find no previous record of this type in gold.

**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,500**



## 1709 Venetian 4 Zecchini Seldom Seen Type in Gold

**30197 Venice. Giovanni II Corner gold Osella of 4 Zecchini 1709,** Paolucci-362, Nomisma-246 (R5), 13.8g. XF45 NGC. Obv. Kneeling Doge accepting the banner from St. Mark. Rev. Seven-line inscription. An extremely rare issue with well struck details and no major flaws. The silver issues of this Osella variety are seldom offered, and the gold striking, such as this example, appear so infrequently that no recent sales records are available.

**Estimate: \$8,000-\$12,000**





### 1725 Venetian Osella of 4 Zecchini

**30198** Venice. Alvise III Mocenigo gold Osella of 4 Zecchini 1725, Paolucci-382, Nomisma-271/A (R2), Gamberini-1369, 13.9gm, AU55 NGC. Obv. The Doge kneeling before St. Mark. Rev. Venice, on a throne, rises from the waters. Well-struck and lustrous, with light rubbing. A splendid example of this exceedingly rare issue.

**Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000**



### 1728 Venetian Osella of 5 Zecchini Unlisted Denomination for Date

**30199** Venice. Alvise III Mocenigo gold Osella of 5 Zecchini 1728, Paolucci-386, 17.4g, MS61 NGC. Obv. The Doge kneeling before St. Mark. Rev. Abundance standing holding a cornucopia and an olive branch. This lovely, fully round example, has bold definition and flashy original luster. Extremely rare in this exceptional condition. This denomination, and weight, is unlisted for the date.

**Estimate: \$10,000-\$15,000**







### 1732 Venetian Osella of 6 Zecchini Rare for Both Type and Denomination

**30200** Venice. Carlo Ruzzini gold Osella of 6 Zecchini 1732, Paolucci 394, Nomisma 284/A (R5), 20.84g, AU53 NGC. Obv. Lion of St. Mark with date below. Rev. CAROLI RVZINI PRINCIPIS MVNVS AN I in 5 lines within olive branches, with three caducei below. Traces of remaining luster with a nice strike for the issue. An extremely rare type, and denomination.

**Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000**



### 1737 Venetian Osella of 4 Zecchini

**30201** Venice. Alvise Pisani gold Osella of 4 Zecchini 1737, Paolucci 405, Nomisma 300/B (R3), 13.8g, XF40 NGC. Obv. Lion of St. Mark with date below. ALOYSII PISANI PRINCIPIS MVNVS ANNO III in six lines within wreath. A very rare type. We can find no recent auction records for this variety.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000**







### Alvisi Pisani 1/4 Ducato in Gold Charming Off-Metal Strike

**30202** Venice. Alvisi Pisani gold Striking of a Silver 1/4 Ducato (2 Zecchini) ND (1735-41), Paolucci-10, CNI-30, mintmaster Zorzi Foscolo, AU50 NGC. Obv. Kneeling Doge accepting the banner from St. Mark. Rev. Lion of San Marco standing left. Fully brilliant, with just a touch of rubbing on the high points. Very rare.

**Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500**



### 1745 Venetian Osella of 3 Zecchini Rare Issue and Denomination

**30203** Venice. Pietro Grimani gold Osella of 3 Zecchini 1745-PD, Paolucci-421, Nomisma-320/CDA (R5), CNI-, mintmaster Piero Dona, 10.4 gm, MS61 NGC. Kneeling Doge accepting the banner from St. Mark. Rev. Six-line inscription with date below. Fully lustrous, with the only notable flaw being a flan flaw (as struck) on the obverse at 6:00 between the P and D. A very rare issue and denomination.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$6,000**







### Francesco Loredan Gold 1/4 Ducato A Type Rarely Seen in Gold

**30204** Venice. Francesco Loredan gold Striking of a Silver 1/4 Ducato (2 Zecchini) ND (1752-62)-GAC, Paolucci-8, CNI-33, mintmaster Giacomo Antonio Contarini, AU58 NGC. Obv. Kneeling Doge accepting the banner from St. Mark. Rev. Lion of St. Mark standing left. Well-struck for this normally poorly struck issue, with nice, original mint luster and no significant flaws.

**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,500**



### 1758 Venetian Osella of 4 Zecchini

**30205** Venice. Francesco Loredan gold Osella of 4 Zecchini 1758-FAB, Paolucci-442, Nomisma-342/ADA (R4), CNI-107, mintmaster Francesco Antonio Bonlini, 13.9 gm, AU58 NGC. Obv. Painting of the Immaculate Conception in frame, and mantle, with angels on each side holding the strings. At the bottom St. Mark blesses the Doge. Rev. Four-line inscription and date within wreath. Superbly struck, this coin has no detracting flaws. Very rare.

**Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000**







### 1759 Venetian Osella of 4 Zecchini

**30206 Venice. Francesco Loredan gold Osella of 4 Zecchini 1759-PP**, Paolucci-444, Nomisma-343/ADA (R4), CNI-110, mintmaster Piero Pasta, 13.7gm, XF Details (Mount Removed) NGC. Obv. Religion on a pedestal, holding cross and chalice, St. Mark and Doge below. Rev. Rose bush, with the date below in Roman numerals. Wavy flan, with mount removed at 12:00, and noticeable tooling elsewhere on flan. Obviously used as a badge, as were many of the Osellas from this time period. Of the few examples of this rare type that we have seen, all but one piece had similar mounts.

**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,000**



### 1768 Venetian Osella of 4 Zecchini

**30207 Venice-Murano. Alvise IV Mocenigo gold Osella of 4 Zecchini 1768**, Paolucci-655, Nomisma 10/F (R5), CNI 13, 13.87g, AU58 NGC. Obv. The arms of the Doge. Rev. The arms of the four deputies. Well-struck, with an elaborate design; only a few light marks are seen. A very rare type. Murano, a community of islands in the Venetian lagoon, was once an independent township, but is now under the administration of Venice. Murano is world-renowned for its wonderful glassblowing.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000**







### 1773 Venetian Osella of 4 Zecchini Brilliant and Simply Superb

**30208** Venice. Alvise IV Mocenigo gold Osella of 4 Zecchini 1773, Paolucci 474, Nomisma-381/C (R5), 13.89gm, MS63 NGC. A spectacular gold striking of the Osella. The obverse displays the nimbate lion of San Marco, while the reverse shows a four-line inscription with the date below, within a wreath. Fully brilliant and lustrous, with fully struck devices and no flaws worthy of mention. The gold Osellas were struck by the mint, in multiple weights of the Zecchino. The silver coin dies were used in this production, and the details for the coins of both metals is identical. The fineness of the gold used was .997; no finer gold could be produced at that time. These Osellas appear to have been produced for private individuals (probably for the nobility) who paid a premium over the gold value for the striking costs.

**Estimate: \$10,000-\$15,000**







### Extremely Rare Venetian Medal

**30209** Venice. Padua School of Architecture Merit Medal in Gold ND (ca. 1774), Voltolina 1612, 13.91gm, MS62 NGC. Obv. The Lion of St. Mark holding the closed Gospel. Rev. S(ENATUS) C(ONSULTO) ARCHITECT(URAE) PRACT(ICA)E SCHOL(A) PATAV(INA) on four lines within a wreath. Every year a gold medal was awarded, in each class, for the winner of the year's competition. The medals, similar to the gold Osellas, had a weight of approximately 4 Zecchinis. These pieces are extremely rare and seldom appear for sale.

**Estimate: \$6,000-\$7,500**



### 1784 Venetian Osella of 4 Zecchini Boldly Rendered and Lustrous

**30210** Venice. Paolo Renier gold Osella of 4 Zecchini 1784-FD, Paolucci-489, Nomisma-407 (R4), mintmaster Francesco Dandolo, 13.9 gm, UNC Details (Scratches) NGC. Obv. A female leaning against a rudder with her left arm and holding a spear in her right hand. Rev. Four-line inscription with the date 1784, and F-D below. Boldly struck, and lustrous, with minor hairlines on the reverse and noticeably heavier graffiti in the obverse fields. Even with the scratches, this is a pleasing example with eye-appeal.

**Estimate: \$3,000-\$3,500**







LOT 30211





## KINGDOM OF ITALY







**1902 Vittorio Emanuele III 20 Lire  
One of the Great Italian Rarities**

**30211 Kingdom. Vittorio Emanuele III gold 20 Lire 1902-R**, KM37.1, Fr-23, Pagani 662 (R3), MS66 NGC. One of the true great rarities of Italian numismatics, this amazing example has a minuscule mintage of only 181 pieces. The strike is bold, and the fields deeply mirrored, with no notable flaws. This is the only piece certified, in any condition, by either NGC or PCGS. This is also the first example of this spectacular issue that we have had the privilege of offering, and we doubt we will see another, especially in this superb condition, for many years to come.

**Estimate: \$25,000-\$35,000**





## JAPAN



### 1877 Meiji Trade Dollar An Elusive Gem

**30212 Meiji Trade Dollar Year 10 (1877)**, JNDA 01-12, KM-Y14, MS65 NGC. The scarcest of this short-lived issue, in immaculate condition. A flawless strike, with superb steel-blue and gold toning over proof-like surfaces. This three-year issue (1875-77) is extremely popular with collectors of Japanese coins, and advanced numismatists are well aware of the difficulty involved in acquiring a Gem example of this type. None have been certified finer by either NGC or PCGS.

**Estimate: \$7,500-\$10,000**



### Year 7 Meiji Gold Yen A Rare and Collectible Type

**30213 Meiji gold Yen Year 7 (1874)**, KM-Y9a, Fr-49 MS65 NGC. Bold details with deep red gold toning. After the 4th Year of the Meiji era (1871), gold yen coins had become of little use as the silver Yen was widely accepted and preferred by the public. Although mintage reports for Year 7 account for 116,341 pieces, mintage numbers of subsequent years suggest the vast majority of the Meiji 7 gold Yens were never put into circulation. The few pieces that do appear are, unlike the present example, usually circulated or problem pieces.

**Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000**







**1734 Felipe V 4 Escudos  
Early Bust Issue of Mexico**

**30214** Felipe V gold 4 Escudos 1734 Mo-MF, KM135, XF45 NGC. A scarce date and denomination. Vibrant russet-orange patina highlights much of the peripheral letters and central devices. Evidence of circulation is apparent on the central devices, but it remains evenly spread and adds a charming aged look to the appearance. No post-strike marks of any significance can be noted; however, two tiny planchet laminations do exist around the obverse dentillation. A coin with choice eye appeal for the grade.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000**







### 1822 Augustin I 8 Escudos Very Collectible Type

**30215** Augustin I Iturbide gold 8 Escudos 1822 Mo-JM, KM313.1, Fr-59, AU50 NGC. A handsome piece that saw light circulation but has surprisingly few field or rim marks. Light rub is seen on highest points of the emperor's cheek and hair as well as on the eagle's center on the reverse.

*The first Mexican Empire, established upon Mexico's independence in 1821 was short-lived, lasting only eight months through March of 1823. General Agustin Iturbide was able to build a military coalition that took control in Mexico; in 1822 Iturbide was crowned Constitutional Emperor of Mexico at the Cathedral in Mexico City. Although short, Iturbide's reign defined the political struggles in Mexico before and decades after independence.*

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000**







### 1822 Augustin I 8 Escudos Historically Significant Issue

**30216** Augustin I Iturbide gold 8 Escudos 1822 Mo-JM, KM313.2, AU Details - Mount Removed NGC. An attractively colored example of this single-year issue, this coin shows characteristic incompleteness of the central detail, bold peripheral lettering and few marks. Inspection of the edge reveals several charcoal-colored contact points where this piece was once mounted. A fascinating issue for the numismatic historian. This piece was struck after Augustin de Iturbide, a general and politician for the Mexican army, took control of Mexico City in 1821 and gained independence from Spanish control. Shortly after, Augustin was proclaimed President; in 1823, he became Emperor and his likeness was translated to coin. Unfortunately for Augustin, his reign was short-lived and in 1823, at the hands of Santa Anna and his military might, he agreed to abdication and exile in Europe. For collectors, Augustin's coinage is symbolic of the instability that Mexico was experiencing during the period just following independence. The fact that the present example has been previously mounted might suggest one-time proud ownership by one of his loyal citizens.

**Estimate: \$3,500-\$4,500**





## NETHERLANDS

## UTRECHT



### Utrecht Rhenish Florin Early Gold Rarity

**30217 Utrecht-Bishopric. Floris van Wevelinghoven (1379-93) gold Florin ND**, Deventer mint, Fr-175, AU55 NGC. Obv. FLOREN : EP | C : TRAIECT', half bust of bishop facing, bearing scepter, beneath a gothic dais; the arms of Wevelinghoven below. Rev. + MOnETA o nOVA o FLOREN o RENEnS, arms of Deventer and Wevelinghoven within hexalobe. Mint luster abounds on this Rhenish gold specimen. The devices are all quite clear with little evidence of striking weakness. There are no noteworthy abrasions apparent on the generous-sized flan. A very early type, this is only the second gold issue of the Bishopric of Utrecht.

**Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000**



### 1492 Utrecht Florin Original and Extremely Rare

**30218 Utrecht-Bishopric. David of Burgundy gold Florin 1492**, Darestad mint, Fr-193, Levinson-III-231 (R4), XF45 NGC. Obv. MO\*nO' | AVR\*EA | PI\*TRA | IECT\*92 (inverted 7 over 7), Shield of Burgundy over long cross. Rev. ELEGIT \* DA | VIT \* SW' SVV', King David on gothic throne playing harp, the arms of Utrecht at his feet. A lovely example with orange-gold surfaces that display thick frosty luster in the fields. Interestingly, the reverse die was rotated 90 degrees clockwise to the obverse when struck, but the result has left most of the design crisply rendered with only slight doubling noted along the obverse legends. Some debris, located within the protected crevasses, confirms originality. An extremely rare type by every measure, with no traceable records of auction sales within at least the past decade.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000**







### 1762 Utrecht Provincial Silver Ducat

**30219 Utrecht. Provincial silver Ducat (48 Stuiver) 1762, KM93.1, Dav-1845, MS64 NGC.** A prolific type, but the present specimen is certainly among the finest survivors from it, as limited evidence of surface contact is noticed and the design has been executed to impressive fullness. Most pleasing however might be the patina, as a mixture of vivid rainbow colors swirls around the surfaces and adds to the semi-prooflike luster already exhibited within the fields. For one who collects by type, this is a lot that certainly can't be overlooked.

**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,000**





## WEST FRIESLAND



### 1673 West Friesland Ducaton A Master's Work

**30220** West Friesland. Provincial silver Ducaton 1673, KM63.2, Dav-4941A, Delm-1021b, MS64 NGC. Edge lettered type. Masterfully produced at the private mint of Dirck Bosch in Enkhuizen with coarse dentils at the edges that beautifully frame the expertly engraved centers. The obverse, with its knight riding horse depiction, skillfully renders minute detail down to the horse's ornamental garments. The crowned arms of West Friesland, with two rampant lions, sit below. On the reverse, two lions support the crowned arms of the Netherlands, with the reduced arms of Enkhuizen, depicting three herring, below. An absolutely wonderful specimen, and certainly the finest extant, with no bothersome marks, full design definition and a fully original layer of medium brown patina that turns to deep multicolored iridescence at the peripheries. As much a piece of art as it is a coin.

**Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000**





## KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS



**1850 Willem III 10 Gulden**  
Rare Date as a Proof

**30221** Willem III gold Proof 10 Gulden 1850, KM95, Fr-340, Proof 63 NGC. A two-year type and proof-only date with watery reflectivity in the fields and a full strike that crisply details all the devices. Delicate patina produces a soft orange hue when turned against a light, adding to the eye-appeal. A key date and a rare treat for the Dutch collector.  
Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000



**1851 Willem III 10 Gulden**  
A Select Key Date

**30222** Willem III gold 10 Gulden 1851, KM95, MS63 NGC. Impressively sharp with illuminating luster in the fields and fewer marks than one would expect at the grade level. A choice example and a key one-year type for the Netherlands collector with a mintage of only 10,000 pieces.  
Estimate: \$3,500-\$4,000





## NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES



### 1814 British United East India Company 1/2 Rupee

#### Rare, Sharp and Historically Interesting

**30223** Java. British United East India Company gold 1/2 Rupee **1814-Z**, KM248, Fr-15, Prid-2, S-589A, AU53 NGC. Struck under the coinage act of July 6th, 1813 that dictated gold coins be struck of 18 carat fineness with the value of one gold 1/2 rupee to equal the value of 8 silver Javanese rupees. Given the obvious quality control limitations of a branch mint in Java, the present example has been somewhat crudely accomplished with bright luster remaining in the fields and a sharply struck-up design. A multitude of underlying crosshatching planchet adjustment marks (as made) remains visible. Nonetheless, the type and date combination appears to be quite rare, as we can find no modern auction records for it. Also, the multinational aspect of three observed dates in the design - Christian (1814), Javanese script (AS1741), and Arabic (AH1229) - broadens the appeal. **Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000**







### 1651 Frederick III Daler A Classic Rarity

**30224** Frederick III Specie Daler 1651-FG (bottle), KM40, Dav-3590, MS62 NGC. Steel gray patina with sharply struck design features, this example is a rare and most popular type in this select quality. The “bottle” privy mark was the symbol for Frederick Gruner from 1651-1659. A classic rarity in the Norwegian series that will undoubtedly evoke spirited bidding competition.

**Estimate: \$8,000-\$12,000**







**Christian V 2 Ducats**  
**From the Wilmersdorffer Collection**

**30225** Christian V gold 2 Ducats ND (1670-99), KM120 (lists 3 known), Fr-11, Hede-11, VF Details (Removed from Jewelry) NGC. Ex. Wilmersdorffer Collection, 1905-1906. Exceedingly rare. Struck on a small, thick flan. Friedberg records a 2007 auction sale of a VF-EF specimen at NOK 401,200, or over \$67,000 at current exchange. **Estimate: \$15,000-\$20,000**







### 1700 Carlos II Cob 4 Escudos Easily the Finest Known

**30226** Carlos II gold Cob 4 Escudos 1700 L-H, KM25, MS65 NGC. Due to its long-standing association with "treasure," numismatists have long been attracted to cob coinage. Most broad-based collectors find it worthwhile to add at least one representative to their collections. For most, this means picking up one of the many silver denominations; for the more financially secure, it often means the acquisition an 8 Escudo type from a shipwreck salvage, like the 1715 Plate Fleet. While these shipwrecks have given supply to the collectors who desire to connect with this era of Spanish Colonial coinage, their hauls have, for the most part, been absent of the 4 Escudos type. As such, any issue of the 4 Escudos denomination, especially during Carlos II's reign, is rare, and any offering is met with great enthusiasm. The present 4 Escudos however stands at a great distance from the others - it is very likely the single finest example extant from the reign of Carlos II. The surfaces are nothing short of immaculate with mint-fresh luster throughout, and no handling is apparent even upon close inspection. The strike, often severely misplaced on the flan, is almost perfectly centered with both sides showing near complete border beading. Only slight strike doubling exists. All said, this is undoubtedly one of the finest jewels in a collection of wonderful treasures. For the collector that demands the finest, this is certainly an opportunity that shouldn't be overlooked.

**Estimate: \$15,000-\$20,000**







### 1739 Felipe V Cob 4 Escudos An Elusive Denomination

**30227** Felipe V gold Cob 4 Escudos 1739 L-V, KM-37, Fr-8, 13.49 gm, AU Details (Mount Removed) NGC. A rare denomination for cob coinage with the present specimen touting an incredibly sharp, well-centered strike that boldly displays the date, denomination and assayer initial on the obverse, and ideally places the cross on the reverse. Close inspection reveals some smoothing on the rim around 6:00 as well as skilled tooling in the obverse and reverse fields that was intended to further sharpen the detail. Still, an immensely desirable type example of which few can say they own an example.

**Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000**



### 1735 Felipe V Cob 8 Escudos

**30228** Felipe V gold Cob 8 Escudos 1735 L-N, KM38.2, Fr-7, Calico type 305-311, VF Details (Mount Removed) NGC. The surfaces show modest amounts of circulation and the design is pleasingly placed on a slightly off-round flan. The date, often off the flan or blurred from a shifting strike, shows a bold 7 and 3 with the final numeral being short of sharp. A small flan crack at 11 o'clock is evident. Close inspection of the rim near 6 o'clock reveals two previous mount points, and signals previous usage as a personal keepsake. Despite its imperfections, this example remains desirable as one of the classic types in American numismatics and a true symbol of wealth creation in the "New World".

**Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000**







### 1751 Ferdinand VI 8 Escudos Superb Eye Appeal

**30229** Ferdinand VI gold 8 Escudos 1751 LM-J, KM50, AU58 NGC. An intricately designed three-year type and the first year of the portrait-style 8 Escudos issuance after the transition from "cob" coinage. This example has few rivals in term of eye appeal; vivid peach-orange tone bathes the left side of the obverse while reflective gleam adorns the fields. Perhaps most pleasing, the strike is fully rendered and no planchet flaws are present.

**Estimate: \$7,500-\$9,500**



### 1762 Carlos III 8 Escudos Scarce and Collectible Type

**30230** Carlos III gold 8 Escudos 1762 LM-JM, KM68, Fr-24, XF45 NGC. Two-year type. Moderately circulated but highly appealing because of its originality, the present coin has antique orange-gold tone that haloes the devices and legends and gives a touch of flash to the surfaces. Several ghosted planchet striations are noted in the centers and one minor lamination is spotted near the reverse crown, but these striking issues are incredibly common for the type. Minimal post-strike marks exist. A scarce and popular type, this coin will certainly please its next owner.

**Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000**





## SOUTH PERU



### 1837 Peruvian 8 Escudos Iconic One-Year Type

**30231** South Peru. State gold 8 Escudos 1837 CUZCO-BA, KM167, Fr-92, MS62 NGC. An iconic state-issue and a single-year type, this example shows FEDERACION along the reverse legend before it was changed later in 1837 to CONFEDERACION. As is common iconography on Latin American coinage, the sun face is displayed on the obverse with flags splayed to the left and right. The reverse, one of the most impressively engraved designs of the era, depicts the intricate compilation of a building, a volcano and a cornucopia in the foreground with a sailing ship behind it. Unlike many of the surviving examples, the present was rendered on a sound flan without even the hint of the laminations that so often plague the issue. The strike, another common malady, is near full with crisp peripheral lettering on both sides, an impressively sharp wreath on the reverse and only trivial loss on the highest volcano peak. Mild field reflectivity, a definite plus for the eye appeal, rounds out the appeal.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$6,000**

## POLAND

## DANZIG



### 1660 Danzig Ducat Desirable Polish Gold Piece

**30232** Danzig. Johann II Casimir gold Ducat 1660-DL, Gdansk city Ducat, Dutkowski 314I (narrow bust), Fr-24, Hcz-2172, KM41.2, Gum-1928, AU55 NGC. Light, greenish-gold patina with no significant flaws. This example is fully lustrous, with the slight softness on the crown in the center of the reverse, that is present on the narrow bust variety. Johann II was the last Polish ruler of the house of Vasa. A patron of the arts, he assembled a wonderful private collection which he took with him to France when he abdicated the throne in 1668.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$6,000**







LOT 30233











### 1677 Andrzej Trzebicki Medallion 10 Ducats Possibly Unique Baroque Masterpiece

**30233** Andrzej Trzebicki Medallion gold 10 Ducats 1677, Hcz-4050 (AR only R7), 41mm, 34.752g, AU58 NGC. Boldly struck, and lustrous, with extremely high relief. The obverse has a portrait of Andrzej Trzebicki (Bishop of Krakow) facing right, while the reverse has a rather whimsical image of a goose facing left, with the date below in Roman numerals. The designer of this impressive piece was Johann Hohn, a German engraver working with the mint at Danzig, and also with various other German mints. We can find no record of an example in gold, either at auction, or in numismatic reference books. Exceedingly rare, and certain to be one of the true highlight items of the Eric P. Newman Collection sale of world coins.

**Estimate: \$30,000-\$40,000**







### 1818 Alexander I of Russia 25 Zlotych Scarce Polish Type

**30234** Alexander I of Russia gold 25 Zlotych 1818-IB, KM-C102A, Fr-106, XF45 NGC. Struck without collar type. Minor central loss from circulation is evident and a myriad of micro-abrasions on the surfaces give a pleasingly uniform appearance. Somewhat prooflike in the reverse fields, this is a scarce and desirable Polish gold striking.  
**Estimate: \$3,000-\$3,500**

## PORTUGAL



### 1830 Miguel I 4 Escudos

**30235** Miguel I gold 4 Escudos (Peca) 1830, KM397, MS62 NGC. Mintage of 2,274. A fully detailed original example of this two-year type. The handsome laureate-head bust of Miguel I is wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece on the obverse, and the crowned arms of Portugal appear on the reverse. A denomination with an equivalent value of 7500 Reis.  
**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,000**







### 1895 Alfonso XIII Peso Among the Finest Known

**30236** Alfonso XIII Peso 1895-PGV, KM24, MS64 NGC. Conditionally rare at this near-Gem grade and fully original with radiant luster beneath flares of antique gold, red and blue patina. The reverse is particularly magnificent as the palette of color fully paints the surfaces in a manner that enchants the beholder. One of only three graded at the MS64 level by NGC with a single example finer; that specimen, graded MS65, was sold for \$30,550 in our January 2013 auction.

**Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000**





## RUSSIA



### 1729 Peter II Ducat Exceedingly Rare One-Year Type

**30237** **Peter II gold Ducat 1729**, Red mint, Bitkin 7 (no hair ribbon, 5 scallops) (R2), Diakov 6, IT 6 (50 Rub), Petr 1 (R-50), AU50 NGC. A splendid example of this exceedingly rare one-year type, with considerable remaining luster and sharp definition. The "no hair ribbon" variety is, by far, the rarer of the two major types for this seldom-seen issue.

*Peter II had a thoroughly miserable life, losing his mother shortly after his birth, and his imprisoned father when he was only three. He was kept in seclusion until the death of his uncle, Peter the Great, in 1725. Although he was crowned Emperor following the passing of Catherine I in 1727, his reign was brief, as he died of smallpox in 1730.*

**Estimate: \$45,000-\$65,000**







### 1748 Elizabeth Ducat Highly Desirable Russian Rarity

**30238 Elizabeth Gold Ducat 1748**, Moscow mint, Fr-113, Bitkin 6 (R1), Diakov 181 (R1), Ilyin (20 Rubles), Petrov (25 Rubles), XF40 NGC. Obv. Crowned bust right. Rev. Crowned double-headed Imperial eagle with orb and scepter. This exceedingly rare, one-year type is struck on a slightly uneven flan, with no significant flaws. Elizabeth, the daughter of Peter the Great, ascended to the throne by coup and, during her 20 year reign, accomplished such notable tasks such as helping to establish the University of Moscow, creating a state theater and outlawing the death penalty.

**Estimate: \$20,000-\$25,000**







### 1766 Catherine II Gold 10 Roubles Scarce this fine

**30239** Catherine II gold 10 Roubles 1766 СИБ-ТІ, Bitkin 12 (narrow bust) (R), Diakov 123, IT 1-3 (20 Rub), Petr (21), AU53 NGC with minor planchet lamination on reverse. An exceptional example of the grade, this coin has near-full mint luster and boldly defined features. Only a slight hint of friction on the highpoints keeps this impressive example from the Mint State category. The 10 Roubles of Catherine II, among the largest pre-1800 Russian gold coins, seldom appear in this appealing near-Mint condition, and when offered, generate considerable interest.

*Catherine II (also known as Catherine the Great) ruled Russia longer than any other female. She was crowned in 1762 and ruled until her death in 1796. Russia grew and prospered during her reign, which is often called the "Golden Age of Russia."*

**Estimate: \$10,000-\$15,000**







### 1826 Nicholas I 3 Roubles Russia's First Platinum Coinage

**30240** Nicholas I Platinum 3 Roubles 1828 СІІБ, Fr-160, Bitkin 73 (R1), MS64 NGC. Obv. Crowned double-headed Imperial eagle with orb and scepter. Rev. Date and value in beaded circle. Boldly struck with deeply mirrored fields. This is the first-year issue of Russian platinum coinage and very rare in Choice condition. Of the original mintage of 20,023, only a tiny number survive, as most were withdrawn from usage and melted after minting ceased in 1845.

**Estimate: \$6,500-\$7,500**



### 1875 Alexander II 3 Roubles A Popular Denomination

**30241** Alexander II gold 3 Roubles 1875 СІІБ-II, Bitkin 37 (R), Fr-164, MS65 NGC. A sharply struck example with pleasing surfaces and soft rose-gold patina. The gold 3 Roubles, struck only during the reigns of Alexander II and III, are quite popular as a type, very scarce in all conditions, and extremely rare in Gem condition (such as the piece we offer here). This superb piece, with the hint of toning over fully original luster, exhibits exceptional eye-appeal with near-flawless fields.

**Estimate: \$7,500-\$10,000**





## SCOTLAND



## Robert III Demy-Lion

**30242 Robert III (1390-1406) gold Demy-Lion ND, S-5161, MS62 NGC.** Light Coinage of 1403-06. Rarely seen. A curious piece boldly struck in the centers but difficult to read on the legends as it is short of flan. This was the reign in which gold coins were introduced, and the smaller denominations, such as the coin in this lot, were variously called Half Crowns, Half Lions, and Demy-Lions, or sometimes just Demys. The obverse or lion design was copied from the French Ecu a la Couronne that had been struck during the second quarter of the 14th century. Opposing the lion is the famous Saint Andrew Cross, or more accurately, the image of Saint Andrew splayed on a cross, with both his hands and feet breaking through the outer legend and touching the edge on the full Lion, but this becomes stylistic on the Demy-Lion. The image and the Latin legend are allusions to Christ (in English, "Christ rules, Christ conquers, Christ commands"). Prominent is the fleur-de-lis mark, seen on the reverse of this specimen boldly struck with a simple bottom tail or stem. The shield of the obverse occurs with either a tressure of arches or a simpler spade-shaped crest. The full Lion had a contemporary value of 5 shillings, and altogether the gold was intended to compete with (and to be slightly more valuable intrinsically than) the English gold noble and its fractions, as the gold used was within 1/8 of a carat pure. All issues of this reign emanate from the Act of Parliament of 1393.

**Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500**







### James I Demy

**30243 James I (1406-37) gold Demy ND, S-5192, AU55 NGC.** Crown mm. Annulets for stops on reverse, on which side the variants appear on this issue. Surrounding the central saltire cross (with a lis on either side of it) is a ring of six large quatrefoils each having a center pellet. All of these features are well detailed on this pleasing coin, especially on the reverse. A bit short of flan and showing some ancient scuffing on the obverse legend, but overall this is a choice specimen. With a commercial value of 9 shillings in gold, this denomination, introduced during this reign, found wide acceptance. Many denominations had been debased under the previous king, and gold was reduced to 22ct fineness. The Latin legend of the reverse, SALVUM FAC POPULUM TUUM DOMINE in full but abbreviated here, translates to mean "Oh Lord, save Thy people" (Psalm 28:10), but strife would continue to sweep the Scottish kingdom for many years to come, beginning shortly after this coin was minted at the time of the king's murder in 1437.

**Estimate: \$1,250-\$1,750**







### An Exceptional James III Unicorn of the First Issue

**30244 James III (1460-88) gold Unicorn ND, Cross Fleury obv. mm., Lis on rev. with pellet at center of star. The contemporary value of this extremely rare piece was 18 shillings. Struck on an exceptionally fine flan, without cracks or damage, this choice specimen retains a lovely golden glow and exhibits fairly sharp details, although the legends show some blunders and doubling. The unicorn is well outlined, his shield entirely clear, and the inner and outer beaded circles on each side are well detailed. The wavy star over the large central cross fleury, which dominates the reverse, is mostly sharp in detail. The surfaces are choice for this type, and the color is a fine antique gold with yellow-green hues. The gold Unicorn was introduced during the latter part of James III's reign. Although the king's titles and name are absent from the coins of this issue, their place is held by a repeated Latin legend, "EXURGAT DEUS ET DISSIPENTUR INIMICI EIUS," translating to "Let God arise and let his enemies be scattered" (Psalm 68:1). Both the legend and the absence of the royal name may be explained, in part, because of the political rivalries of the day.**

James was never popular among his subjects, and most of his nobles despised him as weak and disaffected. Born in May of 1452, he succeeded his father as king as a nine-year-old. At age 18, he married Margaret of Denmark, through whose dowry Denmark ceded Orkney and Shetland islands to Scotland. He imprisoned both of his brothers. John mysteriously died in prison and Alexander escaped, allying himself with Edward IV of England. At age 36, James died (he may have been murdered) at the end of a battle of rebellion led by his nobles, who had championed and then selected as monarch his eldest son, Prince James. In the next two reigns, the coin became the principal gold issue, trusted and valued as being of high gold content (nearly pure at 22.5 ct). This piece, struck at Edinburgh, depicts the mythical beast supporting the royal shield showing a lion rampant; a large annulet appears before the unicorn's rear hooves. James Stewart may have been less than regal in real life, but his golden Unicorn has continued to be one of the most prized of all Scottish coins.

**Estimate: \$12,500-\$17,500**







### James IV Half Unicorn A Classic and Popular Type

**30245** James IV (1488-1513) gold Half Unicorn ND, S-5320, Lis mm, Star stops, XF40 NGC. While a bit short of flan and softly struck at the center, there is little of the normally seen doubling of detail on the wavy star of the reverse, or indeed among the lettering of the legends. The unicorn, prancing with his right rear hoof upon the large annulet with the rectangular block to left of it, lacks small details but is sharply outlined. Struck at Edinburgh of slightly debased (21 ct) gold. An always popular type, and overall a desirable piece possessing antique greenish gold color.

James IV was no more than a boy when he ascended the throne after witnessing the death of his father at the Battle of Sauchieburn. He then immersed himself in education, learning Latin and various European languages. He also promoted advancements in medicine and brought the printing press to Scotland. His mind was so keen that even the great scholar Erasmus praised him. A realist as well, he funded fortification building at Edinburgh and other castles and understood the importance of a strong navy. His fatal flaw was his support of the pretender Perkin Warbeck, which involved an alliance with France. Rarely militant, he led his own army south into England and clashed with troops in Northumberland, where he died at the Battle of Flodden on September 9, 1513. He was barely 40 years old when his army was crushed, leaving his shaken kingdom to his infant son, James V.

**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,500**







### James V Crown A Beautiful Golden "Abbey Crown"

**30246 James V gold Crown ND, S-5370, MS64 NGC.** 2nd Coinage of 1526-39, shield with rounded base and trefoil stops (type III). Clearly a beautiful coin meriting the numerical grade assigned, it is struck on a full flan of sound metal, with remarkably fine legends and inner devices. The "XX" (standing for 20 shillings) is really sharp. Considerable outer beading appears on each side, and the reverse is slightly off center; essentially blemish-free surfaces delight the eye. The reverse is especially captivating with its thoughtfully conceived cross consisting of a large fleur-de-lis at the end of each bar of the cross centered by a large quatrefoil comprised of four annulets, and a Scottish thistle-head occupying the open field in each angle of the cross. Unusually deft is the surrounding Latin legend CRVSIS ARMA SEQVAMVR, ("Let us follow the arms of the cross.") This is separated by a trefoil before each word and ends with a small crown mark.

Struck at the recently opened mint at Holyrood for the teenaged king as he began to feel the power of kingship, this is a majestic coin in various ways. James's first years on the Scottish throne were dominated by Queen Margaret, as James inherited his titles at the age of one. What he inherited in the treasury was an odd mixture of coins of all sorts of denominations: mostly silver pieces struck by his father that were essentially copies of English Groats and fractions, along with billon Placks and Pennies, many from his father's mint at Edinburgh, but a mass of earlier, worn coins too. James IV's gold was rare then as it is now, the earlier Unicorns worth 18 shillings having largely perished upon the issue of the gold Lion, or Crown, worth about 13 shillings. It is not an overstatement to say that the bulk of earlier kings' gold coins were melted and turned into new gold for a succession of monarchs. The same apparently happened to silver issues; Ian Stewart notes that by 1521, silver coins were rarely seen in Scottish commerce. The problem seems not so much to have been an absolute lack of specie, gold or silver, as it was one of hoarding as well as of the king's men finding contract minters who could be trusted. This was resolved in 1526-27. The new silver consisted mainly of Groats showing the monarch facing right, while the gold had no portrait, showing the royal shield opposed by the elaborate *cross fleury* seen on the coin in this lot. The earlier legend on this so-called Abbey Crown, in Latin, PER LIGNVM CRVSIS SALVI SVMVS ("We are saved through the wood of the cross"), very quickly was replaced by the legend displayed on the present coin. Silver Groats featured the crowned shield on their reverse, which became of obverse design of the gold Crowns. Only the gold is decorated with the imagistic cross. For ten years, these two denominations dominated commerce in Scotland, and then just as suddenly as they had appeared, they ceased to be minted in 1539, and vanished. In their place as money, but not as artistic coins of much intrinsic value, came forth a host of billon Bawbees. Doubtless, we have the Scottish hoarders to thank for the existence today of any of the beautiful Abbey Crowns in gold.

**Estimate: \$10,000-\$12,000**







### Mary 22 Shillings Very High Grade For Type

**30247 Mary gold Twenty-two Shillings 1553**, S-5396, MS63 NGC. 1st Period (1542-58). Issued prior to Mary's marriage to Francis, the Dauphin, in 1558, by whom she had no issue. Her second marriage, to Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley, in 1565, was the foundation of the Stewart rule in both Scotland and England, as Mary gave birth to the future King James in 1566. Darnley was killed by a bomb in 1567, and in the same year she entered upon her third marriage, to the Earl of Bothwell. Both evidence and the coincidence of that union suggested that the two were responsible for the Lord Darnley's demise. Mary left behind her Catholicism, within which she was reared in France, swore to Protestant rites, and abdicated; she was beheaded in 1587. There was little or no forgiveness in the religious politics of her day.

While arguably her finest money comprised her gold coins, no coin was struck in that metal following her first widowhood in 1560 (save for the unique pattern now identified as S-5400). All of Mary Stewart's gold is either very scarce or rare today. This wonderful specimen captures the charm and luster of her happier early years; it is well struck on a fairly full flan, with boldly detailed legends. The crowned *lion passant* upon the royal crest is distinct, and much of the intended beaded border is present. On the reverse side the central monogram is deeply detailed but ever so slightly doubled; the legend is crisp but for the blundered first two letters, the date is bold, the two cinquefoils within the inner circle are sharp, the fields are delightful, and the outer beaded border is nearly complete. The charming legend in Latin, reading *DILIGITE IVSTICIAM*, translates to mean "Observe justice," seemingly a plea of childhood as Queen Mary peered philosophically at a fair end that was never to be.

**Estimate: \$7,000-\$9,000**







### 1567 Mary Ryal

**30248 Mary Ryal 1567**, S-5429, 5th Period, 2nd Widowhood, XF45 NGC. A really fine example struck on a full flan of remarkable shape, without cracks or damage and with legends that are clearly readable (especially her royal titles). Portions of the central images are evenly worn but the piece is covered with a fine old greenish gray patina. In short, an untouched and pleasingly original example.

This "crown" was struck at the very end of Mary Stewart's tragic life as Queen of Scotland, but not at the end of her life, and its wear indicates that it (and others of its kind) continued to circulate as money for years in Scotland even while she was unable to rule. Great-granddaughter of the English king Henry VII, Mary was next in line after Henry VIII's children to become Queen of England, but Catholic opponents broke the agreement for her to marry the future Edward VI, removed her to Stirling Castle, and turned to England's oldest enemy, France, for alliance. This widened the rift between England and Scotland. Henry responded by sending raids into Scotland, killing and burning properties. In 1548 Mary was sent to France, raised as a Catholic, and educated at court in preparation for her marriage to the Dauphin Francis. She changed the spelling of her lineal name from Stewart to Stuart, after the French fashion, and married in 1558. In 1590 Francis and Mary became king and queen of France, but the ailing Francis died the following year. Mary returned to Protestant Scotland in the summer of 1561. Briefly, her rule with the advice of her brother, James Stewart the Earl of Moray, was peaceful and she practiced her faith privately. Other advisors convinced her to join in marriage with Henry Darnley (a great-grandson of Henry VII); their only child was the future James I of England. Darnley was manipulated by Mary's enemies, and murdered her secretary, David Riccio. In 1567, Darnley was killed by a bomb; within months of his death, Mary married the Earl of Bothwell, possibly the major figure in Darnley's murder. Mary's Protestant lords threatened her, and their armies met outside of Edinburgh in June of 1567. Defeated, she was imprisoned again, this time at Lochleven Castle, and forced to abdicate to her infant son. Bothwell fled to Scandinavia, where he died in prison. Mary escaped from the castle early in 1568 and secreted to England, hoping that her cousin, Elizabeth I, would send an army with her back to Scotland, but instead she was imprisoned for the last 19 years of her life. Her secret correspondence with the Catholic conspirator, Anthony Babington, was uncovered and Elizabeth charged her with treason. Mary, Queen of Scots, was executed at Fotheringhay Castle on February 8, 1587, aged 44, twenty years after this, her last regal coin, was minted. It remains as a tribute to a tragic monarchy.

**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,500**







### 1592 James VI 80 Shillings A Marvelous Gold “Hat Piece”

**30249 James VI gold 80-Shillings 1592**, S-5457, MS62 NGC. 6th Coinage, gold issue. Known as the “Hat Piece” from its design showing King James facing to right wearing a tall, presumably fine-fur hat, this 22ct fine gold coin, was struck for three years only (1591-3). One of the favored Scots coins of collectors worldwide, this type is most often seen somewhat impaired, often damaged, and typically uneven in strike — but not here! On this gorgeous specimen, the flan is broad and of superior quality, crinkled only very slightly; the king’s portrait is essentially fully struck, and his royal title is bold, ending with a cinquefoil. Considerable luster, beautifully toned, focuses the keen eye to the king’s beautiful hat, his crisp beard, the curls of his hair protruding beneath the hat’s brim, and his piercing eye. Behind him appears an evanescent thistle, seeming to bloom from the open golden field. Every bit as enticing is the crowned lion on the reverse, seated upon a throne to the left and holding a sceptre that seems to pierce the heavens above. From these heavens comes the word “Jehovah” in Hebrew letters, surrounded by two sharply beaded borders within which is enclosed the Latin legend *TE SOLVM VEREOR* (“Thee alone do I fear!”), and the date 1592, finalized by a cinquefoil. All these features are exceptionally sharp on this specimen, which is imperfect only due to a bit of ancient rub in the golden frost of the central left reverse field, clearly caused by the crinkle in the metal, as struck. This is the finest example seen by this cataloguer in some 35 years. Valued in its day at four pounds, a large sum, this type lasted just three years. It came into existence principally so that a consistent, high-denomination piece of money of precious content could be used to buy back what Ian Stewart called a “muddle” of older coins of a confusing variety of values — “literally a score of different denominations” which had suffered clipping, shaving, damage, and on and on until their value was not trusted in commerce. Only the one-year Thistle Noble was spared the recall. Into the moneyers’ pots went an untold treasure of gold Crowns, Ducats, Unicorns, Eagle Crowns, Lions, Riders and who knows what other now-rare gold, from Scotland and abroad, and in their place, for just three years, came the shining new Hat Pieces — until they too perished as history passed them by.

**Estimate: \$15,000-\$20,000**







### 1601 James VI Sword & Sceptre

**30250 James VI gold Sword & Sceptre 1601**, S-5460, XF40 NGC. 8th Coinage. The last gold issue of this long reign and a popular piece. The flan on this example is slightly wavy and crinkled, but wide enough to contain all of the letters of the legends, which are nice and clear. This example is fairly even in strike throughout, and the central design devices are certainly clear, if somewhat soft, in certain areas. There are no real blemishes, and attractive well-set gold toning enhances the eye-appeal. An appealing example of this Scottish classic. The reverse legend in Latin translates to mean "The safety of the people is the supreme law." In 1603 James's VI of Scotland became James I of unified England and Scotland. Queen Elizabeth was childless and James was the only son of her cousin Mary. The English monarch did not announce her choice of successor until nearly her last breath, but when she did the safety of the people was indeed ensured-the sceptre was passed and the sword was spared.

**Estimate: \$1,250-\$1,750**



### James VI Unit

**30251 James VI gold Unit ND**, or gold Sceptre, S-5464, Thistle mm, AU50 NGC. Scottish arms in the 1st and 4th quarters of the royal shield. 10th Coinage of 1609-25. Softly struck in a number of areas, as is typical of the issue. The flan is full and nearly round, uncracked, and of good metal. The legends are easily readable, even if not all are bold. James VI's portrait has areas of sharpness, particularly on the king's face. Possessing pleasing old-gold color and choice surfaces. All in all, a desirable example of this large-size coin worth 12 Scots Pounds at issue, produced of 22ct gold. This coin was struck after James VI succeeded to the throne of England and received his second title: James I of England.

**Estimate: \$2,000-\$3,000**







### Charles I Half Unit

**30252 Charles I gold Half Unit ND, S-5534, 3rd Coinage (of 1637-42), AU58 NGC.** Frosty and lustrous, this classic gold issue, engraved and struck by Nicholas Briot, features a fine, broad, round flan showing the normal light adjustments. The king's portrait and reverse crowned shield are both sharp, and the surfaces are choice for the issue. The brief Latin legend on the reverse translates to mean "These united we guard" and appears only on this and two other Scottish coins of Charles I.

**Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,500**



### 1729 Felipe V 8 Escudos

**30253 Felipe V gold 8 Escudos 1729 S-P, KM315, Fr-247, Cayon-10008, AU55 NGC.** Seville Mint. The final year of production for the type and an absolutely perfect example for the grade with significant luster retention, a bold strike and very few surface impairments. Vivid apricot-orange color complements the appearance at intervals and all but assures visual satisfaction.

**Estimate: \$6,000-\$7,000**





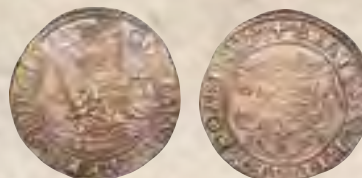
## SWEDEN



### An Exceptional Penny of the First Christian King of Sweden

**30254 Olof Skotkonung (994-1021/22) silver Penny ND**, Lagerqvist-12a, Sigtuna mint, Snelling as moneyer, MS65 NGC. Obv. + OLVF REX ZbEVOX, draped bust of Olof right, a scepter held before him. Rev. + SNELLINC MO ZIN, short voided cross with C R V X within quarters. An absolutely stunning example of this early Viking era coinage with razor sharp details and superb cabinet patina. A jaw-dropping specimen which is certainly among the finest known and we doubt that another piece can match this coin for dazzling eye appeal. Olof Skötkonung (the treasurer) was the first Christian king of Sweden and was baptised in 1008 at Husaby. He died 13 years later, apparently as a result of refusing to sacrifice to the pagan gods. He was later canonized as Saint Olof.

**Estimate: \$7,000-\$9,000**



### 1559 Gustav Vasa Mark

**30255 Gustav Vasa Mark 1559**, Stockholm mint, SM-120, MS62 NGC. Razor sharp details with subtle silvery-gray toning; very rare grade for this sixteenth century issue. The obverse displays a crowned portrait of Gustav facing right with a long pointed beard. The emergence of the Vasa family eventually led to a powerful State which controlled large portions of northern Europe and the Baltic regions in the 1600s.

**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,500**







### 1544 Gustav Vasa Daler

**30256 Gustav Vasa Daler 1544**, Svartsjo mint, SM-157b, dated as "44", Davenport-8698, XF Details (Graffiti) NGC. Variety with obverse legend as SVE and without CI. The obverse of this extremely popular type features a half bust of the King with sword and orb, and the reverse depicts an image of Christ with graphic wounds from the crucifixion. A pleasing coin with original toning, the initials Z W have been scratched on either side of the Christ figure, possibly early collector's marks. Gustav was born as Gustav Eriksson of the powerful Vasa family. He became King in 1523 after defeating Christian II of Denmark and is recognized as the Father of modern Sweden.

**Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500**



### 1562 Erik XIV Klippe 8 Ore

**30257 Erik XIV Klippe 8 Ore 1562**, Stockholm mint, SM-50, VF30 NGC. Date noted as R (rare) in Ahlstrom. Lightly cleaned long ago with some dark oxidation evident, primarily on the obverse. Very scarce type designed and struck in the diamond-shaped format. Erik was the son of Gustav Vasa and brother of Johan III. He proved to be mentally ill and was deposed in 1568 and probably murdered. Recent examination of his remains showed signs of arsenic poisoning.

**Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500**







### 1565 Eric XIV 2 Mark

**30258 Eric XIV 2 Mark 1565**, Stockholm mint, SM-18, MS63 NGC. A remarkable example with exceptionally sharp design features and an appealing blend of silvery-gray toning and underlying mint luster. Extremely rare in mint state and this piece exhibits eye appeal which far exceeds the certified numerical grade.

**Estimate: \$2,000-\$3,000**



### 1562 Eric XIV Daler High-Grade Classic Swedish Rarity

**30259 Eric XIV Daler 1562**, Stockholm mint, SM-6, Dav-8701, XF45 NGC. A most impressive example of this rare daler with fine gray patina and well-struck details. The only flaw is a light old-time scratch on the coat of arms on the reverse, barely noticeable. A classic rarity in the Swedish series and highly elusive in this superior quality.

**Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000**







### 1575 Johan II Daler Splendid Early Swedish Crown

**30260 Johan III Daler 1575**, Stockholm mint, SM-25, Dav-8705, XF45 NGC. A splendid example of this early Daler with exceptionally sharp design features and rich cabinet patina. The surfaces display a reflective sheen which only increases the extraordinary eye appeal. A classic 16th century crown. Johan III was the second son of Gustaf Vasa and was Duke of Finland from 1556-1563 when he was imprisoned for opposing his brother, Eric XIV. After the demise of Erik, Johan III became King in 1568 and ruled until his death in 1592.  
**Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000**











### 1599 Carl IX Daler Regency Issue Rare and Attractive

**30261 Carl (IX) Regency Period Daler 1599**, Stockholm mint, SM-7, Davenport-8713, MS63 NGC. Struck during the turbulent political times in Sweden when Carl was representing the Vasa ruling family in Stockholm while his brother, Sigismund, was King in Poland. Discord between the Protestants and Catholics weakened the State and eventually resulted in the Thirty Years War. In 1600 Sigismund was forced to abdicate the throne in Sweden and Carl IX became King. This example of the rare Daler struck during the Regency is sharply detailed and most attractive with light silver and gray patina. The obverse features the coat of arms of Sweden while the reverse shows Jehovah in Hebrew surrounded by rays of light.

**Estimate: \$25,000-\$30,000**







### 1607 Carl IX 4 Mark

**30262 Carl IX 4 Mark 1607**, Stockholm mint, KM24, SM-37, MS62 NGC. A superb example with sharply struck details and glossy gray and purple patina. The obverse features the King with orb and scepter with Jehovah above in Hebrew while the reverse shows the crowned arms with the Vasa family symbol in the center (bundle of wheat). Certainly extremely rare in mint state, and this coin displays exceptional eye appeal as well.

**Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500**







### 1606 Carl IX 20 Mark Among the Finest of a Rare Type

**30263 Carl IX as King 20 Mark 1606**, Stockholm mint, KM-A19, Dav-LS573, SM-27, AU Details (Graffiti) NGC jumbo holder. A superb example of this very rare type featuring the standing King without crown. The surfaces are most appealing with a blend of silvery-gray patina and original mint luster. Carl became king in 1604 while his brother, Sigismund III, remained King in Poland. Very few of this type have survived, and this piece is certainly among the finest known. The graffiti mentioned by NGC refers to some old scratches just above the King's left shoulder.

**Estimate: \$8,000-\$12,000**







### 1654 Carl X Riksdaler Unheard-of in This Condition

**30264** Carl X Gustaf Riksdaler 1654, Stockholm mint, KM214, SM-14a (without stars on the reverse), MS63 NGC. A most impressive example of this very rare Riksdaler with aged deep gray patina and superb design details. Mint state specimens of this one-year type are virtually unknown and this piece exhibits exceptional eye appeal. Carl X became King upon the abdication of Queen Christina in 1654 and spent most of his time directing military incursions in northern Germany.

**Estimate: \$10,000-\$12,500**







### 1665 Carl XI 8 Marks Likely the Finest Known for the Type

**30265 Carl XI 8 Marks 1665**, Stockholm mint, KM252, SM-54 (Rare), Dav-4530, MS63 NGC. An absolutely incredible example with aged silvery-gray patina and flashes of luster in the legends. The obverse features a laureate bust of the King with long flowing wig while the reverse displays the crowned coat of arms and the denomination in Roman numerals. An exciting offering which should appeal to collectors of Sweden and world crowns. We doubt that a finer piece could exist.

**Estimate: \$8,000-\$12,000**







### 1670 Carl XI 8 Mark Impressively Detailed for the Type

**30266 Carl XI 8 Mark 1670**, Stockholm mint, KM276, SM-59a (plain edge), UNC Details (Hair Tooled) NGC. Deeply struck design features with an appealing blend of luster and aged patina. Very rare grade for this series. The obverse features a laureate bust of the King while the reverse displays the Three Crowns of Sweden with interlocking reversed C's for Carl. Carl XI was the only son of Carl X Gustaf and father to Carl XII. He was crowned at the age of 17 and managed to secure peace for Sweden for twenty years while reforming many aspects of the Swedish government.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$6,000**



### 1715 Carl XII Ore Classic Swedish Bronze Rarity

**30267 Carl XII Ore 1715**, Avesta mint, KM356, SM-206a, MS63 Brown NGC. Lozenge Edge. A spectacular example of this classic Swedish copper rarity with glossy surfaces and well-struck details. Just a gorgeous coin and sure to evoke spirited bidding.

**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,000**







**1700 Carl XII 1/4 Ducat  
Pleasing Fractional Gold Piece**

**30268** Carl XII gold 1/4 Ducat 1700, Stockholm mint, KM330, Fr-52, SM-22, MS63 NGC. Nicely toned with bold design features. The edge is slightly out-of-round at 1:00, as made. A pleasing example of a rare fractional ducat.

**Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500**



**1735 Frederik I Gold Ore  
Rare Off-Metal Strike**

**30269** Frederik I gold Ore 1735-GZ, SM-45, MS63 NGC. The silver Ore stuck in gold. Lustrous surfaces with soft original toning. A very rare off-metal strike, perhaps intended for presentation.

**Estimate: \$2,000-\$3,000**







### 1724 Fredrik I Riksdaler Old Cabinet Eye Appeal

**30270** Fredrik I Riksdaler 1724, Stockholm mint, KM395.1, SM-61, MS65 NGC. Fully struck with intricate bust details, a marvelous coin with aged cabinet patina and colorful amber and gold highlights. Very rare in this superb quality and a coin with exceptional eye appeal. Fredrik was Prince Consort during the brief reign of his wife Ulrika Eleonora (daughter of Carl XII), until she abdicated the throne in 1720 in favor of her husband.

Estimate: \$4,000-\$6,000



### 1727 Frederick I Riksdaler Impressive Conjoined Bust Type

**30271** Frederik I Riksdaler 1727, KM402, Dav-1722, MS65 NGC. A spectacular example of this impressive Riksdaler featuring conjoined busts of the King and Queen Ulrika Eleonora. The surfaces are bathed in rich silvery-gray patina while the legends are fully lustrous creating marvelous eye appeal. One of the nicest eighteenth century talers we have seen.

Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000







### Frederick I Ducat Very Popular Issue

**30272** Frederik I gold Ducat 1748/7-HM, KM424, Fr-66, AU58 NGC. Nicely toned and original with well-struck design features. The planchet displays a slight wave but is not creased. The reverse incorporates a rising radiant sun which denotes that the source for the gold was the East Indies. A rare and highly popular type which documents Sweden's colonial interests during the 18th century.

**Estimate: \$3,500-\$4,500**



### 1750 Fredrik I Ducat Historically Interesting Type

**30273** Frederik I gold Ducat 1750-HM, KM458, SM-42, Fr-66, MS62 NGC. Fully struck details with brilliant surfaces and very light handling on the obverse. This type features a radiant sun on the reverse indicating that the gold was mined in East India. An attractive example of this unusual type which reflects Sweden's late entrance into the race for colonial power.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000**







### 1752 Adolf Fredrik Riksdaler Bold Design with Quality Surfaces

**30274 Adolf Fredrik Riksdaler 1752-HM**, Stockholm mint, KM464.1, SM-42, MS66 NGC. A superb piece with incredibly bold design features and pristine surfaces bathed in subtle violet and silvery-gray patina. A remarkable coin in all respects and easily the finest we have seen. Adolf Fredrick was the son of Christian August of Holstein-Gottorp and ruled Sweden as a Constitutional Monarch.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$6,000**



### 1767 Adolf Frederik Medal A Nearly 250 Year Pedigree

**30275 Adolf Fredrik gold Medal (7 Ducats) 1767-DF**, Hildebrand II, page 112 number 44, MS65 NGC. 20.83gm. Fully brilliant. An extremely rare gold medal commissioned personally by the King to celebrate the recovery of the Queen from her illness. The dies were executed by C. G. Fehrman. This piece was first acquired by the Grand Duke of Oldenburg in 1780 from his relative, Peter Friedrich, who was visiting his cousin, King Gustav III, in Stockholm. The collection remained intact until it was sold in 1924 at H. Riechmann & Company and eventually passed through the holdings of "Col." Green and Virgil Brand. Possibly unique with an impressive pedigree.

**Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000**







### Adolf Frederick 7 Ducat Medal

**30276** Adolf Frederick gold Medal ND (1751-71), Hildebrand II:121:55, MS64 NGC. This absolutely superb piece has brilliant mint luster and reflective surfaces. Struck to honor and award factory workers. Research shows that it was last sold at the Riechman & Company Auction in Halle, XXVI number 19 (1924). Struck to 7 Ducats weight, the obverse die is by C.J. Wickman and the reverse die by D. Fehrman. Very rare and highly attractive.

Estimate: \$2,000-\$3,000



### 1775 Gustaf III Riksdaler

**30277** Gustaf III Riksdaler (3 Daler SM) 1775-OL, KM514, Dav-1735, MS65 NGC. A remarkable example with aged cabinet patina and full underlying mint brilliance. Additionally, this piece is completely free of adjustment marks, which almost always occur on Riksdalers of the era. Rarely seen in this elite certified grade.

Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500







### 1796 Gustav IV Adolf Riksdaler A Seldom-Rivaled Gem

**30278** Gustaf IV Adolf Riksdaler 1796-OL, KM544, Dav-1738, MS66 NGC. A stunningly beautiful coin with bold features and rich cabinet patina. The surfaces are virtually blemish-free and are fully brilliant. Easily the nicest we have seen of this type and perhaps the finest known. Very rare in this superb quality.

**Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000**



### 1798 Gustav IV Adolf Ducat

**30279** Gustav IV Adolf gold Ducat 1798-OL, KM545, Fr-76, SM-7, MS62 NGC. Second bust of the King with a long flowing peruke. Fully lustrous and attractive with bold details and no adjustment marks. A rare and underrated type and date, noted as R in Ahlstrom, Sveriges Mynt. Gustav IV Adolf was the son of Gustav III and was forced to abdicate the throne in 1809 as his intemperate foreign policies resulted in the loss of eastern Sweden and Finland.

**Estimate: \$7,000-\$9,000**







### 1814 Carl XIII 1/3 Riksdaler

**30280** Carl XIII 1/3 Riksdaler 1814-OL, KM587, MS64 NGC. A choice example with sharply struck details and appealing deep silvery-gray patina. Rare and most desirable in this superior quality.  
**Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000**



### 1818 Carl XIII Riksdaler Desirable Mint State Example

**30281** Carl XIII Riksdaler 1818-OL, KM588, SM-16, MS64 NGC. A fully mint state example with somewhat dappled patina and a nicely balanced strike on both sides. The surfaces are remarkable in that there are no adjustment marks to the flan, a defect which almost always plagues this issue. The royal title for this type was altered in 1814 to include "NORR" which represented Sweden's acquisition of Norway following the Napoleonic Wars.  
**Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000**







### 1845 Oscar I Proof 1/2 Riksdaler

**30282** Oscar I Proof 1/2 Riksdaler 1845-AG, KM666, PR64 NGC. A gorgeous coin with subtle gray toning and highly reflective surfaces. Very rare when certified as proof. This piece exhibits remarkable eye appeal.  
**Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,500**







### 1846 Oscar I 4 Ducats Classic and Collectible Swedish Gem

**30283** Oscar I gold 4 Ducats 1846-AG, KM670, Fr-88, SM-1, MS61 NGC. Fully struck and lustrous, with just a faint scattering of tiny contact marks. One of the most elusive nineteenth century gold types with a total mintage for the type of 907 and only 400 minted in 1846. A classic rarity in the Swedish milled series and a pleasing mint state example.

**Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000**







### 1865 Carl XV Proof Riksdaler

**30284** Carl XV Proof Riksdaler Riksmünt 1865-ST, KM708, PR66 NGC. A stunningly gorgeous example with rich gray and blue-green patina. The surfaces are pristine and fully mirrored. Easily the finest example of the type that we have recorded and a joy to behold.

**Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500**



### 1871 Carl XV 2 Riksdaler

**30285** Carl XV 2 Riksdaler Riksmünt 1871-ST, KM714, MS67 NGC. Variety with large head and small date. A superb Gem example of this elusive type with full mint brilliance and rich old-time cabinet patina. A pristine coin with instant eye appeal and certainly among the finest known.

**Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,500**







### 1887 Oscar II Krona

**30286** Oscar II Krona 1887-EB, KM747, SM-70, Proof 65 NGC. A stunning example of this rare low-mintage date (57,998 struck) with meticulously sharp details and full mint brilliance. The surfaces are highly reflective and display an appealing blend of tan and silvery-gray patina. The Stockholm Mint did not record special strikings in Proof, but mirror surface coins from this era do occur from time to time and are sold as "spegelglans" or mirror luster. Almost certainly the finest known specimen and an incredible trophy for the collector of Oscar II.

**Estimate: \$2,000-\$3,000**



### 1876 Oscar II 2 Kronor Rare Wide Date Variety

**30287** Oscar II 2 Kronor 1876 Wide Date and Large EB, KM742, SM-44a, MS66 NGC. An exquisite coin with the perfect blend of aged gray and blue-gold patina and full underlying mint luster. This variety is extremely rare in all grades and is unpriced above VF in most Scandinavian price guides. We doubt that a finer example exists and anticipate spirited competition from collectors of this highly popular series.

**Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000**







### 1876 Oscar II Proof 2 Kronor

**30288** Oscar II Proof 2 Kronor 1876-EB, KM742, PR66 NGC. Narrow date variety. An incredible example with razor sharp features and flashy mirror surfaces. The blend of deep patina and mint brilliance only enhances the eye appeal of this coin. Very rare in proof and certainly among the finest extant.

**Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,500**



### 1880 Oscar II 2 Kronor

**30289** Oscar II 2 Kronor 1880-EB, KM749, MS65 NGC. Second variety with OCH. A superb coin with aged cabinet patina and full underlying mint luster. Very rare in mint state. The 2 Kronor series of Oscar II has long been one of the most popular in Sweden and true mint state coins are highly elusive.

**Estimate: \$1,750-\$2,500**







### 1639 Kristina of Sweden Taler Rare Swedish Possessions Issue

**30290** Livonia-Latvia. Kristina of Sweden Taler 1639-HW, Riga mint, KM22, Dav-4589, Ahlstrom-44a, AU53 NGC. An attractive example of this Swedish possession issue with light gray toning and only a few small contact marks on the obverse. Kristina is portrayed in a lace collar, standing and facing left. Very rare grade for the type and a most popular Baltic Taler. Kristina was the daughter of Gustav II Adolf and reigned until 1654 when she abdicated in favor of Karl X Gustav. She rejected her Protestant upbringing and converted to Roman Catholicism, spending most of her final years in study in the Vatican in Rome, where she is buried.

**Estimate: \$6,000-\$7,500**

## SWEDISH POSSESSIONS

### RIGA







### 1639 Christina of Sweden Riksdaler A Swedish Rarity

**30291** Livonia-Latvia. Christina of Sweden Riksdaler 1639-HW, Riga mint, KM23, Ahlstrom-44b, Dav-4589, XF45 NGC. Variety with plain collar. Deeply toned with excellent design features, a rare issue for this Baltic State. The obverse features the Queen dressed in a heavy gown reaching for the scepter and crown with her right hand. The reverse displays the arms of Riga with the characteristic crossed keys above. Rare in this quality and a classic Riksdaler in the Swedish possessions series.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$6,000**







### 1660 Carl XI Taler A Remarkable Rarity

**30292** Livonia-Latvia. Carl XI of Sweden Taler 1660-IM, Riga mint, Ahlström-92b, KM56.2, Dav-4596, MS64 NGC. Towers with single flags. A gorgeous coin with full mint brilliance and soft original toning. The details on the obverse are particularly choice. Very rare in this elite quality and certainly among the finest extant. Riga became a Swedish possession in 1621 when it fell to the Swedish army under Gustav II Adolf.

**Estimate: \$12,500-\$15,000**





## POMERANIA



### 1642 Christina of Sweden Taler Highly Attractive Issue of Pomerania

**30293 Pomerania. Christina of Sweden Taler 1642**, Stettin mint, Ahlström-16, bust with curly locks, KM193.2, Dav-4573, MS63 NGC. A choice piece with gold and gray patina; one tiny natural edge flaw at 10 o'clock on the obverse. The bust is quite boldly struck and the overall eye appeal is excellent. Highly elusive in mint state. This piece has that old-time cabinet feel.

**Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000**

## SWITZERLAND



### Basel "Christmas" 2 Ducats A Late Baroque Masterpiece

**30294 Basel. City gold 2 Ducats ND (1680-1700)**, KM-unlisted, Fr-85, MS62 NGC. This impressively designed issue has the obverse intricately depicting an elevated view of the city, with the iconic arms of Basel in the radiant clouds above. The imagery on the reverse depicts the popular narrative of the birth of Christ - with three gift-bearing Magi greeting the newborn Jesus. It is from this depiction that the present type has been named the Christmas ducat. And a finer one, one will likely not find. The surfaces maintain fully reflective flash in the fields, and soft blushes of tone add to the character. The strike is also remarkably rendered. This coin has great eye appeal.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$6,000**







### 1723 Rheinau Ducat

**30295** Rheinau. Gerold II von Zurlauben gold Ducat 1723, KM6, Fr-358, MS61 NGC. Obv. Triple helmeted coat of arms with the date below. Rev. St. Fintan standing. This coin was issued to celebrate the 74th birthday, and 27th year of reign, of the Abbott. Well-struck, with full mint brilliance and a slightly wavy flan. Very scarce.

**Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000**

## TRANSYLVANIA



### 1594 Sigismund Bathori Ducat

**30296** Sigismund Bathori gold Ducat 1594, Klausenburg mint, Fr-297, MS62 NGC. Obv. St. Ladislaus standing facing, holding ax and globus cruciger. Rev. Madonna and Child facing. Fully lustrous, and well struck for the issue, with a noticeable flan crack on the reverse edge at 1:00 and continuing through the Madonna's neck. Sigismund was elected Prince of Transylvania at the early age of nine. When he was 16, he was advised to oppose the Ottomans in order to preserve the country's independence. He later abdicated and tried, without success, to reclaim the throne. Michael the Brave repelled him both times. He died in 1613 in Prague.

**Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500**







### 1606 Stephan Bosckai Ducat Rare One-Year Type

**30297** Stephan Bosckai gold Ducat 1606-CV, Klausenburg mint, KM30, Fr-316, AU50 NGC. A rare one-year type, well-struck for the issue with a somewhat wavy flan. The surfaces bear few marks of note and the fields and protected areas exhibit old, reddish tone. Stephen Bosckai was a Calvinist who is famous in Hungary and Romania even today for leveraging an alliance with the Ottomans to force the Holy Roman Empire to concede to religious and constitutional rights for Royal Hungary and Transylvania. The treaty, known as the Peace of Vienna, was signed on June 23rd of the year in which this Ducat was minted.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$4,500**



### 1606 Stephan Bosckai Ducat A Second Example of this Rarity

**30298** Stephan Bosckai Gold Ducat 1606-CV, Klausenburg mint, KM30, Fr-316, XF45 NGC. Obv. Bust of Stephan Bosckai right. Rev. Lion and serpent in inner circle, with date. A rare one-year type. Softly struck in the central areas with a slightly wavy flan. Bosckai was a Hungarian Calvinist, and a Prince of Transylvania. He led a revolt against the Holy Roman Emperor's plan to impose Catholicism on Hungary.

**Estimate: \$3,500-\$4,000**







**Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000**



**Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000**





### 1613 Gabriel Bathori Ducat A 400-year old Gem Ducat of Transylvania

**30301 Gabriel Bathori gold Ducat 1613-NB**, Neustadt mint, KM74, Fr-332, MS65 NGC. Obv. Armored bust of Gabriel Bathori right. Rev. Eagle with Bathori arms on breast. A distinctive four-year type that was struck during the reign of Gabriel Bathori as the Prince of Transylvania. The current coin, the final year of issue for the type, was surely just struck in the months that preceded Gabriel's assassination on October 27, 1613, and as such, serves as an interesting historical marker of the end of an era. The coin itself is nothing short of spectacular, with the design having been perfectly centered on the flan. The strike, often showing areas of unevenness and broad doubling during this period of coining, is entirely full, with sharp definition at the legends and even more impressive detail within the cartoon-like depiction of Bathori. The fields gleam with intense reflectivity, and light foreign debris around portions of legends ensures full originality. No marks of any consequence are found upon examination. For the advanced Transylvanian collector, this will certainly be the opportunity of a lifetime to obtain what must be the finest-known example of the type. This coin is a true marvel of existence.

*Gabriel Bathori was born on August 15, 1589 in the Kingdom of Hungary. As a young man, Bathori sided with military commander Stephen Bosckai in a rebellion against Habsburg rule. In 1605 Bosckai was elected Prince of Transylvania. Upon Bosckai's succession, Bathori was overlooked in favor of Sigismund Rakoczi, who was eventually elected by the Estates in 1607 against the will of both the Habsburgs and Ottomans. During this time of unrest, Bathori became allied with the Hajduks (mercenary soldiers), and forced Rakoczi's resignation. In 1608, Bathori became Prince of Transylvania. Later, fearing rebellion by the Hajduks, Bathori reached an agreement with Archduke Matthias, relieving military pressure and ultimately gaining him Habsburg acceptance. Concurrently, he was able to gain Ottoman recognition. In 1613, after numerous failed military skirmishes and the alienation of all his allies, the Estates elected pro-Turkish leader and military commander Gabriel Bethlen as Prince. Shortly thereafter, he was assassinated by two Hajduks.*

**Estimate: \$12,000-\$15,000**







## 1613 Gabriel Bathori Ducat

**30302 Gabriel Bathori gold Ducat 1613-NB**, Neustadt mint, KM74, Fr-332, AU55 NGC. Obv. Bust right. Rev. Eagle with Bathori family crest on his chest divides N-B. Light rubbing on the high points with considerable remaining luster. A small test cut is noted on the reverse rim at 12:00. Very rare.  
**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,500**



## 1613 Gabriel Bathori Ducat

**30303 Gabriel Bathori gold Ducat 1613-KO**, Klausenburg mint, KM98, Fr-337, AU58 NGC. Obv. Bust right with fur cap. Rev. Crowned Bathori coat of arms dividing K-O. Well-struck for the issue, with minor flan flaws and traces of remaining luster. Rare in this condition.  
**Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000**





**1614 Gabriel Bethlen Ducat**  
**Wonderfully Detailed**

**30304 Gabriel Bethlen gold Ducat 1614**, Klausenburg mint, KM102, Fr-350, MS63 NGC. Obv. Bust right with feathered fur cap. Rev. Bethlen arms and date. A superb example, with boldly defined details, and lustrous, minimally marked surfaces. Very rare in this choice condition. Gabriel Bethlen ruled from 1613 to 1629, during the period of the Thirty Years War.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000**



**1655 Georg II Rakoczi Ducat**  
**High-Grade Transylvanian Piece**

**30305 Georg II Rakoczi gold Ducat 1655-NB**, Neustadt mint, KM274, Fr-399, UNC Details (Reverse Damage) NGC. Obv. Bust right with fur cap and scepter. Rev. Madonna and Child dividing N-B with date above. Full mint brilliance, with a sharp strike. The light scrape in the right reverse field accounts for the details designation. Very rare, as are almost all Transylvania ducats in high grade.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000**







### 1661 Transylvania Ducat of Johann Kemeny Excessively Rare

**30306** Johann Kemeny gold Ducat 1661, KM350, Fr-422, AU58 NGC. Obv. Bust right with fur hat and scepter, IOKEMEN-DG PT. Rev. Crowned arms, PAR.REG.HVN.DO.ET.SI.CO.1661. A superb example of this exceedingly rare gold ducat. The surfaces are fully brilliant, and original, with nice details and no notable flaws. We can find no examples of this type offered for sale. We find a single ducat of this ruler sold by a major European auction house (H.D. Rauch) in 2012, but that piece was Fr-423 (also graded AU by the auctioneer). The Rauch sale example was estimated for 20,000 Euros and realized 52,000 Euros. Johann Kemeny was elected as Prince of Transylvania in 1661. He ruled only for one year, as he was killed in the Battle of Nagyszollos in January of 1622. He struck coins for only a very brief period, and all are quite rare.

**Estimate: \$20,000-\$25,000**







### 1662 Michael Apafi Ducat No Recent Offerings

**30307** Michael Apafi gold Ducat 1662, KM367, Fr-465, MS61 NGC. Obv. Bust right with fur cap and scepter. Rev. Crowned arms in cartouche with date. Full mint brilliance with slightly soft strike. This is a very rare issue, with no recent records of auction. Although Michael Apafi was a rather prolific producer of coins, many of his issues are very rare, such as this elusive two-year type.

**Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000**



### 1683 Michael Apafi Ducat A Transylvanian Conditional Rarity

**30308** Michael Apafi gold Ducat 1683-AF, KM476, Fr-448, MS62 NGC. Obv. Bust right with fur cap and scepter. Rev. Crowned arms with date. Fully lustrous, with an elaborate reverse design. Very rare in Mint State.

**Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000**







### 1705 Franz Rakoczi Ducat Attractive “Palm Ducat” Type

**30309 Franz Rakoczi gold Ducat 1705-KV**, Klausenburg mint. KM530, Fr-478, AU55 NGC. Minted at Kolovar. Obv. Crowned cartouche with coat of arms of Transylvania with Rakoczi arms atop. Rev. Palm tree surrounded by three hills, K-V and date divided. Struck during the revolt against Austria by Franz Rakoczi, it was affectionately termed a “Palm Ducat” because of the focal design. One of the more impressive types of this period. The Latin legend, “TANDEM OPPRESSA RESVRGET”, is loosely translated, “though pressed, he rises” The present example, one of only three or four to appear publicly in the past decade, is particularly choice for the assigned grade, with even orange-gold surfaces, no visible abrasive contact and barely a wisp of slight friction on the highpoints. The strike, while not completely full, doesn’t obscure intended detail and naturally gives a semi-undulating appearance in the design-free areas. All in all, a rare example of this impressive type that yields a wonderfully story and visually leaves little to be desired.

Franz Rakoczi was born in 1676 into a Hungarian aristocrat family and in time would become an accomplished military leader for Hungary, leading an uprising against the Habsburgs that began in 1703 and lasted until 1711. During this period, Rakoczi, with the French- Bavarian armies as allies, led the cause for Hungarian independence from Austria. In 1704, Rakoczi began his reign as Prince of Transylvania and in September of 1705, he was elected Ruling Prince of Hungary. Peace talks began in 1705, with the sovereignty of Transylvania being a primary stumbling block on an agreement. While he saw numerous military successes up until 1706, the financial burdens of war eventually began to catch up and his military presence began to dwindle. At the Battle of Trencsén in 1708, Rakoczi fell from his horse and was thought dead. As a result much of his army defected and took an oath of allegiance to the Emperor. With a diminished army, Rakoczi’s held territory became increasingly limited and in 1711, he fled to Poland. Because of his noble actions, Rakoczi is today considered a national hero in Hungary.

**Estimate: \$7,000-\$9,000**







### 1777 Maria Theresia Ducat

**30310** Maria Theresia gold Ducat 1777-HS, KM646, Fr-544, MS63 NGC. Crowned double-headed eagle with date and value. Full mint brilliance with sharply defined features and surfaces free of significant imperfections. A very popular area at the present, and Mint State examples like the present coin always generate considerable interest.  
**Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000**

## VENEZUELA



### 1821 Caracas 1/4 Real One of the Finest of a Few Known

**30311** Caracas 1/4 real 1821, under Gran Colombia, KM-C31, AU58 NGC. First year of the silver quartillas produced in this mint. It is estimated that fewer than 20 pieces of this first-year issue survive, and this is undoubtedly one of the finer examples extant. Slightly dappled toning varies from lead-gray to a light silver-gray, with a nice strike for the issue. Exceedingly rare.  
**Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000**







### 1858 Republic 1/2 Real Unusually Nice

**30312** Republic silver 1/2 Real 1858-A, KM-Y8, MS63 NGC. Obv. National Arms. Rev. Head of Liberty left with date below. A superb Mint State example, with a flawless strike and prooflike surfaces beneath steel-blue, steel-gray, and cobalt-blue toning. Very rare in this condition. By far, the finest of this rare type we have had the pleasure of offering and we doubt you will see a finer example.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000**



### 1858 Republic Real

**30313** Republic silver Real 1858-A KM-Y9, MS64 NGC. Obv. National Arms. Rev. Head of Liberty left with date below. A mate for the 1/2 Real previously sold, this piece has all of the same incredible traits. Flawlessly struck, with full luster beneath taupe-gray fields. The surfaces are reflective and the toning an original, rich silver-gray. We have never seen a finer example of this scarce issue.

**Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000**







### 1852 Republic Centavo Rare Double Reverse Pattern

**30314** Republic nickel Proof Pattern Centavo 1852, KM-Pn25, PR64 NGC. A choice and fully original example with light patina and excellent eye appeal. The reverse die is featured on both sides.  
**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,500**



### 1852 Republic Centavo A Gorgeous Red and Brown Centavo

**30315** Republic copper Proof Pattern Centavo 1852, KM-Pn27, PR64 Red Brown NGC. A gorgeous example with nearly full mint red and flashy reflective surfaces. This rare pattern features the reverse die on both sides. Given the exceptional quality and eye appeal of this coin, we expect spirited bidding.  
**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,500**







### 1863 Republic Centavo

**30316 Republic nickel Proof Pattern Centavo 1863**, KM-Pn43, PR64. A superb piece with prooflike surfaces and very light toning. This rare pattern features the reverse die on both sides and is struck on the reduced size planchet of 25 mm.

**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,500**



### A Rare, Fully Original Proof

**30317 Republic silver Proof 5 Centavos 1874-A**, Paris mint, KM-Y12.1, Proof 65 NGC. An extremely rare Paris mint Proof issue. The strike is flawless and the fields display the satiny, reflective appearance typical of the Paris Mint Proof issues. Full luster shimmers beneath gold and steel-blue toning. This is the only example certified by NGC in Proof. We have seen 2-3 1876-A Venezolanos in Proof over the years, but this is the first of this type, and date, we have seen offered as an obvious Paris mint Proof.

**Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000**

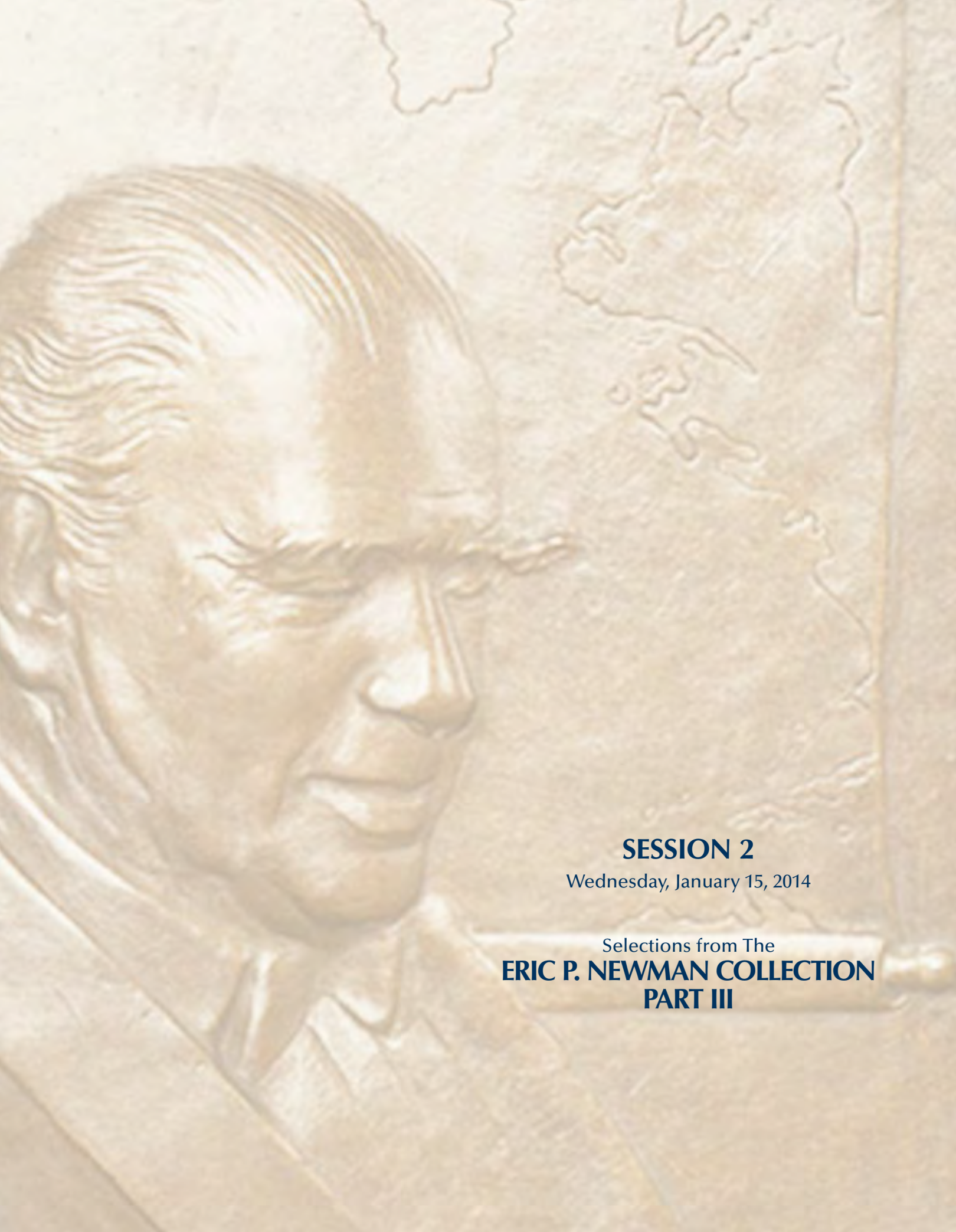
End of Session One











## **SESSION 2**

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Selections from The  
**ERIC P. NEWMAN COLLECTION**  
**PART III**







## ALBANIA



**30318 Zog I gold 10 Franga Ari 1927-R, KM9, MS63 NGC.** Attractively toned with full mint bloom. A faint planchet flaw appears to the right of AMET.

Estimate: \$400-\$500



**30319 Zog I gold 20 Franga Ari 1926-R, KM12, MS63 NGC.** A popular type with a circular patch of tone that sits in the obverse center.

Estimate: \$500-\$700

## ARGENTINA



**30320 Republic gold 2 Escudos 1826 RA, Rioja mint, KM19.2, XF40 NGC.** One-year type. A bright example of this immensely appealing sun face issue with vibrant reddish-copper tone that adorns many of the central devices and extends towards portions of the legends. Differentiated from the previous type by the absent "P" assayer initial.

Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30321 La Rioja. Provincial 8 Reales 1838-R, KM8, MS61 NGC.** Coin Rotation. A well struck example of this notoriously crude type with a rich sheath of multi-layered patina on both sides that, when closely inspected, reveals a mixture of earthy tones as well as blushes of blues, golds and purples. A couple of errant marks in the reverse centers define the grade, but all blend in perfectly and none diminish the eye-appeal in the least. A type that was likely struck using ore mined from the mountain its obverse depicts - Fatima Mountain.

Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000

## AUSTRALIA



**30322 George V Shilling 1915 (L), KM23, MS63 NGC.** This example possesses greatly appealing iridescent deep red toning. Quite scarce in choice mint condition.

Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500



**30323 George V gold Sovereign 1917-S, KM29, S-4003, MS65 NGC.** A premium coin at the Gem level and tied for the finest graded at NGC.

Estimate: \$600-\$800

## AUSTRIA



**30324 Archduke Sigismund (1439-96) Goldgulden ND, Hall mint, Fr-6, VF30 NGC.** Obv. • SIGISM' • ARCh | IDVX • AVSTRIE, crowned Archduke standing facing, a scepter in his right hand. Rev. + MONETA • NOVA • AVREA • COMITIS • TIROL, arms in angles of floriate cross. An original example of this early gold type with light toning. There is a mild scuff in the left obverse field.

Estimate: \$800-\$1,200



**30325 Archduke Ferdinand Taler ND (1564-95), Hall mint, Dav-8097, MS62 NGC.** An exceptionally nice example of this early Taler with pleasing gray patina and well-struck details. Very scarce when certified as Mint State.

Estimate: \$800-\$1,200





## A Pleasing Double Taler from Ensisheim



**30326 Archduke Ferdinand 2 Talers ND (1564-95)**, Ensisheim mint, Dav-8093, M/T-574, AU55 NGC. Obv. Crowned and armored bust right. Rev. Crowned coat-of-arms within Order of the Golden Fleece. Rich gunmetal-gray color with traces of original silvery luster. The well-struck surfaces are free of notable flaws.

Estimate: \$2,000-\$3,000



**30327 Ferdinand III Pfennig in Gold 1639**, St. Veit mint, KM-PnSV21, type of KM765, AU58 NGC. Slightly wavy flan. Off-metal strikes of pfennigs in gold are quite scarce, particularly if minted in the seventeenth century or earlier. This uniface example featuring the arms of Carinthia dividing the date is bright gold in color and retains exquisite detail.

Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000



**30328 Leopold I 2 Taler ND (1686-96)**, Hall mint, KM1338, Dav-3252, MS61 NGC. Lustrous and well struck with only a few minor marks. A nice Mint State example of this seventeenth century oversized Taler.

Estimate: \$1,200-\$1,500



**30329 Joseph I gold 1/4 Ducat 1707-MM**, Vienna mint, KM1496, Fr-343, MS63 NGC. Obv. Rightward facing bust with denomination below. Rev. Crowned double-headed eagle with arms of Vienna on chest, mintmaster's initials below. An impressively preserved fractional issue with radiant fields and sharp devices. Rarely offered in any condition, let alone an elite one such as the present.

Estimate: \$800-\$1,200



**30330 Karl VI gold 1/2 Ducat 1728**, Graz mint, Fr-383, MS63 NGC. A choice piece with well-struck details and full mint brilliance. A rare and desirable type in this appealing grade.

Estimate: \$1,200-\$1,500







**30331 Maria Theresa - Restoration of Karlsburg silver Medal 1743**, Julius-1746, Probst-39, MS63 NGC. Obv. Allegorical "Religion" perched in the clouds, supporting arms of Bishop Francis of Klobussitzky in left hand and holding chalice in right. Rev. Mountain fortress in background with crossed obelisk in foreground. A beautiful, expertly engraved medal with a veil of deep overlying tone and attractive underlying reflectivity. Rare, and especially so in this outstanding condition. Estimate: \$300-\$500



**30332 Franz I gold Ducat 1818-G**, KM2170, MS63 NGC. Fully brilliant with well-struck details. Just a few faint planchet flaws appear in the right obverse field. Estimate: \$400-\$500



**30333 Franz Joseph I Gold Coronation Ducat 1867-A**, Vienna mint, Montentiuovo-2715 (in silver), 6.1 gm, MS62 NGC. Issued for the Coronation of Franz Joseph and Elizabeth as King and Queen of Hungary. Obv. Crowned and veiled bust of Elizabeth left. Rev. Crown over three-line inscription with the date in Roman numerals below. Well-struck, with prooflike fields and minor hairlines. A scarce coronation issue, the weight is well over that of a normal Ducat (about 3.5g), but less than 2 Ducat weight. Elizabeth had a great affinity for the country of Hungary and learned the language of its people. The country of Hungary returned her affection almost to a person. Estimate: \$700-\$900



**30334 Franz Joseph I gold 20 Francs (8 Florins) 1884**, KM2269, MS63 NGC. A seldom offered date with some semi-prooflikeness in the fields. Estimate: \$500-\$600



**30335 Franz Joseph I gold Ducat 1872**, KM2267, AU58 NGC. An example of the second type of the 1872 ducat lacking a mintmark. This coin has prooflike surfaces with noticeable handling in the obverse fields. Estimate: \$200-\$275



**30336 Franz Joseph I gold 4 Ducats 1906**, KM2276, Fr-487, MS64 NGC. Intense contrast is seen between the fields and motifs. This example has few distractions. An imposing coin. Estimate: \$1,200-\$1,500



**30337 Franz Joseph I gold 4 Ducats 1911**, KM2276, Fr-487, MS66 NGC. This incredibly impressive example displays fully prooflike reflectivity in the fields along with starkly contrasted devices. An ideal representative for the gold type enthusiast. Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30338 Republic gold 25 Schilling 1930**, KM2841, MS66 NGC. Nearly pristine and fully struck with several minor coppery blushes of note in both the obverse and reverse fields. Estimate: \$300-\$400







**30339 Republic gold 25 Schilling 1935**, KM2856, MS64 NGC. Nearly a Gem with lightly toned, yet evidently reflective, fields.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800



**30343 Salzburg. Ernst von Bayern gold Ducat 1547**, Fr-604, AU55 NGC. A most attractive example with bold features and full mint luster. Very scarce grade for this early Ducat.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,250



**30340 Republic gold 100 Schilling 1927**, KM2842, MS63 NGC. Boldly detailed and minimally marked with light haziness atop underlying reflectivity in the fields. From a mintage of just 68,746 coins.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30344 Salzburg. Paris von Lodron silver Klippe 1/8 Taler 1627**, KM106, XF45 NGC. A very appealing coin with aged gray patina and sharply struck features.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

#### OLMUTZ



**30341 Olmutz. Jakob Ernst gold 1/4 Ducat ND (1738-45)**, KM464, Fr-104, MS64 NGC. A superb example with full mint brilliance and sharply struck features. Just a gorgeous coin with exceptional eye appeal. Rare in this elite quality.  
Estimate: \$1,200-\$1,500



**30345 Salzburg. Paris von Lodron gold Klippe Ducat 1640**, KM-A165, Fr-757, Probszt-1122, MS62 NGC. Obv. Saint seated, facing, with date above. Rev. Cap over shield. This lustrous coin is well struck. Very rare.  
Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000

#### SALZBURG



**30342 Salzburg. Wolf Dietrich von Raitenau Klippe 1/4 Taler ND (ca. 1513)**, Zottl-1064, AU53 NGC. Struck with the reverse die of the 1/4 Guldiner 1513 of Leonhard von Keutschach. An attractive example of this elusive type with deep cabinet patina.  
Estimate: \$1,250-\$1,750



**30346 Salzburg. Guidobald gold 1/2 Ducat 1659**, KM164, Fr-776, MS62 NGC. Attractively toned surfaces with considerable mint luster. Scarce in Mint State.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500



**30347 Salzburg. Guidobald gold 1/2 Ducat 1665**, KM164, Fr-776, MS63 NGC. This attractive example is very bold with virtually full mint luster.  
Estimate: \$450-\$600







**30348 Salzburg. Johann Ernst gold 1/2 Ducat 1690**, KM256, Fr-834, MS62 NGC. An appealing coin with well-struck design features and fully toned luster.

Estimate: \$450-\$600



**30349 Salzburg. Johann Ernst gold 1/2 Ducat 1690**, KM256, Fr-834, AU50 NGC. This coin has well-struck details on both sides and is deeply toned in the legends.

Estimate: \$350-\$450



**30350 Salzburg. Andreas Jakob gold Ducat 1747**, KM351, Fr-860, MS62 NGC. Very scarce for both the type and grade. This piece is well struck and has appealingly toned mint luster.

Estimate: \$1,250-\$1,750



**30351 Salzburg. Sigismund III gold 1/2 Ducat 1755**, KM384, Fr-866, MS62 NGC. This example displays well-struck features, including the bust of Sigismund. A scarce type, especially when certified as Mint State.

Estimate: \$750-\$1,000



**30352 Salzburg. Hieronymus gold Ducat 1782-M**, KM452, Fr-887, AU Details (Removed from Jewelry) NGC. Desirable one-year type. A scarce commemorative issue that was struck for the 1200th anniversary of the archbishopric. The present specimen, likely kept as a religious adornment, has been made bright from a past polishing with a small cut on the rim at 1:00 that likely aided the removal of a mount. Interestingly, the same dies that were made to strike the ducats were also used to produce silver strikings.

Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**30353 Salzburg. Hieronymus Graf Colloredo gold Ducat 1794-M**, Fr-880, KM463, MS63 NGC. Obv. Bust of Archbishop right. Rev. Crowned and mantled arms with date below. The prooflike fields retain fully lustrous surfaces. Scarce in this condition.

Estimate: \$800-\$1,000

## AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS



**30354 Austrian Netherlands. Leopold II gold 1/2 Souverain d'or 1791-A**, KM55, MS63 NGC. A choice example with subtle toning and full mint bloom. This area roughly corresponds to modern day Belgium and was ceded to Austria by Spain following the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

Estimate: \$500-\$750



**30355 Austrian Netherlands. Leopold II gold 1/2 Souverain d'or 1791-A**, KM55, MS61 NGC. Lightly toned and original with well-struck details.

Estimate: \$450-\$600



**30356 Austrian Netherlands. Franz II gold 1/2 Souverain d'or 1793-A**, KM63, MS63 NGC. Nicely toned and original with faint handling in the obverse fields.

Estimate: \$500-\$750



**30357 Austrian Netherlands. Leopold II gold Medallion 1 1/2 Ducat 1791**, Kenis-161 (Brabant), MS64 NGC. A choice piece with full toned luster commemorating the inauguration of Leopold.

Estimate: \$500-\$750





## BELGIUM



**30358 Hainaut. Philippe le Bon (1433-67) gold Lion d'or ND**, Valenciennes mint, Fr-269, Delm-303, AU58 PCGS. Obv. PHS : DEI : GRA : DVX : BVRG : COMES : hAHOIE, lion seated left beneath a Gothic canopy, a briquette to either side. Rev. + SIT : nOMEN : DOMINI : BENEDICTVM : AMEN : (briquet), Burgundian arms with escutcheon of Flanders superimposed on a cross fleurée. Sharply struck in the centers with some weakness in the legends. The surfaces are lightly toned and there is some faint ghosting visible in the obverse fields.

Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500

## A Scarce Denomination



**30359 Leopold I 2 Francs 1835**, KM9.1, position B, edge inscription inclined to left, MS64 NGC. A superb example that is rare in this designation. This is the sole specimen certified in Mint State by NGC; PCGS has not encapsulated any examples of this date. The strike is exceptional with a small die crack noted at the top of the obverse, and the gray pearlescent tone is splendid.

Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,000



**30360 Charles II gold Guinea 1682**, S-3345, 4th Bust, Elephant & Castle hallmark, VF35 NGC. A rarity in any grade. This piece shows evidence of having been used in commerce for a considerable period of time, as the wear is quite evident. The lightly toned surfaces are a bit rough but have no major marks. The distinctive hallmark, appearing beneath the royal portrait, was used on a number of gold denominations for some decades; its intention was to show that the gold specie used to make this coin originated in the colony of Guinea in Africa.

Estimate: \$300-\$400

## BOHEMIA



**30361 Rudolph II gold Ducat 1585**, Prague mint, Fr-12 (this same type is listed as Fr-88 under Austria), UNC Details (Mount Removed) NGC. An attractive example with the details well struck-up. Marks from the mount removal are not readily apparent, but there is a slight crease running the full diameter of the coin from 1:00 to 7:00 of the obverse. The reverse fields are flashy and overall this example is very choice.

Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000

## BOLIVIA



**30362 Felipe II Cob 8 Reales ND (1555-98) P-B**, KM5.1, XF Details (Scratches) NGC. Minted on a large flan and well struck for the type. Deeply toned surfaces retain some encrustation within many of the sunken areas. Several ancient scratches on the reverse legends account for the grade.

Estimate: \$250-\$450







**30363 Felipe V Heart (Corazon) Shaped Real 1718 P-Y, Calico-1621, VF30 NGC.** Some double-striking is noted, with the normal piercing seen on virtually every genuine heart-shaped cob. The date is clear and the shape perfect for the type with perfectly aligned medalllic axes, a nicely formed stem at the top, and a gently curved tail. The exact reason for the production of these pieces is unknown, but it is thought to have some religious significance, as the pieces were worn, in various ways, by women members of the Church.

Estimate: \$750-\$1,000



**30364 Carlos III gold 2 Escudos 1782-PR, KM57, VF30 NGC.** This is a nicely toned and original example; the date and mintmark are crudely engraved. The SCWC lists this date with the highest price in the series.

Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30365 Carlos IV gold Escudo 1794-PR, KM78, VF30 NGC.** An attractive example of this scarce type with aged toning. Just a few marks are seen in the obverse fields.

Estimate: \$250-\$400



**30366 Carlos IV gold Escudo 1808-PJ, KM78, VF35 NGC.** An appealing and fully original coin with lightly toned surfaces and excellent design features. The reported mintage for this date is 884.

Estimate: \$300-\$400



**30367 Carlos IV gold 4 Escudos 1796 PTS-PP, KM80, Fr-15, AU55 NGC.** Fully original, with considerable remaining mint luster and a few light obverse marks. An interesting portrait of the King with the appearance of a smile on his face.

Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000



**30368 Ferdinand VII 8 Reales 1822-PJ, KM84, MS63 NGC.** A choice Mint State piece with exceptionally bold features and aged cabinet patina. There are a few faint scuffs on the bust, but they are barely visible. Very scarce in this superior quality.

Estimate: \$400-\$600



**30369 Ferdinand VII gold Escudo 1823 PTS-PJ, KM92, VF20 NGC.** A rather pleasing example for this era at the Potosi Mint, with evenly struck details and appealing toning. A very scarce type struck in the final years of the Spanish Colonial control in Bolivia.

Estimate: \$500-\$700



**30370 Republic gold 1/2 Escudo 1839 PTS-LM, KM100, Fr-25, AU Details (Surface Hairlines) NGC.** A scarce type and rather conservatively graded. Even after magnified inspection, only a few hairlines of visual significance are seen.

Estimate: \$400-\$500



**30371 Republic gold 1/2 Escudo 1844-R, KM104, MS62 NGC.** A quality example with sharply struck features and appealing old-time toning. Undamaged examples of these tiny denominations are highly elusive.

Estimate: \$350-\$500







**30372 Republic gold 1/2 Escudo 1845-R, KM104, MS64 NGC.** This is a superb coin with original patina and well-struck details. A very scarce type in this choice quality.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600



**30373 Republic gold 1/2 Escudo 1856-FJ, KM113, MS62 NGC.** Sharply struck details on both sides with soft original toning. One small mark appears below the bust. Very scarce grade for this type.  
Estimate: \$350-\$450



**30374 Republic gold Escudo 1835-LM, KM98, AU55 NGC.** Boldly struck and attractive with a few faint planchet striations. A rather appealing coin with considerable mint luster.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600



**30375 Republic gold Escudo 1853-MJ, KM114, AU55 NGC.** Attractively toned with virtually flawless surfaces, a choice example of this scarce type featuring a laureate bust of Bolivar.  
Estimate: \$275-\$350



**30376 Republic gold Escudo 1855-MJ, KM114, AU55 NGC.** Well-struck details with soft original toning. The mintmaster's initials, MJ, are quite clear on this example. This variety is listed as LM/J in the SCWC.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**30377 Republic gold Escudo 1855-MJ, KM114, XF45 NGC.** Lightly toned with traces of luster in the legends. A pleasant and undamaged example.  
Estimate: \$225-\$325



**30378 Republic gold 2 Escudos 1834-LM, KM101, MS63 NGC.** Just a gorgeous coin with the perfect blend of subtle old-time toning and full underlying mint luster. The strike is also exceptional making this example highly appealing. Very rare in this elite grade.  
Estimate: \$2,250-\$2,750



**30379 Republic gold 8 Escudos 1854 PTS-MJ, KM116, Fr-34, AU Details (Surface Hairlines) NGC.** Exceptionally pleasing for the designation with a bolder strike than most. A great deal of the original luster remains in the fields. While the visual impact is truly minimal, a light wipe to the right of Bolivar's bust accounts for the "surface hairlines" designation.  
Estimate: \$1,800-\$2,200



**30380 Republic silver Proof Pattern 5 Centavos 1868-CT La Paz, KM-Pn15, PF66 NGC.** An absolutely gorgeous coin—the reflective fields are toned deep russet-gray with flashes of iridescence while the devices provide appealing cameo contrast.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600

## BRAZIL



**30381 Joao V gold 400 Reis 1734-M, KM145, VF25 NGC.** A solid example for the grade with evenly worn details and light toning.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**30382 Joao V gold 800 Reis 1731-M, Minas Gerais mint, KM120, Fr-59, Russo-260, VG Details (Obverse Scratched) NGC.** A collectible example of this rare denomination and mint with heavily circulated surfaces that hold a diagonal scratch running from 2:00 on the obverse rim to the center of Joao's portrait. Still, very comparable to the RLM specimen and about as nice as these come.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600







**30383 Joao V gold 800 Reis 1734-M, KM120, VF25 NGC.** An original piece with light scratches on the bust. The 4 in the date is crudely engraved.  
Estimate: \$500-\$700



**30384 Joao V gold 4000 Reis 1714-R, KM102, Russo-166, XF Details (Mount Removed) NGC.** The surfaces remain quite pleasing even with a previous mount, or possibly just a file mark to remove some of the metal, just to the right of 12:00 on the edge. A scarcer date, and the first we have offered.  
Estimate: \$500-\$700



**30385 Joao V gold 4000 Reis 1716-B, KM106, MS62 NGC.** A highly attractive example of this early date from the Bahia Mint; the surfaces exhibit well-struck details and subtle patina.  
Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500



**30386 Joao V gold 4000 Reis 1719-B, KM106, AU58 NGC.** A choice example with incredibly sharp design features; every mini-shield is fully detailed.  
Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000



**30387 Joao V gold 4000 Reis 1722-R, KM102, AU55 NGC.** This well-struck coin has soft original toning and no obvious flaws.  
Estimate: \$1,500-\$1,750



**30388 Joao V gold 4000 Reis 1723-B, KM106, MS62 NGC.** A superb example, this coin has sharp details and almost reflective surfaces. Highly attractive and rare in this elite quality.  
Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500



**30389 Joao V gold 4000 Reis 1724-B, KM106, AU58 NGC.** Well-struck with light patina and considerable underlying mint luster. Very close to Mint State.  
Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000



**30390 Jose I gold 4000 Reis 1775-(L), KM171.1, MS61 NGC.** Sharply struck with lustrous surfaces. An appealing example of this series featuring the King's name beginning with an I instead of a J. Large crown variety.  
Estimate: \$1,200-\$1,500



**30391 Jose I gold 4000 Reis 1777-(L), KM171.4, MS62 NGC.** Lightly toned and appealing with well-struck features. This is the type with the King's name beginning with a J.  
Estimate: \$1,200-\$1,500







**30392 Jose I gold 6400 Reis 1759-R, KM172.2, AU55 NGC.** Fully struck and lustrous, with just a faint rub on the cloak button - very close to Mint State.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,250



**30396 Maria I gold 6400 Reis 1797-R, KM226.1, MS62 NGC.** Boldly detailed with full mint brilliance - an appealing Mint State coin.  
Estimate: \$1,250-\$1,500



**30393 Maria I & Pedro III gold 6400 Reis 1779-R, KM199.2, XF45 NGC.** Attractively toned and fully original. An attractive example of this popular type featuring the conjoined busts of the King and Queen.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**30397 Maria I gold 6400 Reis 1798-R, KM226.1, Russo-536, UNC Details (Surface Hairlines) NGC.** Sharply struck and free of discernable high-point friction with light wispy hairlines in the fields. Struck after Maria was declared insane, but just before her son, Joao VI, was made Prince Regent of Portugal.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**30394 Maria I & Pedro III gold 6400 Reis 1784-R, KM199.2, AU55 NGC.** This very attractive coin, with nearly full mint brilliance, has well-struck details on both sides.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,250



**30398 Joao Prince Regent 960 Reis 1811-B, Bahia mint, KM307.1, MS65 NGC.** This is the key date of the Bahia mint issues of 960 Reis in Gem condition. Struck on a visible 1802 Spanish 8 Reales of Carlos IV.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800



**30395 Maria I gold 1000 Reis 1787-(L), KM223, XF40 NGC.** Toned and original, with a faint wave to the flan. This scarce one-year type had a mintage of 6,000.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500



**30399 Joao Prince Regent 960 Reis 1819-R, KM326.1, MS65 NGC.** Choice quality for the type with wonderfully original luster and a firmly hammered strike. Worthy of a significant premium to the typically found Uncirculated example.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800







**30400 Joao Prince Regent gold 4000 Reis 1805 (B), KM235.1, MS63 NGC.** An attractive example of this first date for Joao VI with boldly struck details and abundant mint luster.  
Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000



**30401 Pedro II gold 10000 Reis 1851, KM460, AU55 NGC.** An attractive lustrous example of this scarce type which features a large bust of the King with his elaborate collar.  
Estimate: \$500-\$700



**30402 Pedro II gold 20000 Reis 1851, KM463, MS62 NGC.** Lightly toned with exceptionally sharp design features. Small bust variety.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,400



**30403 Pedro II gold 20000 Reis 1857, KM468, AU58 NGC.** An attractive, lustrous coin with light contact marks in the obverse fields.  
Estimate: \$700-\$900

## BULGARIA



**30404 Ferdinand I gold 20 Leva 1912, KM33, AU58 NGC.** An original (non-restrike) example of this commemorative marking the declaration of independence.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500

## CAMBODIA



**30405 Norodom I Proof 5 Centimes 1860, KM3-M2, Proof 64 Red Brown NGC.** This is attractively toned with glossy surfaces; it is not the essai version. A scarce type when certified as Proof.  
Estimate: \$350-\$500



**30406 Norodom I gold Restrike 50 Centimes 1860, KM3-M5b, MS63 NGC.** Restruck from rusted dies circa 1900, with a small flaw on the bust. A very scarce piece that is avidly collected in this series.  
Estimate: \$750-\$1,000





## CANADA

## An Outstanding Jeton



**30407 French Canada. Louis XV silver Jeton 1754**, Lecompte-131, Br-514 var., Betts-389, MS62 NGC. Obv. Draped and armored bust right with no initials below. Rev. Beavers building a dam, signed C.N.R. Both sides of this fully original example display lovely bluish-gray, and steel-gray, toning, with no significant flaws. Rare in this exceptional condition. Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30408 French Canada. Louis XV silver Jeton 1754**, Lecompte-131, Br-514 var., Betts-334, AU58 NGC. Obv. Draped and armored bust right with no initials below. Rev. Beavers building a dam, signed C.N.R. Only a slight touch of rubbing keeps this piece from full Mint State. Both sides exhibit essentially complete, original luster, with a touch of golden color on the reverse. No flaws worthy of mention are noted, and the overall appearance is quite pleasing. Estimate: \$600-\$800



**30409 French Canada. Louis XV silver Jeton 1754**, Lecompte 134-variety with laureate bust, Betts-389, XF Details (Scratches) NGC. This example has a rather scowling portrait facing right, with B. DUVIV below, and the normal beaver reverse. This piece is also struck with medal axis. Scratches are noted on both the obverse and reverse. Estimate: \$600-\$800



**30410 French Canada. Louis XV copper Jeton 1754**, Lecompte-141, Br-514 var., Betts-389, MS64 Red Brown NGC. Obv. Armored bust right with script FM below. Rev. Beavers building a dam, signed C.N.R. Sharply struck, with abundant remaining mint-red color, this near-gem is free of notable flaws. Extremely rare in this Choice state of preservation. Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500







**30411 French Canada. Louis XV silver Jeton 1754**, Lecompte-144, Br-514 var., Betts-389, XF40 NGC. Obv. Laureate bust right, script R. Filius below. Rev. Beavers building a dam, signed C.N.R. Even bluish-gray toning with underlying luster. A very rare type.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30415 French Canada. Louis XV copper Jeton 1755**, Lecompte-150, Br-515, Betts-390, MS62 Brown NGC. Obv. Draped bust right with script FM below. Rev. The vessel of the Argonauts. The details are bold, and a few tiny obverse flan flaws are seen.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800



**30412 French Canada. Louis XV silver Jeton 1755**, Lecompte-147, Br-515, Betts-390, MS61 NGC. Obv. Armored bust right with script FM below. Rev. The vessel of the Argonauts. Superbly struck with full luster beneath attractive cornflower-blue, and steel-blue toning. Very rare in Mint State.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30416 French Canada. Louis XV silver Jeton 1756**, Lecompte-161, Br-517, Betts-393, AU58 NGC. Obv. Laureate bust facing right with script R. Filius below. Rev. Bees swarming from the hive. A hint of softness is seen in the centers, and noticeable original luster remains.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30413 French Canada. Louis XV silver Jeton 1755**, Lecompte-147, Br-515, Betts-390, VF Details (Scratches) NGC. Obv. Armored bust right with script FM below. Rev. The vessel of the Argonauts. Another rare issue struck with medal axis. The scratches noted by NGC are quite light, and detract little from the appearance.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800



**30417 French Canada. Louis XV copper Jeton 1756**, Lecompte-166, Br-517, Betts-393, MS63 Brown NGC. Obv. Laureate bust facing right, with very short hair, and script M below. Rev. Bees swarming from the hive. The obverse has traces of original mint-red color, with no detracting flaws on either side. Very rare in Mint State.  
Estimate: \$1,250-\$1,750



**30414 French Canada. Louis XV copper Jeton 1755**, Lecompte-150, Br-515, Betts-390, MS62 Brown NGC. Obv. Draped bust right with script FM below. Rev. The vessel of the Argonauts. This is a stunning example, with superb strike, minimal marks, and traces of original mint red luster around the devices. An exceptional specimen of this early copper jeton.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500





## Elusive French-Canadian Jeton in Silver



**30418 French Canada. Louis XV silver Jeton 1757**, Lecompte-172, Br-518, Betts-394, AU55 NGC. Obv. Laureate bust facing right with script R. Filius below. Rev. Neptune and a warrior floating on a shell. This elusive piece, one of the rarer French Canada Jetons, has iridescent, slate-gray patina, with no imperfections worthy of mention.  
Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000



**30419 "Mullins Farthing" copper Token 1828**, Br-563a, AU53 Brown NGC. Unlisted in Charlton, with a distinctly different design from the Mullins "Halfpenny" token listed in Breton as Br-563, this unusual piece is quite rare.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800



**30420 Pure copper Preferable to Paper Halfpenny copper Token ND**, Charlton AM1A4 (engrailed edge), MS63 Brown NGC. Glossy surfaces with light contact marks and traces of red. Conditionally rare in Mint State.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800



**30421 Province Du. Bas Canada Deux Sous copper Penny Token 1837**, Bank of Montreal, Charlton LC9D2 (period after CANADA), Br-521, MS65 Red and Brown NGC. A near-flawless strike with significant remaining mint-red luster. The surfaces are free of notable contact marks and the only imperfections are minor spots that detract little from the pleasing overall appearance. A superior example of the type.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**30422 Upper Town Quebec. J. Shaw & Co. copper Token ND (1837)**, Charlton LC19A, Br-565, MS63 Brown NGC. The strike is bold and the surfaces free of detracting marks. The obverse field is fully prooflike and traces of mint red color remain. The "W," while not struck as well as the rest of the letters in HARDWARE, is completely full, and only a slight bit weak.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**30423 Seated Justice & Sailing Ship copper Halfpenny Token 1812**, Charlton LC56A1 (short pennant), Br-1004, AU50 Brown NGC. Sharply struck with tiny reverse flan flaws. This is an exceptional example of a conditionally rare issue.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,000







**30424 Pure Copper Preferable to Paper copper Halfpenny Token 1813**, Trade & Navigation, Charlton NS19B2 (engrailed edge), Br-963, MS65 Red and Brown NGC. Fully lustrous, and well struck, with surfaces free of significant marks. A superior example and very elusive in this Gem condition.

Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30425 Hosterman & Etter Halifax copper Halfpenny Token 1815**, Charlton NS10B1 (sashed windows), Br-883, MS64 Brown NGC. Caramel color, with intricately detailed devices and fully iridescent, lustrous surfaces. A noticeable bit of mint-red color remains. Very scarce in this near-Gem condition.

Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**30426 Nova Scotia. Payable by John Alexr. Barry. copper Halfpenny Token 1815**, Charlton-NS14A5 (small bust, 7 leaves, coin axis), MS62 Brown NGC. Iridescent surfaces show traces of original mint-red color. There is minor reverse staining, but no other significant flaws are seen.

Estimate: \$400-\$600



**30427 Wholesale & Retail Hardware Store copper Token 1816**, Charlton NS15A, Br-892, AU58 Brown NGC. Superbly struck, with little, if any, actual wear. Issued by the Black Brothers of Halifax, but unlike Br-893, this issue has no mention of their name on the token. Very scarce.

Estimate: \$600-\$800



**30428 Payable at W.A. & S. Black's Halifax N.S. copper Halfpenny Token 1816**, Charlton NS15B, Br-893, MS62 Brown NGC. A well struck example, displaying what we presume was the office of the brothers Black, merchants and jewelers in Halifax. Very scarce in this condition.

Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**30429 Pure Copper Preferable to Paper copper One Penny Token 1813**, Trade & Navigation, Charlton NS20A4 (small letters, ship sailing off edge of water), Br-962, MS63 Red and Brown NGC. Noticeable remaining luster, with well-formed devices. Only minor contact marks are seen. Elusive in Mint State.

Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**30430 Nova Scotia. One Penny copper Token 1824**, Charlton NS2A2, (three thin upper leaves), MS62 NGC. Well-struck, with minimally marked, glossy-brown surfaces. Rare in Mint State.

Estimate: \$600-\$800



**30431 Province of Nova Scotia Bronze One Penny Token 1856**, Charlton NS6A1 (with LCW below the truncation of the bust), Br-875, Specimen 63 Brown NGC. Dappled brown patina with fully mirrored fields. Scarce issue.

Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500







**30432 Blakely & Co. Great Dry & Salt Goods Warehouse Halifax brass Token 1882**, Br-901, MS65 NGC. Fully struck with original greenish-golden mint color over prooflike surfaces. These tokens were struck as advertising pieces, and the similarity of the obverse to the U.S. gold pieces of the era leads one to think that they were struck in one of the northern states, possibly New York.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND



**30433 Prince Edward Island. Victoria Cent 1871**, KM4, MS66 Red NGC. Incredibly fresh with die polish lines (as struck) that result in a prooflike appearance on both sides. No spots are evident, making this example particularly choice.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800



**30434 George VI 50 Cents 1937**, KM36, MS65 NGC. Intensely toned with a mixture of peach-orange, lavender, gold, blue and crimson color that clings to the rims. A delightful Gem.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800

### CHILE



**30435 Ferdinand VII gold Escudo 1816-FJ**, KM76, Fine 15 NGC. Very attractive for the grade assigned with a pleasing balance of toned surfaces and evenly worn features. The bust is quite bold creating a corresponding flat area on the reverse coat of arms. Very scarce type and date; the reported mintage for this date is 408.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**30436 Republic gold Escudo 1833-I**, KM85, XF45 NGC. A highly attractive example with aged toning and luster in the legends. The design features are boldly struck on both sides. High grade examples of these smaller denominations are very elusive!  
Estimate: \$400-\$600



**30437 Republic gold Escudo 1838-IJ**, KM99, AU55 NGC. An originally toned example of this highly elusive one-year type featuring the hand on the Constitution.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,200



**30438 Republic gold 2 Escudos 1841-IJ**, KM102.1, XF45 NGC. Very lightly toned and original with well-struck details. A superior example of the type.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500



**30439 Republic gold 2 Escudos 1844-IJ**, KM102.1, XF40 NGC. An attractive, original piece with evenly toned surfaces and no obvious flaws.  
Estimate: \$300-\$450



**30440 Republic gold 4 Escudos 1824-I**, KM87, Fine 12 NGC. Attractively toned and original with well-struck features and evenly worn surfaces. Struck with the unlisted "I" assayer initial and quite rare as such.  
Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000





## CHINA

## CHIHLI



**30445 Chihli. Empire 10 Cents Year 24 (1898)**, KM-Y62.1, L&M-452, MS61 NGC. Fully lustrous, with a bit of a soft strike in the legends. The surfaces exhibit scattered deep toning spots on the reverse, but no significant flaws are noted. Very scarce in Mint State.  
Estimate: \$500-\$600

## KIANGSU-KIANGSOO



**30446 Kiangsu-Kiangsoo. Empire 10 Cash ND (1902)**, KM-Y162.7, CCC-232, Duan-1670, MS62 Brown NGC. Well-struck, with reddish-brown patina and traces of mint-red luster over prooflike surfaces. Scarce in this condition.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600

## KWANGTUNG



**30447 Kwangtung. Empire Cent ND (1900-06)**, KM-Y192, Duan-93, CCC-3, MS63 Brown NGC. Glossy brown surfaces with a flawless strike.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**30448 Kwangtung. Empire 10 Cents ND (1890-1908)**, KM-Y200, L&M-136 (noted as 1891), MS65 NGC. A superb strike, with near-flawless surfaces. Fairly available in lower grades, but very scarce in this Gem condition.  
Estimate: \$500-\$700



**30441 Republic gold 8 Escudos 1837 So-IJ**, KM93, AU Details (Surface Hairlines) NGC. Struck on a problem-free flan with an even strike that benefits its eye appeal. Light hairlines are apparent upon close inspection, but the luster remains bright. Easily an above-average example of the date.  
Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500



**30442 Republic gold 8 Escudos 1850-LA**, KM105, XF45 NGC. A most handsome example with rich harvest gold patina and attractive surfaces free of laminations or other flaws.  
Estimate: \$1,200-\$1,500



**30443 Republic Proof Decimo 1868-So**, KM136.2, PF63 NGC. The gunmetal tone in the fields of this example provide sharp contrast with the devices. This issue is scarce in proof.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500



**30444 Republic gold 100 Pesos 1947**, KM175, MS66 NGC. Fully brilliant, an exceptionally choice example. Also valued at 10 Condors.  
Estimate: \$900-\$1,200





REPUBLIC OF CHINA



**30449 Republic of China. Yuan Shih-kai 10 Cents Year 3 (1914),** KM-Y326, L&M-66, MS64 NGC. Well-struck, with gray and gold patina over fully lustrous surfaces. A fully original, near-Gem example of this scarce minor issue.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800



**30450 Republic of China. 10 Cents Year 15 (1926),** KM-Y334, L&M-83, MS65 NGC. A superb example of this unadopted design of the national emblem. Bright luster, with small, scattered spots of gray toning and no significant flaws. Very scarce in this condition.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**30451 Republic of China. Sun Yat-sen 20 Cents Year 16 (1927),** KM-Y340, L&M-847, MS63 NGC. Dappled toning over full, original mint luster, with a bold strike and no mentionable flaws. The facing portrait on the obverse is Dr. Sun Yat-sen. He is often referred to as the father of the Republic of China and is one of the few individuals revered in both mainland China and Taiwan. Scarce in Mint State.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800

COLOMBIA



**30452 Carlos III gold Escudo 1762 PN-J, KM35, Fr-30, VF Details** (Bent, Cleaned) NGC. Better than the grade suggests, with decent central detail remaining and no focal-point distractions.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**30453 Carlos III gold Escudo 1767 PN-J, KM35, Fr-30, XF Details** (Surface Hairlines) NGC. A bright example that displays the bust of Ferdinand VI, but carries the title of Carlos III. Attractive for the grade.  
Estimate: \$300-\$500



**30454 Carlos III gold 2 Escudos 1761 NR-JV, KM36.1, AU58 NGC.** A superb example of this early bust type with aged rose-gold patina and exceptionally sharp design features. Rare in this grade and worth a premium bid!  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30455 Carlos III gold 2 Escudos 1782 P-SF, KM49.2, Fr-40, VF Details** (Mount Removed) NGC. Previously used as jewelry. The unnaturally bright surfaces show a myriad of small ticks. Attractively toned on the reverse.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**30456 Carlos IV gold 8 Escudos 1793 P-JF, KM62.2, XF40 NGC.** Attractively toned and original with traces of luster in the legends, this coin is an attractive Colonial 8 Escudos  
Estimate: \$1,200-\$1,500







**30457** Republic gold 8 Escudos 1824 Popayan-FM, KM82.2, XF45 NGC. Delicately toned with considerable mint luster and well-struck details. An unusually attractive example of this early date.  
Estimate: \$1,200-\$1,500



**30461** Republic of Nueva Granada gold 16 Pesos 1840 Bogota-RS, KM94.1, XF45 NGC. Although the central details are softly struck, this coin has original patina and plenty of mint luster.  
Estimate: \$1,200-\$1,500



**30458** Republic gold 8 Escudos 1826 Bogota-JF, KM82.1, Fr-67, AU Details (Obverse Spot Removed) NGC. An early Republic type with well-struck surfaces that hold attractive reddish-copper patina along the peripheries. Once cleaned, but still rather appealing.  
Estimate: \$1,300-\$1,600



**30462** Estados Unidos gold 20 Pesos 1872-Popayan, KM142.3, XF45 NGC. An original example with light toning and well-struck details for this branch mint. The surfaces display some typical small contact marks including a few edge bumps.  
Estimate: \$1,750-\$2,250



**30459** Republic of Nueva Granada gold 2 Pesos 1845 Popayan-UE, KM95, XF45 NGC. Quite bold for this crudely struck series with strong features on both sides. Very scarce in this grade.  
Estimate: \$350-\$500



**30463** Republic gold 5 Pesos 1928-Medellin, KM204, MS65 NGC. A choice piece with virtually flawless surfaces. Both E's in MEDELLIN are F's (as are all known coins of this date.)  
Estimate: \$350-\$450

## COSTA RICA



**30460** Republic of Nueva Granada gold 16 Pesos 1838 Bogota-RS, KM94.1, AU58 NGC. This exceptionally bold piece with light toning and considerable original mint luster is far superior to most seen in the market.  
Estimate: \$1,750-\$2,500



**30464** Republic gold 2 Escudos 1854-JB, KM99, AU55 NGC. Sharply struck with attractive toning, well superior to most seen of this type.  
Estimate: \$550-\$700





## CUBA



**30465 Isabel II Inauguration of the Havana Water Works copper Medal 1858**, MS64 Brown NGC. Obv. Fountain of Neptune. Rev. Legend around 22 line inscription. Glossy, caramel colored surfaces, with bold definition.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**30466 Republic Souvenir Peso 1897**, KM-XM3, Type III, closely spaced date, star above 97 baseline, MS63 NGC. This lustrous example is beautifully toned in golden russet. Some light scratches are seen on Liberty's cheek. 4,856 examples of Type III were reported to have been produced. Type I was produced in Philadelphia while Types II and III were struck in Providence, Rhode Island.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600



**30467 Republic gold 10 Pesos 1916**, KM20, MS62 NGC. Fully brilliant with normal contact marks on the obverse and an above-average reverse.  
Estimate: \$700-\$900

## CYPRUS



**30468 Victoria 1/4 Piastre 1882-H**, KM1.1, MS63 Red Brown NGC. A well-struck piece with bright, cherry-red mint luster glowing beneath a layer of light tone. Cyprus was leased to Great Britain in 1878, although it was technically still an Ottoman territory.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500



**30469 Victoria 1/2 Piastre 1882-H**, KM2, MS64 Red Brown NGC. An attractive specimen in warm orange-brown; examples of this quality are quite scarce. Cyprus would not be formally annexed by the British Empire until 1914, when the Ottoman Empire allied themselves with the Central Powers.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,200

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA



**30470 Republic gold Ducat 1929**, KM8, MS61 NGC. Colorfully toned in places with very light handling. This is a scarce and popular type featuring Duke Wenceslas.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400





## DANISH WEST INDIES



**30471 Frederik VII Countermark Shilling (circa 1850), KMX-61** (similar but earlier host coin), G6 NGC. The crowned FR VIII counterstamp on an English Shilling 1696E, nicely toned with a deeply applied mark. This counterstamp is listed in the KM "Unusual" book because there is considerable controversy as to whether this die is original. Sold with the original collection tag and an auction envelope from Hans Schulman, Lot 867 in January, 1971.

Estimate: \$300-\$500



**30472 Frederik VII Prooflike 5 Cents 1859, KM65, PL63 NGC.** Exceptionally sharp details with deep charcoal gray patina. Proof-like examples of these silver coins of Frederick VII appear occasionally in the market, and are very popular. However the mintage listed in the SCWC of 10 is highly doubtful given the existence of 11 examples in NGC's population report. Sold with an envelope from Hans Schulman.

Estimate: \$400-\$600



**30473 Frederik VII 10 Cents 1859, KM66, PL65 NGC.** A multitude of die striations (as made) create luster in the fields with a light overlying sprinkling of tone. Essentially mark-free and scarce as such.

Estimate: \$500-\$700



**30474 Frederik VII 20 Cents 1859, KM67, PL66 NGC.** Fully original with dappled toning in the centers that thickens in areas at the margins. Rare in this quality and certain to attract attention.

Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30475 Frederick VIII 20 Cents (Franc) 1907, KM81, PL65 NGC.** Completely struck up with full reflectivity beneath a layer of dappled blue and rose-brown patina. A magnificent Gem example of this scarce type. Estimate: \$800-\$1,000

## DENMARK



**30476 Frederik III 2 Skilling 1665-(clover), KM256, Sieg-21.3,** obverse legend reads clockwise from bottom, MS63 NGC. A remarkable example of this type, lightly toned, with substantial remaining mint luster in the fields. Although the other obverse legend variety is more scarce, few examples of any variety approach this quality.

Estimate: \$400-\$600



**30477 Frederik III 2 Mark 1666-GK, Copenhagen mint, KM259.1, Sieg-36.1, Hede-107A, AU50 NGC.** This olive-toned example shows underlying luster. There are numerous varieties of this type; the defining characteristics of this particular variety are: there is no ring on the obverse, the date is in the legend, and the legend beneath the crown is in script.

Estimate: \$350-\$450







**30478 Christian V Mark 1675**, KM350, Sieg-18, XF40 NGC. Toned in a medium gray with hints of olive. The flan is quite thick and compact for an issue of this denomination.

Estimate: \$300-\$400



**30479 Christian V 4 Ducat in silver 1683**, KM-Pn28, type of Sieg-119, Hede-4, VF25 NGC. Evenly circulated with medium gray tone. A very unusual offering, this silver striking of a 4 ducat has only been offered once in the past decade, based on our research. The gold 4 Ducat after which it is struck is considered to be unique.

Estimate: \$1,200-\$1,600



**30480 Frederik IV Krone 1700-(h)**, KM448, Dav-A1287, Hede-36, Sieg-17, AU58 NGC. Beautifully toned in a light lavender with iridescent overtones. There is very light evidence of circulation over the high points of a firm strike. The flan shows tiny imperfections as is typical of this issue. The arms of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden are interspersed through crowned monograms, making this one of the more striking reverse designs of the Frederik IV series.

Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000



**30481 Frederik IV white metal 3 Krone 1726**, Hede 41, Dav-1293, UNC Details (Surface Hairlines) NGC. A pattern or trial striking in white metal of the silver 3 Krone. This example has no noticeable wear, but it does exhibit scattered corrosion spots, as is common for white metal coins.

Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**30482 Frederik V silver Medal for the Completion of the Danish Asiatic Company's Statue at Amalienburg in 1768**, by D.J. Adzel, MS61 NGC. Obv. Image of the statute. Rev. Six-line inscription in a wreath, DIVO FRIDERICO QVINTO POPULI SUI PATRI GENERIS HUMANI AMICO. Medium bluish-gray toning appears over reflective fields.

Estimate: \$400-\$600





## ECUADOR

## Likely the Finest Known



**30483 Frederik VI Rigsbankdaler 1838 FA-WS**, Copenhagen mint, KM706.3, Sieg-28.3, Hede-27C, AU55 NGC. A handsome piece with russet tone deepening to blue at the edges. This date and the 1835 issue of this type were produced under the supervision of mintmaster Georg Wilhelm Svendsen.

Estimate: \$300-\$400



**30484 Christian VIII Rigsbankdaler 1844 FK/FF**, KM735.2, Hede-4B, MS63 NGC. Superbly struck, with slate-gray toning over lustrous surfaces. A conditionally rare three-year type in nice Mint State.

Estimate: \$600-\$800

## EAST AFRICA



**30485 British Protectorate Proof Cent 1907**, KM5, PR65 Cameo. A superb example of this aluminum issue with fully mirrored surfaces. Very rare in Proof.

Estimate: \$800-\$1,200



**30486 Republic Real 1834 Quito-GJ**, KM13, MS64 NGC. An unbelievable example of this normally, extremely crudely struck issue. The strike is absolutely amazing, with full, sharp legends and a sun face so sharp you can see every detail of the tiny face. No significant flaws are noted and the fully lustrous surfaces highlight a spray of light silvery-gray toning. The only example of this date certified in Mint State by NGC, and undoubtedly, one of the finest Ecuador 1 Reales of this type you will ever see.

Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000







**30487 Republic gold Escudo 1833 Quito-GJ, KM15, XF40 NGC.** Crudely struck as always but quite attractive with light toning and fully readable details. Very scarce in this quality and an ever popular series.  
Estimate: \$1,250-\$1,750



**30488 Republic gold Escudo 1834 Quito-GJ, KM15, XF Details (Plugged) NGC.** A scarce date that was holed at one time near the UI in QUITO, but has since been plugged and skillfully re-engraved to make the surfaces appear uniform. More than adequate as a type representative with ample high point definition remaining.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800



**30489 Republic gold 4 Escudos 1836 Quito-FP, KM19, AU55 NGC.** Orange-gold patina, with a slightly soft strike, as normally seen. The obverse has two noticeable flan flaws: in the field by the nose and on the edge at 7 o'clock.  
Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000



**30490 Republic Copper 2 Centavos 1872-Heaton, KM46, SP64 Red Brown NGC.** Reflective fields, with considerable remaining mint-red color. Only two pieces have been certified as Specimen by NGC, both in 64. Rare in this condition.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**30491 Republic 1/2 Decimo 1884-Heaton, KM49, MS63 NGC.** Lightly toned with well-struck features. An early strike of this scarce type, this coin has flashy surfaces.  
Estimate: \$500-\$700

## EL SALVADOR



**30492 Republic Gold 2 1/2 Pesos 1892-CAM, Fr-4, KM116, UNC Details (Surface Hairlines) NGC.** A very rare issue with a tiny mintage of only 597 pieces. Well-struck and fully lustrous beneath light orange-golden patina.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30493 Republic gold 2 1/2 Pesos 1892-CAM, KM116, Fr-4, AU58 NGC.** Beautifully toned with nearly Uncirculated details. With a small mintage of only 597 pieces, this type is rarely offered.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,200

## ETHIOPIA



**30494 Menelik II gold 1/4 Werk EE1889 (1896-7), KM16, AU58 NGC.** Well-struck details with toned luster. The planchet is somewhat crude and slightly wavy in part. This is a scarce and exotic type, with the fierce Lion of Judah on the reverse.  
Estimate: \$350-\$500

## FRANCE



**30495 GAUL. Armorica. The Coriosolites. Ca. 100-50 BC. Billon stater (20mm, 3.61 gm, 7h). D&T 2339; Depeyrot, NC VIII, 184, Choice VF NGC.** Stylized head right; hair flowing back terminating in curls / Stylized horse right. Rough surfaces.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400







**30496 Charles IX Teston 1561-L**, Bayonne mint, Roberts-3515, Duplessy-1052, AU55 NGC. Struck with the titles of Henry II (1547-1559), but produced at the beginning of Charles IX's reign to satisfy the need to for circulating coinage. A sharp example for the type with an impressively defined central design and some legend loss as is typical on many hammered issues. Deep, but attractively toned.  
 Estimate: \$400-\$600



**30500 Republic 5 Francs L'AN 11 (1802-3)-Q**, Perpignan mint, KM639.8, Gadoury-563a, MS63 NGC. The final year of issue for this First Republic "Hercules" type. The present example exhibits shimmering luster beneath a rich layer of blended gold patina on the obverse, and a sporadically toned reverse with lightly toned centers and darker edges. A date that is very seldom encountered at the Mint State level.  
 Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30497 Louis XIV Ecu 1644 A-(Point)**, KM144.3, Dav-3798, AU55 NGC. Richly toned in charcoal shades on the obverse with blended brown-olive reverse color. A desirable early Ecu with nearly full detail.  
 Estimate: \$400-\$600



**30501 Napoleon 5 Francs An XI-MA**, KM650.5, AU55 NGC. A splendid example of this type featuring Napoleon as Premier Consul. The surfaces have a deep lustrous gloss and are blanketed with blue-green and gold patina. An exceptional specimen in all respects.  
 Estimate: \$600-\$900



**30498 Louis XIV gold Louis d'Or 1702-B**, Rouen mint, KM334.3, Fr-436, UNC Details (Scratches) NGC. Luminous throughout with close inspection revealing the ghosting of a broad double-strike or a previous issue beneath sharply brought-up devices. This example has a slight wave in the flan and multiple scratches of varying severity on both sides.  
 Estimate: \$700-\$900



**30502 Napoleon white metal Pattern 5 Francs AN XII (1804)**, Mazard-unlisted, MS62 NGC. By Brenet. Likely produced in pewter with flat gray surfaces that brighten around the protected areas. Research shows this to be entirely unpublished and rare.  
 Estimate: \$300-\$400



**30499 Louis XV Ecu 1771-L**, Bayonne mint, KM551.9, Dav-1332, AU58 NGC. An original piece with silvery-gray toning and underlying luster. The surfaces display haymarking on the obverse and faint adjustment marks on the reverse.  
 Estimate: \$400-\$500







**30503** Napoleon white metal Pattern 5 Francs AN XII (1804), Mazard-unlisted, MS62 NGC. By Brenet. A second example of this type with minor porosity and bubbles in the fields (as made).  
Estimate: \$250-\$350



**30504** Napoleon white metal Pattern 5 Francs 1807-A, Maz-566var., MS62 NGC. By Brenet. The luster in the fields has faded a bit with little evidence of contact on either side. Identical to the catalog type, except this example is struck in white metal instead of gold.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**30505** Napoleon bronze Pattern 20 Francs AN 13 (1805)-I, Limoges mint, Maz-418Avar. (R.4), VG-1268var., MS63 Brown NGC. By Droz. Some original red exists around the reverse edges with variegated brown tone elsewhere. A rare and desirable bronze striking of this gold denomination.  
Estimate: \$500-\$700



**30506** Napoleon white metal 40 Francs AN 11 (1803)-A, Maz-527A (R.2), UNC Details (Graffiti) NGC. A scarce pewter striking rendered in an unusual format with the denomination set inside a hexagon in the reverse centers. Some graffiti is placed on the edges, but because of the holder prongs, the writing is not entirely legible.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300



**30507** Napoleon bronzed white metal Pattern 40 Francs AN XII (1804)-A, Maz-526 Obverse / Maz-551 Reverse, MS62 NGC. By Jeuffroy. A most unusual and fairly crudely produced gold-denominated Essai that muled two dies in pewter that were then given a deep brown finish. Certainly very rare and an item that would be a wonderful companion piece to a collection of Napoleonic gold.  
Estimate: \$300-\$500



**30508** Louis XVIII bronze Pattern 5 Francs 1815-A, Maz-730Avar., MS63 Red Brown NGC. By Droz. Mostly reddish-copper colored with sporadic areas of faded color. An attractively designed issue of Louis XVIII in military uniform. This is struck from a reverse die that is slightly modified from the one pictured in Mazard.  
Estimate: \$300-\$500



**30509** Louis XVIII bronze Pattern 5 Francs 1815-A, Maz-730Avar., MS62 Brown NGC. By Droz. Attractive reddish-brown with a textured shield on the reverse that differentiates it from the Mazard plate image.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600







**30510 Louis XVIII bronze Pattern 5 Francs 1815-A, Maz-732Avar., MS64 Brown NGC.** By Gatteaux. Extremely similar to Mazard 732A, but with the addition of edge lettering as well as a slightly varied crown design on the reverse. Rather pleasing in presentation with deep brown surfaces that hold multicolored iridescent tone.

**Estimate: \$500-\$700**



**30512 Louis XVIII white metal Pattern 5 Francs 1815-B, Rouen mint, Maz-740var., MS63 NGC.** By Michaut. Similar to Mazard 740, but struck in an unlisted metal using a slightly adapted obverse die that places the "F." in the signature below the bust much nearer to Louis' hair curls. A pleasing example with bright luster that adorns the protected areas and limited evidence of contact on either side. Several areas of bluntness are observed on the rim near 10:00.

**Estimate: \$400-\$600**



**30511 Louis XVIII bronze Pattern 5 Francs 1815-A, Maz-732A (R.1), MS64 Brown NGC.** By Gatteaux. Variety without star above king's head. A handsome bronzed type with even reddish-brown color and no distracting marks. Seemingly very high end for the grade.

**Estimate: \$500-\$700**



**30513 Louis XVIII bronze Essai 40 Francs 1815-A, Maz-718B (bronze), MS63 Brown NGC.** A laureate bust of the King by Gatteaux with excellent design features and deep brown patina. Very scarce pattern for the gold denomination, struck at the Paris Mint with the rooster privy mark.

**Estimate: \$400-\$600**

### Impressive "100 Days" Pattern



**30514 Napoleon copper Essai 5 Francs 1815-A, Maz-568B, MS64 Brown NGC.** A superb pattern 5 Francs by Droz featuring the Emperor facing right. Struck following the first restoration of Louis XVIII for the period known as The Hundred Days. Very rare and a most appealing example with mahogany-brown surfaces and a hint of luster in the legends.

**Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500**







**30515 Republic Franc 1849-K**, KM759.3, MS65 NGC. A gorgeous coin with superb patina and incredibly sharp design features- almost Specimen quality in many respects. Very rare in this superior quality and certainly among the finest known.

Estimate: \$2,000-\$3,000



**30516 Napoleon III Proof Franc 1854-A**, KM779.1, PR64 NGC. Unlisted in Proof in Gadoury and KM. Fully mirrored fields with vivid silver-gray and bluish-gold toning. Very rare in Proof. Similar to the Proof 2 Francs sold in the John J. Pittman Collection.

Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30517 Napoleon III silver Franc 1861-E (Essai)**, Maz-1669, plain edge, PR66 NGC. Obv. Laureate head left. Rev. Date and value in wreath. A stunning example, with superb gold and blue toning over near-flawless surfaces, with fully mirrored fields.

Estimate: \$600-\$800



**30518 Napoleon III silver Franc 1861-E (Essai)**, Maz-1670A, plain edge, PR64 NGC. Obv. Laureate head left. Rev. Crowned and mantled arms. Mirrored fields with argent and slate-gray toning. Very rare in near-Gem condition.

Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000

## FRENCH INDO-CHINA



**30519 French Colonial Piastre 1896-A**, KM5a.1, MS64 NGC. A choice example of this early date Trade Dollar. This coin shows full mint brilliance and dazzling multi-hued patina.

Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000

## GERMAN EAST AFRICA



**30520 German Colonial gold 15 Rupien 1916-T**, KM16.1, Fr-1, Arabesque under T type, UNC Details (Obverse Scratched) NGC. An attractive specimen with typical pebbled texture in the fields and rich orange-gold coloration on both sides. A slide abrasion that runs over the back portion of the elephant accounts for the "details" grade, but the imperfection carries with it minimal visual impact. A highly sought-after type, with the beautiful portrayal of an elephant and mountains driving collector demand.

Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,000

## GERMAN STATES

### ANHALT-DESSAU



**30521 Anhalt-Dessau Friedrich gold 20 Mark 1896-A**, KM26, AU55 NGC. Very lightly toned with no obvious flaws. This coin is an example of a rare one-year type.

Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500





## AUGSBURG

## A Choice Mint State Example



**30523 Augsburg. Joseph I silver Coronation Medal 1690**, Montenuovo-1216, 40.8 gm, 45mm, AU55 NGC. Obv. Crowned double-headed eagle with medallions of Charles VI and his wife Eleanor. Rev. Central medallion with bust of Joseph, around seven medallions with busts of the Holy Roman Empire Electors. A spectacular medallion, with sharp relief, superb gray toning, and no flaws worthy of mention. Estimate: \$600-\$700



## BAMBERG

**30524 Bamberg-Bishopric. Christoph Franz von Busek Taler 1800**, KM153, Dav-1941A, MS62 NGC. This choice specimen retains ample mint luster beneath an appealing cabinet tone of olive-gray. Christoph Franz was the last bishop of Bamberg prior to its secularization and annexation by Bavaria in 1802. Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30522 Augsburg. Gustav II Adolf Taler 1632**, KM-A68, Dav-4543, Ahlstrom-8, MS63 NGC. Issued during the Swedish occupation of Augsburg. Superbly struck with silvery-gray and russet toning over lustrous, minimally marked surfaces. Gustav II Adolf, more commonly known as Gustavus Adolphus, was King of Sweden from 1611 to 1632. He was a superb military commander and led Sweden to power during the Thirty Years War and was killed at the battle of Lutzen in 1632. Estimate: \$2,000-\$3,000

## BAVARIA



**30525 Bavaria. Ludwig II gold Ducat ND (1846-1886)**, KM-unlisted, D&S-42, Witt-3003, MS61 NGC. A special presentation ducat. Even handling atop the flashy fields and frosted devices accounts for the grade. Estimate: \$800-\$1,200



## BRESLAU



**30526 Breslau-Bishopric. Andreas Jerin (1585-95) gold Ducat ND, Fr-481, with titles of Maximilian I, AU Details (Mount Removed) NGC.** A well-struck ducat with an excellent portrait of St. John, this piece bears light scratches along the upper edge from the removal of a mount as well as some tooling in the fields. Very scarce.

Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500

## BRUNSWICK-LUNEBURG-CALEMBERG-HANNOVER



**30527 Brunswick-Luneburg-Calenberg-Hannover. George I of England gold Pfennig 1726-EPH, KM-Pn1, MS61 NGC.** A boldly struck presentation strike with greenish-gold patina and full mint brilliance. George I was born in Hannover and inherited the titles to the Duchy of Brunswick-Luneburg. Although George's mother Sophia, as Electress of Hannover, was next in line for the throne, she predeceased Queen Anne. Upon Anne's death, George became King of England.

Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30528 Brunswick-Luneburg-Calenberg-Hannover. George II of England gold Pfennig 1732-IAB, KM-Pn7, MS62 NGC.** Well-struck, and lustrous, with the popular "wildman" design often seen on coins of Brunswick. The small denomination issues struck in gold were actually presentation pieces, not patterns, as Krause has them listed. They were normally struck for special occasions, or persons, in very small numbers. Most are very rare, with the present example being no exception.

Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000



**30529 Brunswick-Luneburg-Calenberg-Hannover. George II of England gold 1/4 Goldgulden 1754-S, KM324, Fr-613, AU58 NGC.** Lustrous, with reflective surfaces and no flaws worthy of mention. George II was born in Hannover, spent his early years in Germany, and succeeded his father as King of England. A brave military leader, he was the last British sovereign to lead his troops in the field.

Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500

## BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBUTTEL



**30530 Brunswick-Wolfenbittel. Ludwig Rudolph gold Pfennig 1734, KM-Pn15 var., MS63 NGC.** An extremely rare presentation issue of the copper pfennig struck in gold. This example is superbly struck with considerable remaining original mint luster.

Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**30531 Brunswick-Wolfenbittel. Karl I gold 5 Thaler 1764-IDB, KM915, Fr-714, AU Details (Repaired) NGC.** The strike is bold and the luster full and bright. Both sides display light scratches, with the heaviest obverse scratches appearing to be mostly adjustment marks. Close examination reveals careful smoothing of a small flan flaw by Karl's neck.

Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**30532 Brunswick-Wolfenbittel. Karl I gold Ducat 1738-B.I.D., KM904, Fr-716, AU58 NGC.** Benefitting from a strong strike, the semi-mirrored reflectivity in the fields serves to attractively highlight the central design. Close inspection with a loupe reveals several wispy marks in the fields, but these blend rather impressively so as to not significantly deter the eye-appeal. A scarce type in any grade, this is often desired for the leaping horse on the reverse.

Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000



**30533 Brunswick-Wolfenbittel. Wilhelm gold 2 1/2 Taler 1832-CVC, KM1125, Fr-747, AU Details (Rim Filing) NGC.** Well-struck, with a small area of filing on the reverse rim at 10:00. A very scarce, one-year type.

Estimate: \$800-\$1,000





## COLOGNE



**30534 Cologne-Archbishopric. Dietrich II von Mörs (1414-63) Goldgulden 1414-19**, Bonn mint, Fr-793, AU55 NGC. Obv. ThEODI | C • AREPI | COLON1, quartered arms of Cologne-Mörs in angled trilobe between Trier, Cologne, and a rosette. Rev. MOnETA | BVInSIS (Two-headed eagle), St. John standing with left hand raised, a scepter in his right hand. A bright and well-detailed specimen, this coin has been overstruck on an undetermined goldgulden. Portions of the original coin ghost slightly through the overstrike.

Estimate: \$700-\$900

## HAMBURG



**30535 Hamburg. Free City gold Ducat 1846**, KM560, Fr-1141, MS63 NGC. Light contact marks distract little from the bright fields on this brilliant and well-struck ducat. The reverse legend refers to the 67 pieces that are struck to the Cologne Mark, the basis of a ducat's weight and purity since the Augsburg Imperial Coinage Decree of 1559.

Estimate: \$800-\$1,200



**30536 Hamburg. Free City gold 20 Mark 1899-J**, KM618, MS63 NGC. A nice original coin with soft toning and full luster.

Estimate: \$350-\$450

## HESSE-DARMSTADT



**30537 Hesse-Darmstadt. Ludwig IV gold 10 Mark 1878-H**, KM358, MS61 NGC. An attractive coin with toned luster and excellent details. Very scarce in Mint State.

Estimate: \$900-\$1,200

## MAINZ



**30538 Mainz-Archbishopric. Gerlach von Nassau (1346-71) Goldgulden ca. 1365-71**, Fr-1599, Bingen, XF40 NGC. Obv. + | GERLACVS | AREPS : MOGV', archbishop standing facing, holding gospel and crosier. Rev. + MOnETA : In : OPIDO : PINGWEII (final N missing bar), arms of Mainz-Nassau in trilobe. A scarce type, this second gold issue of the Archbishopric of Mainz is nicely detailed with a ghost of a crease running horizontally through the coin. The reverse center is a touch weak but Gerlach's portrait is excellent. This type is the first goldgulden of Mainz that was not an imitation of a Florentine florin.

Estimate: \$1,200-\$1,600



**30539 Mainz-Archbishopric. Konrad II von Weinsberg (1390-96) Goldgulden 1391-94**, Bingen mint, Fr-1613 (erroneously illustrated in Friedberg under the listing of Fr-1611), AU55 NGC. Obv. CORAD' • AR | EP' ‡ MOGVT', St. John standing facing with right hand raised, a scepter in his left hand. Rev. • MOnE | TA Pln | GESIS •, arms of Mainz in trilobe with arms of Saarwerden, Minzenberg, and Pfalz-Bayern surrounding. From excellent facial detail on St. John, the strike weakens toward the bottom of the coin. Reddish deposits nestled in the devices outline the design, one of the archetypical gold issues of late fourteenth century Mainz.

Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**30540 Mainz-Archbishopric. Konrad II von Weinsberg (1390-96) Goldgulden 1394-95**, Bingen mint, Fr-1610, MS61 NGC. Obv. o CORAD o | AREP' ‡ o MO, archbishop seated on gothic throne, a crosier in his left hand; arms of Weinsberg below. Rev. + MOnETA ‡ OPIDI ‡ PlnGEnSIS, arms of Mainz within trilobe, trefoils in the angles. A very lustrous specimen with light circulation, the reverse of this example is particularly attractive. The archbishop is not especially sharp, but overall this coin has great eye-appeal. As was his successor, Adolph I of Nassau, Konrad was confirmed in his post by the Antipope Clement VII.

Estimate: \$800-\$1,000







**30541 Mainz-Archbishopric. Johann II von Nassau (1397-1419) Goldgulden 1397-99**, Fr-1615, Bingen, MS61 NGC. Obv. IOHIS AR | EP o MAGV, archbishop seated on gothic throne, a crosier in his left hand; arms of Nassau below. Rev. + MOnETA : OPIDI : PlNGEnSIS, arms of Mainz within trilobe, trefoils in the angles. A small red stain is present on the obverse and light encrustation is to be found on both sides. The strike is well-centered with a little unevenness, particularly on the archbishop, though luster is present throughout.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**30542 Mainz. Georg Friedrich von Greiffenklau gold Ducat 1629**, Fr-1641, KM37, MS62 NGC. Obv. Arms in ornate frame divide the date. Rev. Four line inscription in cartouche. The strike is bold, the surfaces are free of significant flaws, and substantial luster remains.  
Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000



**30543 Mainz. Georg Friedrich von Greiffenklau gold Ducat 1629**, KM37, Fr-1641, AU50 NGC. Somewhat unevenly struck, with a strong strike on the left side of the obverse and weak on the right side, but overall pleasing. Although not the rarest ducat, locating one still presents a challenge.  
Estimate: \$500-\$700



**30544 Mainz - Swedish Occupation. Gustav II Adolf gold Ducat 1632-HA**, KM502, Fr-1694b, XF Details (Mount Removed) NGC. A historic Thirty Years' War occupational type with numerous dings and scratches from dutifully serving its commercial purpose. The legends, crucial to the type, remain fully legible with some central bluntness on Gustav's shoulder as well as the lower left quadrant of the crowned arms on the reverse.  
Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,500



**30545 Mainz. Anselm Casimir Wamboldt von Umstadt gold Ducat 1638**, KM66, Fr-1647 (reverse with crowned arms), XF40 NGC. Well-struck details on both sides with aged patina in the legends. The planchet is somewhat wavy but not creased. Very scarce type.  
Estimate: \$750-\$1,000



**30546 Mainz. Anselm Kasimir von Umstadt gold Ducat 1641**, KM67, Fr-1652, AU58 NGC. A somewhat larger planchet than normal. A little weakness or wear appears on the T in "MONETA" and the V in "NOVA" but otherwise this coin is very struck-up in all aspects of the design.  
Estimate: \$500-\$700



**30547 Mainz. Anselm Casimir Wamboldt von Umstadt gold Ducat 1645**, KM96, Fr-1654, AU55 NGC. The flan contains several natural undulations that have left areas of unevenness in the strike, but the surface quality is impressive with glowing luster around the devices and fully original color. A curious type with charm that is aided by the intermingled nature of the design elements.  
Estimate: \$1,200-\$1,600



**30548 Mainz. Anselm Casimir Wamboldt von Umstadt gold 2 Ducats 1638-BS**, KM71, Fr-1651, AU53 NGC. Among the more available multi-ducats of the period, this coin has a charmingly crude design. The surfaces hold few marks and little actual wear is seen on the high points. Of particular intrigue, this less than sophisticated example hints at the dramatic effect that the Thirty Years War was having on the area: The reverse die shows a fairly significant rotation from its typical alignment; the design is unpolished; and some areas show striking bluntness.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500







**30549 Mainz. Johann Philipp gold Ducat 1661-MF, KM107, Fr-1656, MS62 NGC.** The final year of this interesting portrait type with vivid orange-gold surfaces and central detail that remains bold and without evidence of double striking. This is a superb representative of the issue with premium eye appeal for the grade that is highlighted by an absence of noticeable marks.

Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30550 Mainz. Friedrich Karl Josef gold Kreuzer 1795-IA, KM-Pn22, type of KM404 struck in gold, MS63 NGC.** A choice example with glittering surfaces and well-struck details. Very scarce and highly attractive.

Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,250



**30551 Mainz. Friedrich Karl Josef gold Kreuzer 1795-IA, KM-Pn22, type of KM404 struck in gold, MS63 NGC.** A choice example of this off-metal strike that was probably produced for presentation purposes. The surfaces are fully lustrous and bright and the strike is bold. Very scarce.

Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,250

#### MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN



**30552 Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Friedrich Franz IV 2 Mark 1901-A, Berlin mint, KM330, MS62 NGC.** A scarce, one-year type commemorating the Grand Duke's Coming of Age. Dappled gray patina with full underlying luster.

Estimate: \$600-\$800

#### MUNSTER



**30553 Munster. Christof Bernhard von Galen Taler 1661, KM75, Dav-5603, AU58 NGC.** Obv. St. Paul, on a cloud, overlooking the cityscape of Munster. Rev. Quintuple helmeted arms. A pleasing example, with no significant post-striking flaws, although minor striking imperfections attest to the crude methods of production at the time.

Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000

#### NURNBERG



**30554 Nurnberg. Free Imperial City gold Ducat 1638, KM136, Fr-1828, MS63 NGC.** An elite example of this relatively available type. Hints of reddish-copper tone cling to the central reverse devices, and vibrant luster remains unimpeded. Impressive centering that highlights the coarse peripheral dentils and full central detail solidifies this example as noteworthy.

Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000







**30555 Nurnberg. Charles VI Free City silver Medal 1712**, Montenuovo-1383, 29.2 gm, 44mm, AU55 NGC. Obv. Armored bust of Emperor Charles VI right. Rev. View of fireworks display on January 16, 1712 to honor Charles VI. This scarce medal has a very high relief, with only a touch of rubbing on the highpoints. The lustrous surfaces are free of noticeable contact marks and exhibit rich gray-russet toning.  
Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000



**30556 Nurnberg. Free City gold Ducat ND (1792-1806)**, The Pegnitz River flows through the walled city in this charming view of Nurnberg. Only the most minimal hairline scratches are seen. Superb eye appeal. Purchased from Hans Schulman on October 25, 1949.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500

#### OTTINGEN



**30557 Ottingen. Ludwig Eberhard Taler 1624**, KM20, Dav-7136, MS61 NGC. Nicely toned and attractive with well-struck design features. Very high grade for this early Taler.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,200

#### PFALZ-SULZBACH

#### An Extremely Rare 1/4 Ducat of Christian August



**30558 Pfalz-Sulzbach. Christian August gold 1/4 Ducat ND (1632-1708)**. KM3, Fr-2053, MS62 NGC. Depicts a coat of arms on the obverse and the resurrection of Christ on the reverse. Minimal wear with good definition to all aspects of the design, especially considering how tiny this coin is. There have been no examples of this extremely rare type offered at public auction in over a decade, making it very difficult to place an accurate estimate on it. The advanced collector of German States will find this an exciting opportunity to obtain a very difficult-to-find piece.  
Estimate: \$2,000-\$3,000





## PFALZ



**30559 Pfalz. Karl Theodor von Sulzbach gold Ducat 1764-S, KM393, Fr-2037, MS62 NGC.** A visually impressive ducat with pinpoint rendering of the city-view of Mannheim on the reverse and watery prooflike reflectivity in the fields that effortlessly bounces the light off of the coin's surfaces. Bright orange tone hugs the devices and enhances what is already an outstanding appearance. All in all, a scarce and beautifully designed issue that is certainly among the finest known survivors of the type.  
**Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000**



**30560 Pfalz. Karl Theodor von Sulzbach gold Ducat 1792, KM489, Fr-2042, MS63 NGC.** One-year type. Likely one of the finest extant examples, with almost perfect centering on a broad flan and surfaces that retain considerable originality. An interesting issue, it was struck under the name of the city of Mannheim to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Karl Theodor, the Duke of Bavaria.  
**Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500**

## PRUSSIA



**30561 Prussia. Wilhelm I gold 10 Mark 1875-A, KM504, Fr-3822, MS66 NGC.** An elite grade with superb luster. Although a more common type, it is scarce in such condition.  
**Estimate: \$400-\$600**



**30562 Prussia. Wilhelm I gold 20 Mark 1873-A, KM501, Fr-3813, MS62 NGC.** This quality piece has only the faintest marks in the fields. A bold imperial eagle appears on the reverse.  
**Estimate: \$400-\$600**



**30563 Prussia. Friedrich III gold 20 Mark 1888-A, KM515, Fr-3828, AU58 NGC.** Only a few tiny nicks along the cheek and forehead of the head of Friedrich keep this coin from being graded Mint State.  
**Estimate: \$300-\$400**

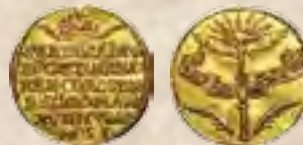


**30564 Prussia. Friedrich III gold 20 Mark 1888-A, KM516, Fr-3828, AU58 NGC.** Some circulation marks on the obverse, but the reverse is particularly sharp and with few marks.  
**Estimate: \$300-\$400**



**30565 Prussia. Wilhelm II gold 20 Mark 1910-A, KM521, Fr-3835, MS63 NGC.** A relatively high grade for this issue, with very few contact marks and nice, natural colors and surfaces.  
**Estimate: \$300-\$400**

## REGENSBURG



**30566 Regensburg. Free City gold 1/2 Ducat 1653, KM135, Fr-2473, AU55 NGC.** Struck in commemoration of the coronation of Ferdinand IV. The interesting design on the reverse of this coin depicts a scepter between two palm branches ascending to heaven with the legend on a ribbon in Latin translating to "For God and People." Some signs of circulation with a very faint waviness to the planchet, but overall an attractive example of this ducat fraction that is scarcely seen on the market.  
**Estimate: \$800-\$1,000**







**30567 Regensburg. Leopold II 1/2 Taler 1791-K//GCB, KM463, MS62 NGC.** Natural surfaces with some deposits throughout, but with a superb city-view on the reverse; one is able to make out each individual brick composing the towers. Old, natural steel-gray toning. Purchased from Adolph Hess in 1955 in Lucerne, Switzerland.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600



**30568 Regensburg. Francis II Taler 1793-GCB, KM469, Dav-2633, MS62 NGC.** Completely natural surfaces are graced with a superb view of the city of Regensburg. Deeply toned along the edges; a few insignificant hairlines are seen in the fields.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,200



**30569 Regensburg. Francis II Taler 1793-GCB, KM469, Dav-2633, MS61 NGC.** Another nice example of the city-view Taler. It has good detail throughout, along with some some dappled toning.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800



**30570 Regensburg. Free City gold Ducat ND (1792-1803), KM467, Fr-2571, MS63 NGC.** Fully lustrous with flashy surfaces, and a somewhat wavy flan. Struck with the titles of Franz II of Austria and featuring an intricate panoramic view of the city and river.  
Estimate: \$1,250-\$1,750

## SAXONY

## Near Mint Fractional Ducat



**30571 Saxony. Johann Georg II gold 1/2 Ducat 1660, KM483, Fr-2732, AU58 NGC.** A very rare fraction in an uncommonly nice grade. Most examples have a very worn and flattened face of the elector on the obverse, but this example is unusual in that you can actually make out most of the details, even going so far as to be able to see the actual curls in the hair of the elector. This piece that is well above average for the type.  
Estimate: \$1,200-\$1,800







**30572 Saxony. Friedrich August I gold Ducat 1697**, KM697, Fr-2827, MS62 NGC. An appealing example of this extremely popular type struck to commemorate the coronation of Friedrich August as King of Poland. The surfaces are highly lustrous and exhibit only faint handling in the exposed fields.

Estimate: \$1,750-\$2,250



**30573 Saxony. Friedrich August III gold Pfenning 1765-C**, KM-Pn43 (type of KM980), MS61 NGC. A scarce off-metal strike; Heritage has only sold three examples of this type in the past. Bright, lustrous, and natural surfaces, combined with its mint-state condition and innate scarcity, make for a very attractive piece.

Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30574 Saxony. Anton gold Ducat 1827-S**, KM1115, Fr-2894, MS61 NGC. A somewhat scarce type and year, this piece has superb detail and only the faintest of marks. There are a few very tiny deposits on the reverse that don't detract at all from the coin's appeal.

Estimate: \$1,800-\$2,200

#### SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA



**30575 Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Alfred silver 2 Mark 1895-A**, Berlin mint, KM158, MS62 NGC. Well-struck, and fully original, with rich gray toning over full underlying luster. A very scarce issue with a small mintage of only 15,000 pieces.

Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500

#### SAXE-COBURG-SAALFELD



**30576 Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. Franz Josias gold 1/4 Ducat 1752**, KM51, Fr-3012, MS61 NGC. A lovely little piece, with very good eye appeal and only a few minor deposits on the reverse. This is a very rare coin, and far superior to the only other example sold in the last decade (Kunker 160, lot 4971, hammer at 900 euros).

Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500

#### SCHWARZBERG-RUDOLSTADT



**30577 Schwarzberg-Rudolstadt. Albrecht Anton Groschen 1670**, KM92, Fischer-503, AU58 NGC. A one-year type struck on death of Emilie von Odenburg-Demenhorst, wife of Ludwig Gunther I. This original gray-toned example has near-complete central detail that fades slightly around small portions of the legends. Rather rare without cracks in the flan.

Estimate: \$400-\$600

#### SILESIA



**30578 Silesia. Leopold gold 3 Pfennig 1688**, KM-PnOP5, type of KM438, MS62 NGC. The billon 3 Pfennig struck in gold. Nicely toned with a slight wave to the flan. The second 8 in the date appears to be engraved over a 7. This very scarce type was struck for presentation purposes.

Estimate: \$400-\$600



**30579 Silesia. Josef I gold 1/8 Ducat 1707**, Breslau mint, KM720, MS62 NGC. A very rare fractional uniface trade coin. Only two other examples of this type have been found that have sold publicly in the last decade, making this a scarce opportunity. Essentially no wear with just a hint of waviness to the flan, as is to be expected for such a small and fragile coin.

Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500





## SILESIA-MUNSTERBERG-OELS



**30580 Silesia-Munsterberg-Oels. Joachim et al gold Ducat 1552**, Fr-3230, AU53 NGC. Boldly struck with toned surfaces. An attractive example of this rare type.  
**Estimate: \$1,250-\$1,500**

## STOLBERG-WERNIGERODE



**30581 Stolberg-Wernigerode. Heinrich XII gold Ducat 1824**, KM92, Fr-3364, AU58 NGC. A few hairline scratches and nicks in the fields, but barely imperceptible without magnification. This example is essentially as good as this type comes.  
**Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000**

## TRIER



**30582 Trier-Archbishopric. Kuno II von Falkenstein (1362-1388) Goldgulden 1382-85**, Coblenz mint, Fr-3401, MS61 NGC. Obv. • CVnO AR | EPS TRE', St. Peter seated facing on gothic throne holding a scepter and key, the arms of Minzenberg at his feet. Rev. SACRI IMPERI PERGALIA, arms of Trier-Minzenberg within hexalobe with trefoils in angles. Exceptionally detailed devices balance a slight wave to the flan. The surfaces remain bright and lustrous without distracting marks. Very choice and deserving of premium bids. **30583 Trier-Archbishopric. Kuno II von Falkenstein (1362-1388) Goldgulden 1382-85**, Coblenz mint, Fr-3401, AU58 NGC. Obv. • CVnO AR | EPS TRE', St. Peter seated facing on gothic throne holding a scepter and key, the arms of Minzenberg at his feet. Rev. SACRI IMPERI PERGALIA, arms of Trier-Minzenberg within hexalobe with trefoils in angles. A well-centered strike on a problem-free flan. Tiny specks of encrustation in the legends add to the coin's patina of age while soft luster in protected areas attests to its light circulation. Overall, this coin has wonderful eye appeal and is ideal for the advanced type collector.  
**Estimate: \$800-\$1,200**



**30583 Trier-Archbishopric. Kuno II von Falkenstein (1362-1388) Goldgulden 1382-85**, Coblenz mint, Fr-3401, AU58 NGC. Obv. • CVnO AR | EPS TRE', St. Peter seated facing on gothic throne holding a scepter and key, the arms of Minzenberg at his feet. Rev. SACRI IMPERI PERGALIA, arms of Trier-Minzenberg within hexalobe with trefoils in angles. A well-centered strike on a problem-free flan. Tiny specks of encrustation in the legends add to the coin's patina from age, while soft luster in protected areas attests to its light circulation. Overall, this coin has wonderful eye appeal and is ideal for the advanced type collector.  
**Estimate: \$700-\$900**



**30584 Trier-Archbishopric. Werner von Falkenstein (1388-1418) Goldgulden 1410-14**, Offenbach mint, Fr-3434, XF45 NGC. Obv. WERNER | ARCP' TRE', St. John standing facing, right hand raised in benediction, a scepter in the left; no mark between his feet. Rev. \*MONET\* | \*A nOVA\* | \*OVEnB', arms of Trier-Minzenberg in trefoil with arms of Trier, Mainz, and hippocamps surrounding. The devices exhibit even circulation wear with olive tone. While the reverse arms are weakly struck, the legends are quite sharp. The attribution of this issue to Offenbach was in dispute until the late 19th Century. With Mainz situated between, the minting of goldgulden at Offenbach is quite unusual due to the 200 km distance from Trier.  
**Estimate: \$450-\$550**



**30585 Trier-Archbishopric. Werner von Falkenstein (1388-1418) Goldgulden 1414-17**, Offenbach mint, Fr-3435, AU50 NGC. Obv. WERNER | ARCP' TRE', St. John standing facing, right hand raised in benediction, a scepter in the left; a cross and crescent between his feet. Rev. \*MONET\* | \*A • nOVA\* | \*OVEnB', arms of Trier-Minzenberg in trefoil with arms of Minzenberg, Mainz, and hippocamps surrounding. A few minor weaknesses in the strike detract little from the remaining detail on this piece. It is well-centered on a generous flan of good metal without cracks or flaws. The difficulty of early numismatists' attempts at attribution of this series to Offenbach is understandable, because the archbishop's ties to Falkenstein would have made trade with Frankfurt a priority. Offenbach was just across the Rhine from Frankfurt and approximately 20km from Falkenstein.  
**Estimate: \$500-\$600**





## WURTTTEMBERG



**30586 Wurttemberg. Wilhelm I gold Ducat 1841**, KM587, AU53 NGC. A lustrous coin with light handling in the exposed fields. This is an example of the variety without the AD mintmaster mark.  
Estimate: \$550-\$750



**30587 Wurttemberg. Karl gold 20 Mark 1872-F**, KM622, Fr-3870, AU58 NGC. This lovely coin has natural color and surfaces. The slight wear and few hairline scratches on the coin are barely visible when viewed under magnification.  
Estimate: \$500-\$700



**30588 Wurttemberg. Wilhelm II gold 20 Mark 1894-F**, KM635, Fr-3876, AU58 NGC. A very solid coin with only a few small, scattered black deposits. The only noticeable marks are tiny spots to the left and right of the head of Wilhelm, but they do not detract from the overall appearance of the coin.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600

## WURZBURG



**30589 Wurzburg. Kristof Franz von Hutten gold 1/2 Ducat ND (1724-1729)**, KM273, Fr-3699, MS64 NGC. An even higher-quality example than the one appearing next, this coin does not have the die breaks on the reverse. This is clearly the superior example, far better than the just one point grade difference would suggest.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800



**30594 Weimar Republic gold Medal 1932**, Forschner-85, 6.2 gm, MS64 NGC. This lightly toned coin displays full mint bloom. It was struck to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Goethe.  
Estimate: \$300-\$375



**30590 Wurzburg. Kristof Franz von Hutten gold 1/2 Ducat ND (1724- 1729)**, KM273, Fr-3699, MS63 NGC. A few scattered die breaks, most noticeably on the left side of the reverse. This is a lustrous example with good eye appeal and almost mirrored surfaces  
Estimate: \$500-\$600



**30591 Wurzburg. Karl Philipp Heinrich von Greiffenklau (1749-1754) Goldgulden ND**, Fr-3720, AU58 NGC. With natural surfaces and color, this is a very attractive example. Only the faintest signs of circulation are seen, and there is very good relief all around the coin. A very rare piece. The last comparable example sold at auction was in a Kunker sale in 2005, where it hammered at 2,000 euros.  
Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500



**30592 Wurzburg. Franz Ludwig von Erthal Goldgulden 1786**, Fr-3736, Helmschrott-861, MS65 NGC. Obv. Robed bust of Bishop Franz Ludwig right. Rev. St. Killian standing, facing, with sword. Both sides show light adjustment marks. Otherwise the surfaces are mark-free and exhibit full original luster. Rare in this Gem condition.  
Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000

## GERMANY

## WEIMAR REPUBLIC



**30593 Weimar Republic gold Medal 1929**, Kaiser-511.3, LZ-127, 6.4 gm, MS63 NGC. Zeppelin World Tour. This choice example has reflective surfaces and virtually no contact marks.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400







**30595 Weimar Republic gold Medal 1932**, Kienast-473, Whiting-904, 6.1 gm, MS63 NGC. Struck to mark the 300th anniversary of the death of King Gustaf II Adolf of Sweden at Lutzen. Fully lustrous with some stray contact marks in the obverse fields. Sold with the original collection envelope noting the medal as 20 Mark size.

Estimate: \$300-\$400



**30596 Weimar Republic gold Medal 1932**, Kienast-471, 7.2 gm, MS62 NGC. Von Hindenburg commemorative. The toned surfaces show only a few minor contact marks.

Estimate: \$325-\$400

## GREAT BRITAIN



**30597 Anglo-Saxon. Continental Sceat ND (c.695-740)**, Frisian or Danish mint (likely Ribe), North-116, S-797, BMC Series X Type 31, AU55 NGC. Obv. Wodan head facing, a pellet above with a cross to either side within a border of pellets. Rev. Dragon or monster left, head right, within a border of pellets. A popular type, this example is deeply toned with little apparent circulation wear and hints of iridescence in the fields.

Estimate: \$700-\$900



**30598 Viking Coinage of York (c.895-902). Siefred Ebraice Civitas Penny ND**, North-494, S-979, York Mint, MS62 NGC. Obv. + SIEFREDVS REX, cross crosslet. Rev. + EB IAI CEC IVI, small cross with trefoil pellets in each angle. A couple of minor surface encrustations do not detract from the glowing gray-gold surfaces of this piece. Siefred may refer to Sigferth, a Viking chieftain active just before Cnut (Knutr) circa 895.

Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30599 Viking Coinage of York (c.895-902). Cnut Cunnetti Penny ND**, York mint, North-501, S-993, MS62 NGC. Obv. + CNVT (in chris-matic form) REX, a patriarchal cross with two crosslets in angles. Rev. +CVNNETTI, small cross with two pellets. Weakly struck in a few a spots and slightly off-center, this coin bears appealing golden-russet tone over considerable remaining luster. A substantial number of these coins came from the Cuerdale Hoard discovered in 1840, although the we do not know when or where this coin was found.

Estimate: \$750-\$1,000



**30600 Viking Coinage of York (c.895-902). Cnut Cunnetti Penny ND**, York mint, North-501, S-993, MS62 NGC. Obv. + CNVT (in chris-matic form) REX, a patriarchal cross with two crosslets in angles. Rev. +CVNNETTI, small cross with two pellets. Olive-toned luster and more deeply toned high points accent an exacting strike on a slightly wavy flan of good metal without flaws or peckmarks. Knutr and Hunedeus were both Viking leaders active in Northeast England at the end of the ninth century. North notes these leaders as the possible source of this coinage based on a hoard study by Lyon and Stewart in *Anglo-Saxon Coins*.

Estimate: \$800-\$1,200



**30601 Viking Coinage of York (c.895-902). Cnut Cunnetti Penny ND**, North-501, S-993, York Mint, AU Details - Graffiti NGC. Obv. + CNVT (in chris-matic form) REX, a patriarchal cross with two crosslets in angles. Rev. +CVNNETTI, small cross with two pellets. Hints of luster are visible from beneath an olive-brown patina. Cnut is postulated as Knutr and Cunnetti as Hunedeus, both Viking leaders active in Northern England at the end of the ninth century.

Estimate: \$600-\$800



**30602 Kings of all England. Eadmund (939-46) Penny ND**, North-688, S-1105, York Mint, Ingelgar as moneyer, XF Details - Clipped Planchet NGC. + EADMVND REX •)(•, small cross / INGEL | GAR MO, three crosses between lines with trefoil pellets above and below. This coin remains quite appealing despite the edges, with a well-centered strike and lovely gray cabinet patina. Ingelgar is a very unusual moneyer because he worked both for the Viking kings of York as well as two English kings: Eadmund and Eadred.

Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500







**30603 Kings of All England. Æthelred II (978-1016) Penny ca. 991-97,** North-770, S-1148, Southwark, Brihtlaf as moneyer, AU55 NGC. Obv. + EDELRED REX ANGLOX, bare-headed bust left, a scepter held in front. Rev. + BYRHATAF M-O SVD, voided short cross with C R V X in angles. A deeply toned cabinet piece with light iridescent luster in protected areas. This example is nicely centered with upset rims. There are a couple of peckmarks noted on the bust. Crowned at the age of 10, Aethelred the Unready earned his moniker due to the poor counsel he received throughout his reign.  
Estimate: \$500-\$700



**30604 Kings of All England. Æthelred II (978-1016) Penny c.991-97,** Exeter mint, North-770, S-1148, Edric as moneyer, MS61 NGC. Obv. + EDELRED REX ANGLOX, bare-headed bust left, a scepter held in front. Rev. + EDRIC M-O EAXE, voided short cross with C R V X in angles. Luster is just visible beneath the thick olive patina on this example. The strike is even and well-centered on a good flan with a minor flaw at 11 o'clock and a peckmark just above the scepter. Aethelred is notorious as the first English king to agree to pay the Danegeld, the result being that a large proportion of extant Anglo-Saxon pence of this period were recovered in Scandinavia rather than England.  
Estimate: \$750-\$1,000



**30605 Kings of All England. Cnut (1016-35) Penny 1024-30,** York Mint, Witherin as moneyer, North-787, S-1158, MS63 NGC. Obv. + CNVT | REX AN, Bust left wearing pointed helmet, a scepter held in front. Rev. + PIÐRIN M-O EOFR, Short voided cross, two circles with a pellet at the center; in each angle, a pellet enclosed in a broken annulet. Steel-gray tone with flashes of iridescence accentuate an even strike on a flan without tears or peckmarks.  
Estimate: \$750-\$1,000



**30606 Kings of All England. Edward the Confessor (1042-66) Penny ca. 1044-46,** London mint, North-816, S-1173, Eastmaer as moneyer, MS62 NGC. Obv. + EDPER | D REX (trefoil), radiate bust left. Rev. + ESTMER ON LUNDE, small cross pattée. This example is toned in light lavender with small deposits in the legends. The devices are well struck-up and no planchet flaws are noted. After his family fled England upon the seizure of the throne by Sweyn Forkbeard, Edward spent about 25 years away, primarily in Normandy. He returned when the Godwin family was able to secure his throne upon the death of Harthacnut.  
Estimate: \$500-\$600



**30607 Kings of All England. Edward the Confessor (1042-66) Penny 1059-62,** Steyning mint, Deorman as moneyer, North-828, S-1182, MS63 NGC. Obv. EADPAR • | D REX, Crowned and bearded bust right with scepter held in front. Rev. + DIORMAN ON STENIG, Voided short cross with incurved segments of circles at each termination. A flan crack runs the full diameter of this richly-toned cabinet piece from 3 o'clock to 10 o'clock, visible primarily from the reverse. The portrait on this example is particularly sharp.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30608 William I the Conqueror (1066-87) Penny c.1083-86,** Wallingford Mint, Sweartlinc as moneyer, North-848, S-1257, MS62 NGC. Obv. + PILLELM REX, crowned and diademed bust facing, holding scepter to right. Rev. + SPIRTINC ON PALL, cross pattée; letters PAXS contained within annulets in each quarter. Silvery-gold luster with subtle iridescence resides in protected areas on this well-struck example of the last issue of the William the Conqueror.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**30609 John (1199-1216) Penny c.1204-09,** London mint, North-970 var, S-1351 var, Ricard as moneyer, AU50 NGC. Obv. hENRICVS R | EX, crowned bust facing with scepter in right hand. Rev. + RICARD • ON • LVN, voided short cross with quatrefoils in angles. This example appears to be a transitional issue between Class 5a2 and 5b. The eyes are oval-shaped and the initial mark on the reverse is a cross pommée, conforming to 5a2, while the S's are the central pellet types of 5b. An unusual variety with no part of the legends off-flan.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500



**30610 John (1199-1216) Penny c.1204-09,** London mint, North-970, S-1351, Adam as moneyer, AU53 NGC. Obv. hENRICVS [R] | EX, crowned bust facing with scepter in right hand. Rev. + ADAM • ON • LVND, voided short cross with quatrefoils in angles. Well-centered with a slightly uneven strike on a flan without noteworthy flaws. The tone is mostly deep with hints of blue and red.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500







**30611 John (1199-1216) Penny c.1204-09**, London mint, S-1352, North-971, Raulf as moneyer, AU55 NGC. Obv. hENRICVS R | EX, crowned bust facing with scepter in right hand. Rev. + RAVF • ON • LVNDE, voided short cross with quatrefoils in angles. This is an excellent example of this issue and is lightly toned with a fine portrait.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500



**30612 Henry IV (1399-1413) gold Noble 1412-13**, S-1715, North-1355, Light Coinage, XF Details (Mount Removed) NGC. This example has been poorly struck on a rather small planchet that has the additional disadvantage of having been clipped. The marks from the mount removal are not readily apparent, although this piece has the look of an ex-jewelry coin. Aesthetics aside, this is a scarce gold issue and excellent introductory piece for the newcomer to the field of British hammered gold.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30613 Henry V (1413-22) gold Noble ND**, S-1742, North-1371 (scarce), Mullet by sword arm, broken annulet on ship's side, Cross Pattee mm, XF45 NGC. Fairly even wear across a full flan showing complete legends. Small portions of the design are softly struck but the small king's face is sharply detailed; the surfaces, toned a most pleasing reddish gold, are choice for the grade. Most Nobles of this king are short of flan, so this coin is exceptional.  
Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500



**30617 Elizabeth I (1558-1603) Halfcrown**, S-2583, "1" mm, struck 1601-02, AU50 NGC. A better example of this desirable type. The only defects are a couple of minor scratches on the reverse. The portrait of Elizabeth is surprisingly nice, with a good, even striking showing little wear. The legend is also very struck-up and the planchet itself large enough to show essentially all of the pellet outer-border to the legend. A piece that would fit in well with any collection.  
Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000



**30614 Henry VIII (1509-47) Groat ND**, S-2316, AU58 NGC. 1st Coinage of 1509-26. Portcullis Crowned mm. Struck at London near the beginning of this famous reign, and made of fine silver, this gorgeous coin continued the old profile-right portrait of Henry VII, father of this king, but altered the regal legend slightly. It now reads HENRIC VIII with the shepherd's crook and a saltire as stops. The coin itself is exceptional in all respects: broad full flan, boldly struck details, full legends and nearly complete outer beaded rims, choice surfaces, residual luster, and simply "perfect" rich golden gray iridescent patina. A wonderful coin!  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**30615 Henry VIII (1509-47) gold Half Angel ND**, S-2301, North-1831 (rare), XF Details "mount removed" NGC. 3rd Coinage, large annulet at middle of ship centered below the royal shield, large annulet stops on reverse, Lis mm (struck 1544-47). This evenly worn coin on a full flan shows evidence of mounting on the edge and rim above the angel's head. The details are nice and clear, with old-time gold toning.  
Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000



**30616 Edward VI (1547-1553) Shilling ND**, S-2482, AU53 NGC. A nicer than usual portrait on the obverse, with surprisingly expressive eyes. The toning is deep gray, with some subtle rainbow hues around the legend.  
Estimate: \$700-\$900







**30618 James I (1603-25) Era silver cliché ND**, of Nicholas & Dorothy Wadham, uncertified Very Fine. A beautiful example of Renaissance art, as the portraits feature the neck ruff that was so popular at the time. Portraits are 3/4 facing and sharply defined. The obverse features a fine bearded image of Nicholas, while the reverse shows his wife wearing a broad-brimmed hat. Surrounding the portraits is a pair of Christian legends in English, as shown in our photographs. Each rim consists of a series of links (around Nicholas, shaped like arrowheads) and four skulls, relating to the deaths of the Wadhams (he in 1609, she in 1618) and imagistic of human mortality. The pair had married in 1555; having no children, they determined to leave their fortune to the good of education. Oxford University's Wadham College is a result of Dorothy's hard work and resolve in bringing the project to fruition after Nicholas died. This lovely memento is lacking its suspension loop, and originally came in a book-form leather case published in 1618. Made of cast silver, with two panels soldered to form a medal-like cliché. The patina is a rich silvery gray, well set, and most pleasing to the eye. Rarely seen.

**Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000**



**30619 James I (1603-25) gold Thistle Crown ND**, S-2627, North-2096, 2nd Coinage of 1604-19, Escallop mm (struck 1606-07), MS61 NGC. An old-time piece with a mixed strike showing some sharp details and some flat areas. The flan is irregular with edge cracks and there are some ancient deposits throughout the coin.

**Estimate: \$800-\$1,000**

**30622 Charles I Halfcrown 1643**, Oxford, KM214.5, S-2954, MS63 NGC. With just an insignificant planchet crack on the obverse between the horse's hind legs and some typical unevenness around the edges, this is a superior example for the type. Most coins of this issue feature uneven weak striking that severely affects the overall eye appeal, but this coin is a standout in that the devices are largely struck-up, with the only weakness apparent being along the legend.

**Estimate: \$1,200-\$1,500**



**30620 James I (1603-25) gold Unite ND**, S-2620, North-2085, XF40 NGC. 2nd Coinage of 1604-19, 5th Bust, Tun mm (struck 1615-16). An old-time piece that has two-tone yellow gold color and bold legends. The portrait is a bit vaporous, while the shield on the reverse is slightly double struck but very clear nonetheless. The odd-shaped flan is entirely typical of the coinage of this era.

**Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000**



**30621 Charles I "Bridgnorth" Groat 1646**, S-3042, North-2525 (scarce), MS61 NGC. Bridgnorth-on-Severn mint. Oxford declaration on reverse, small plume to left of the king's face. Pellet mm on reverse. A chip exists in the flan at 9 o'clock on the obverse, as is common for this series of coins struck at various temporary mints, making emergency coins. As the numerical grade suggests, this is a spectacular example of this rare mint, as fine as this cataloguer has ever encountered, with crisp details throughout — the portrait is extraordinary, the Declaration reverse is bold and complete, and the legends are sharp to the eye, lacking only slightly where the flan is ragged. The ancient patina is a delightful and richly hued bluish gray, showing some red deposits scattered throughout the legends on the obverse and reverse. The ancient castle (built in 1101) at Bridgnorth, in the Severn Valley, Shropshire, has long been in ruins and was virtually destroyed as the Civil War neared its end. The king's army sought refuge at various fortresses, often setting up on-the-spot mints in order to finance their efforts to maintain the monarchy. As the main mint and fort at Oxford began to fail, tenuous spots such as Bridgnorth saw temporary occupation. Next to no hard evidence exists about this location as an issuer of the king's money, but current scholarship places this groat, along with other denominations marked with a pellet in the reverse legend and a diminutive plume, or badge, to left of the portrait, as being the initial marks of this mint. All in all, this is a fabulous Civil War groat.

**Estimate: \$750-\$1,000**







**30623 Charles I Newarke Shilling 1645**, S-3141, North-2640, VF25 NGC. Evenly worn and a delightful example of this siege coinage. Made from crude dies hand-hammered into cut pieces of silver plate. All the important details are very clear, the obverse is particularly pleasing, and the toning is a lovely, medium medieval gray. All in all, a remarkable survivor of the Civil War, minted within the besieged castle at Newark-on-Trent, directly east of Chester and south of Pontefract, where the war would come to a conclusion. Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000



**30624 Charles I (1625-49) gold Crown ND**, S-2711, North-2181, XF45 NGC. Tower Mint under the King, Castle mm (struck 1627-28). Portions of the portrait and shield are softly struck. The flan is nearly full, and the legends are quite clear, including the mintmark. The reverse legend translates from Latin to mean "God protects His worshippers." Estimate: \$750-\$1,000

### Seldom Offered Oliver Cromwell Pattern Farthing



**30625 Cromwell copper Pattern Farthing (1657-1658)**, S-3230, Peck-390 (Very Rare), Fine Details (environmental damage) NGC. Variety with the inner beaded circle broken where it intersects with the forehead and the back of Cromwell's head. That it is heavily worn and shows deposits of black oxidation on each side attests to the fact that this farthing remained in commerce for many years. The flan itself was well formed and is sound.

This historic coin was one of a series of Farthings conceived during a difficult time and, in fact, gained acceptance as money after a number of earlier attempts at producing a Farthing coinage during the Commonwealth era had failed. The first efforts were private issues, and all failed to gain approval by, as Peck describes it, "the anti-monopolistic attitude normally adopted by the Commonwealth authorities in all matters involving private interests." When the Protectorate commenced on December 16, 1653, Cromwell became the deciding factor, and more attempts were made to produce a viable Farthing coin. The first series was styled after the Commonwealth types: one issue showed a shield on each side, and another featured a ship on one side and a shield on the other. These are classified as official patterns without portrait. Only the ship pattern in copper by David Ramage (symbolizing the Puritan concept of the State) escaped silver-plating by cunning men. Nonetheless, a decision was made — exactly when or by whose authority is unknown — to replace the ship with an image of Oliver Cromwell as Protector, using an appropriate obverse legend. Students of the coinage believe that these Farthings were struck at the Tower of London by copying Thomas Simon's dies for the silver coinage. The portrait first appeared on a Halfcrown dated 1656. Records from the time are vague but Ramage probably prepared the dies. This and all similar portrait farthings were made from late 1657 into 1658, the dates of most Cromwell coinage. Half a dozen varieties were created, with slightly varying positioning of the portrait combined with reverses featuring three different legends. The present example, probably the first type made, has the legend CHARITIE AND CHANGE, a political message with an ironic twist: The charity was directed only toward the favored, and the change was ever so short lived. Reality came to the fore, however, and this little Farthing, though it displayed the portrait of the man who refused to be called king and was despised by Royalists, continued to be useful in commerce long after the Lord Protector's actual head rotted off its spike — where it was displayed by the Thames following his downfall.

Estimate: \$2,000-\$3,000





## A Charming Charles II Guinea



**30626** Charles II silver Pattern Farthing 1665, Peck-414, PF62 NGC. Even blue-gray toning with faint underlying luster. The only flaw is a small mark on the cheek of the bust on the obverse and a rectangular deposit on the reverse- likely the residue from a very old collector's ticket that was placed on the coin itself.  
Estimate: \$700-\$900



**30627** Charles II silver Pattern Farthing 1665, Short Hair, Peck-407, PF63 NGC. Listed as "very scarce" in Peck, this pattern farthing has a very attractive, even gray toning with only a few marks around the eye of the bust on the obverse. Overall a very desirable piece.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,200



**30628** Charles II silver "Orbe Britannus" Medal 1670, by J. Roettier, 42 mm, Eimer-245, MI-546/203, Betts-44, AU50 NGC. The obverse shows the conjoined portraits of the king and his queen consort, Catherine, in high relief, while the reverse features a world globe with the British Isles at center; the equator is finely drawn. Although there is slight wear on the portraits and some ancient scratches on the obverse, this medal retains some residual luster and has golden gray toning. A generally pleasing example suggestive of the coming empire and its ambitions.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,250



**30629** Charles II gold Guinea 1680, S-3344, 4th Bust, AU55 NGC. A beautifully balanced coin showing even wear, uniformly sharp details and choice surfaces. Minted toward the end of the reign, and very difficult to find in finer condition. An exceptional guinea.  
Estimate: \$3,000-\$3,500



**30630** Charles II gold Guinea 1682, S-3345, 4th Bust, Elephant & Castle hallmark, VF35 NGC. A rarity in any grade. This piece shows evidence of having been used in commerce for a considerable period of time, as the wear is quite evident. The lightly toned surfaces are a bit rough but have no major marks. The distinctive hallmark, appearing beneath the royal portrait, was used on a number of gold denominations for some decades; its intention was to show that the gold specie used to make this coin originated in the colony of Guinea in Africa.  
Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000







**30631 James II tin Farthing 1685**, KM447, S-3420, MS60 NGC. As is common with this tin-alloyed series, there is evidence of corrosion on the edges of the coin, as well as an oval-shaped corrosive mark on the obverse. However, it is still superior to most examples, retaining much of the original color, especially around the devices. Purchased from A. H. Baldwin & Sons in 1956.

Estimate: \$700-\$900



**30632 James II tin Halfpenny with copper plug 1687**, KM448, S-3419, AU50 NGC. Attractive, even gray surfaces with good definition to the devices for this usually corroded type. The edges in particular are very nice for the issue, as that is where most examples of this type exhibit corrosion first.

Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30633 James II Fourpence 1687/6**, S-3414, MS65 NGC. A really gorgeous example of the largest denomination used in Maundy sets. This example is boldly struck and has superb eye-appeal. The king's portrait is splendidly detailed; the surrounding broad raised rim undisturbed and seeming to frame the royal image. Glistening luster shows beneath vivid amber-gold and bluish green iridescent toning. About as fine as exists. All of James II's coins are difficult to find in any grade higher than EF.

Estimate: \$400-\$500



**30634 James II Halfcrown 1686**, KM452, S-3408, ESC-494, SECUNDO edge, XF45 NGC. Lightly circulated with even wear and deep toning at the edges.

Estimate: \$2,000-\$3,000



**30635 James II gold Half Guinea 1688**, S-3404, VF Details "scratches" NGC. Even wear but showing a few ancient scratches in the soft gold, indicating circulation. The last year of this short-lived type.

Estimate: \$600-\$900



**30636 James II Era silver**

**Medal 1688**, by G. Bower, Eimer-288b, MI-622/37, 50mm, cast, MS63 NGC. Struck to portray William Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury from 1677-90, who is shown in high relief facing right on the obverse in his canonical robes. The

reverse depicts medallions of his bishops: at center Henry Compton of London, and surrounding him Francis Turner of Ely, Thomas Ken of Bath, John Trelawney of Bristol, Thomas White of Peterborough, John Lake of Chichester, and William Lloyd of Saint Asaph. All were in office at the time except for Compton. This is an exceptionally fine, rare piece relating to King James II's split with the Anglican church as he converted to Catholicism. Just before this medal was made, the king had declared a formal freedom of choice of religion for England in a pair of declarations — his Declaration of Indulgence and the second Declaration for Liberty of Conscience of 1687, which together suspended penal laws and religious oaths enforcing conformity to the Anglican Church. But a protest came in reaction to this seemingly freeing act, as numerous clerical leaders refused to read, and validate, those declarations, fearing that these proposals would lead to a renewal of Catholicism and civil unrest. Sancroft led the protest against the crown, and six of the seven bishops depicted on this medal's reverse joined in his stand (the seventh, Compton of London, had been suspended prior to this event). In consequence of their stand, the bishops were sent to the Tower of London to consider their situations. At trial they were acquitted, but the die of protest against the newly Catholic king had already been cast. On the eve of the so-called Bloodless or Glorious Revolution, Parliament selected James's Protestant daughter, Mary, and her husband, William of Orange as the new monarchs. Their combined 14 years as titular heads of both state and religion secured the Protestant charge. This medal was created literally on the cusp of the moment of change from James II to William & Mary, when the Church of England remained forever forward Anglican.

Estimate: \$400-\$600







**30637 William & Mary tin Farthing 1690**, S-3451, KM466.1, AU58 NGC. Copper plug at center, as made. Porous tin with deterioration around the plug on obverse, very little wear, the reverse retaining much of its original appearance, brighter than the obverse, with Britannia well defined and the date clear. The Royal Mint's tentative experiment with tin, and then tin with an added plug of copper, proved fatal. The humidity of London and much of the country caused a rapid spoiling of the metals. Within five years of the first issues, copper replaced tin as the metal used for planchets. Almost all known examples of the tin coinage are in wretched states, with only a small number being fairly well preserved. In fact, most have long since perished. Rare.

Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000



**30638 William & Mary silver Pattern Farthing 1694**, P-627, MS65 NGC. This pattern shows the familiar copper farthing design, except in silver and without a stop after "MARIA" on the obverse. Attractive gray toning, with underlying original luster, and only a very insignificant die-break on the shield on the reverse.

Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30639 William & Mary copper Halfpenny 1694**, S-3452, XF45 BN NGC. Rich grayish brown surfaces, mostly free of abrasion, make this an appealing example of the halfpenny of this reign. The mint had great trouble at this time producing copper blanks of proper weight and of good quality. The first attempts used tin with a diamond-shaped copper plug at center, but the metal reacted poorly to humid weather and quickly corroded. Although the production of the first milled coppers, during the reign of Charles II, seemed to go well, the metal was abandoned in favor of tin early in the reign of James II. In fact, most of the copper issues of William III (reigning alone) and of George I were also wretched when made, and few have survived. Anne's reign, in between, saw the issue of no coppers during her lifetime. It was not until George II's time that really fine copper flans were made in quantity. On early pieces such as the present lot, it is highly unusual to find copper of light color, thus the deeper color seen here is typical. This appealing halfpenny was struck from normal dies that were aged. The portraits on this piece are exceptional.

Estimate: \$600-\$900



**30640 William & Mary Halfcrown 1689**, KM472.2, S-3435, ESC-512, 1st busts, 2nd reverse, Primo edge, AU58 NGC. Some minor marks are seen across the fields, but overall this coin shows a very strong strike with minimal wear. Deep gray toning with an underlying blue hue on the obverse.

Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**30641 William & Mary silver Coronation Medal 1689**, by Georg Hautsch (obverse) and Conrad Gottlieb Lauffer (reverse), 41 mm, MI-666/35, MS63 NGC. Struck at Nuremburg, this excellent medal places the king on one side "opposed" on the other by his queen. Each portrait is a superb image, deeply engraved, and struck in high relief, showing splendid details of their regalia. This medal is toned with a pleasing bluish gray color, with its surfaces showing some ancient marks. The raised lettered edge features a six-petaled flower stop and a legend reading REX EST CONQVESTOR REDDITQVE MARIA SALVTEM.

Estimate: \$600-\$750



**30642 William III silver Pattern Farthing 1698**, S-3558 type, Peck-680 (very scarce), Proof AU Details (Rev Damage) NGC. Cleaned ages ago and showing some deep but small marks, the piece has retoned to a pleasing golden gray and offers an excellent portrait of the monarch. Quite scarce.

Estimate: \$700-\$900







**30643 William III Sixpence 1700**, KM496.1, S-3538, ESC-1579, MS64 NGC. Exemplary in every way with a fully impressed strike that leaves William's hair intricately detailed. The surfaces show limited evidence of contact. Most impressive however is the tone that can't help but capture the beholder with vivid lime-green, purple and sunset-gold patina that caresses the devices and propels the eye-appeal to truly elite levels. Unquestionably a gem for the type.

Estimate: \$500-\$700



**30645 William III Halfcrown 1698**, S-3494, Decimo edge, MS62 NGC. A beautiful example of this style with booming luster. The centers are slightly soft in strike, with high rims, and ancient marks under the bright bluish-gray, golden iridescent toning.

Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000



**30644 William III Shilling 1700**, KM504.1, S-3516, ESC-1121, small Os in date, MS63 NGC. Completely natural surfaces with some toning marks, particularly on the left side of the obverse. Light blue toning appears around the devices.

Estimate: \$500-\$600



**30646 William III Crown 1696**, S-3470, 1st Bust, Octavo edge, XF40 NGC. Bluish gray patina adds to the appeal of this evenly struck old-time piece with its pleasing portrait. Almost no marks and showing even wear.

Estimate: \$700-\$900

### Rare Victory Medal in Splendid Relief



**30647 William III silver Medal 1693**, by Jan Boskam, 59.5mm, Battle of Landen, MS63 NGC. An especially fine example of this very rare, splendidly detailed, and symbolic victory medal depicting King William in armor facing right, in high relief. The reverse features a falcon dropping in mid air upon a heron, with the battle scene beyond (including a village on the left and another on the right), and the date in the exergue. Beautiful silvery gold toning enriches the eye-appeal of this fabulously detailed, curious medal. During the Nine Years' War (also called the War of the Grand Alliance) in Flemish Brabant, on July 29, 1693, the French army of Marshal Luxembourg (some 80,000 strong) attacked the "allied" English army (some 50,000 strong) led by William himself. The English retreated, and both king and army escaped. Although it was French victory, thousands of soldiers from each army died while little was settled. Despite the waste of life and his defeat, William III issued a "victory" medal in which he is depicted as a Roman emperor in full attire, and symbolically the fierce "English falcon" trounces the more docile "French heron." However, the artist clearly shows the heron's long beak pricking the falcon in its soft underbelly. No one could wish for a more dramatic, sharply detailed portrait of King William, nor a more ironic metallic memento. A splendid piece indeed!

Estimate: \$1,250-\$1,750







**30648 Anne Sixpence 1703-VIGO**, S-3590, Pre-Union issue, MS62 NGC. Beautiful bright blue iridescent toning. The portrait and reverse shield are pleasing, but an ancient rectangular scratch appears in the field before the queen's face. Minted from silver specie captured in a famous battle at Vigo Bay in 1702 near the beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession. In triumph, the British placed the taunting hall-mark "VIGO" in bold letters beneath the queen's portrait.  
**Estimate: \$500-\$750**



**30649 Anne Sixpence 1703-VIGO**, S-3590, Pre-Union issue, AU55 NGC. Light even wear, pleasing surfaces, and some bright iridescent blue toning over an ancient gray base all combine to make for a fine example of this historic issue. The famous hallmark featured beneath the queen's portrait signifies that the silver used to coin this sixpence was captured at Vigo Bay.  
**Estimate: \$400-\$600**



**30650 Queen Anne Era "Battle of Blenheim" silver Medal 1704**, by Georg Hautsch, MI-256/50, 37mm, MS63 NGC. An engaging historical medal that features a high-relief, deeply engraved portrait of the Duke of Marlborough in armor on the obverse, while the reverse depicts Mars leading a soldier against enemy troops. A most pleasing piece, with choice surfaces and silvery-bluish and golden gray toning. It was this triumphant battle that led Queen Anne to reward her court favorite, Sarah Churchill, and her military husband, the duke, with the crown jewel of the Churchill family's estate, Blenheim Palace.  
**Estimate: \$900-\$1,200**



**30651 George I Shilling 1715**, S-3645, 1st Bust, Roses & Plumes reverse, MS62 NGC. Lovely old-time blue iridescence perfectly sheathes the original gray surfaces of this example of the first year shilling for the Hanoverian king. There are a variety of reverses from this period: some are plain or without ornament in the angles of the royal shield; another is famously adorned with the initials of the South Seas Company. At the beginning of the reign we see the Roses & Plumes, to signify that the silver used for coinage came from the Company for Smelting Pit Coale and Sea Coale; this ornament appeared irregularly on various denominations through the first half of the 18th century, then was seen no more. This is a scarce shilling, charming in its eye-appeal, and seldom found in this condition.  
**Estimate: \$800-\$1,000**



**30652 George I Halfcrown 1723-SSC**, S-3643, Decimo edge, XF40 NGC. Evenly worn, but much of the softness of detail seen on the portrait is from striking. The fields are remarkably unblemished, the reverse shield is sharp and well balanced, and the grade is spot on. But the exceptional quality of this very lovely coin is its toning: rich gray silver, booming with blue iridescence. The cataloguer has never seen a prettier example of the silver "two-and-six" struck from specie supplied by the South Seas Company of London, a financial establishment infamously behind the modern world's first stock market bubble. A jewel of a coin for the grade.  
**Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000**







**30653 George I "Cape Passaro" silver Medal 1718**, by John Croker, Eimer-481, MI-439/42, 45mm, MS61 NGC. This medal features a superb portrait of King George I in armor. The reverse depicts a small image of the king as Neptune standing at the top of a rostral column with warships projecting from it and, below, canons and other implements of war as trophies. The Latin legend "SOCIORUM PROTECTOR" ("Protector of Allies") is of special importance as it implies that the new English king is the protector of his allies. This piece is above average in quality with a pleasing, well-set bluish gray and golden russet hued patina.  
**Estimate: \$400-\$600**



**30654 George I Era silver Medal 1719**, by Otto Hamerani, Eimer-484, MI-444/49, 48mm, MS62 NGC. A lovely choice example of this sentimental piece showing the Princess Clementina speeding away in a fancy (and fanciful) chariot from Rome, symbolic of her escape from Innsbruck. The obverse depicts a high relief, beautifully engraved portrait. Quoting Chris Eimer: "Princess Clementina (1702-35) was the daughter of King John Sobieski of Poland. King George I was against her marriage to the old Jacobite pretender, Prince James (III). She was arrested by Emperor Charles VI on her way to Rome and confined to Innsbruck Castle, from where she managed to escape." This specimen exhibits pleasing silvery gray and russet surfaces, and is very sharply detailed.  
**Estimate: \$400-\$600**



**30655 George I Era silver Medal 1719**, by Otto Hamerani, Eimer-484, MI-444/49, 48mm, MS61 NGC. This romantic piece features a deeply engraved portrait of the Princess Clementina, struck in high relief, opposed by a classical scene of her highness escaping from Innsbruck, here depicted as ancient Rome. A bold piece showing some light handling marks but pleasingly toned in shades of golden gray.  
**Estimate: \$300-\$500**



**30656 George II Shilling 1727**, S-3698, Young Laureate Head, Roses & Plumes reverse, MS63 NGC. A top-notch, lustrous example of the first year of issue for the second Hanoverian king, whose portrait here is exceptionally well detailed. A gorgeous bluish gray iridescence is evenly distributed upon nearly unblemished surfaces. The vivid color adds to the eye appeal. Only some ancient scuffs in the fields show under the color. The Roses & Plumes reverse decoration signifies that the silver came from the Company for Smelting Pit Coale and Sea Coale.  
**Estimate: \$900-\$1,200**



**30657 George II Shilling 1737**, KM561.5, S-3699, ESC-1200, MS63 NGC. Rare in this condition. Most examples come extremely fine at best, so it is very hard to find a Mint-State example, let alone one of this caliber. Deep, original toning with a very strong strike, especially on the reverse, make this a coin that would enhance any collection.  
**Estimate: \$800-\$1,000**







**30658 George II Shilling 1737, S-3700, Young Laureate Head, Roses & Plumes reverse, MS62 NGC.** Exceptionally pleasing gray toning and sharp details highlight this coin. An alloy texture change, concurrent soft strike, and light adjustment diagonally on the reverse do slightly diminish the eye-appeal. Nonetheless, this is a decidedly above-average shilling.

Estimate: \$600-\$800



**30659 George II Shilling 1745-LIMA, S-3703, Old Laureate Head, MS64 NGC.** A beautiful Gem of a shilling having a bold, even strike, fabulous surfaces, and bright grayish blue toning with golden iridescent hues. The famous hallmark under the king's portrait is as bold as can be. Struck from silver specie captured on his around-the-world journey by Admiral of the Fleet George Anson. The famed "Manila galleon" had eluded him from the time he set out with six ships in September 1740 from St. Helens. Battered while rounding Cape Horn, he lost all but one ship and many of his crew. After refitting and some months of rest, Anson and his remaining crew set out again, finally locating and capturing the great Spanish treasure galleon on June 20, 1743. With both the ship and its treasure as prizes, he aimed to return home to England. This time, he rounded the Cape of Good Hope without loss, and he sailed into Spithead, where he anchored safely almost exactly a year later, on June 15, 1744. The treasure amounted to more than half a million pounds' sterling in value. It was offloaded at Portsmouth and greeted by cheering crowds who lined the roads as 32 wagons of specie traveled to London, with bands playing along the way. The booty was delivered to the Royal Mint, and Britain's ancient enemy was derided in metal when this hallmark appeared in 1745. A few years later, Anson was promoted to First Lord of the Admiralty; for the duration of the Seven Years' War, he guided the Royal Navy's battles against the French and Spanish. The Lima treasure no doubt helped to fund the war, from which Great Britain emerged in 1763 as the most influential of the world's colonial powers. Few LIMA-hallmarked coins survived their day in the fabulous condition seen on this shilling, which clearly was saved at issue.

Estimate: \$900-\$1,200



**30660 George II Halfcrown 1746/5, KM584.3, S-3695A, ESC-607, Lima issue, MS63 NGC.** A rare overdate issue struck on Spanish silver seized from Lima, Peru, this coin is far superior to the few others that have sold publicly in recent years. There is relatively good definition to the curls in the hair of the portrait of George, as well as a nice, deep toning across the coin that emphasizes its superior condition.

Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,200



**30661 George II gold Half Guinea 1728, S-3681, Young Laureate Head, XF45 NGC.** An example of the first year of this two-year design type, this handsome coin has a balanced strike with equal sharpness of definition on each side. The portrait and shield are both pleasing with yellow gold toning. Rare and seldom seen in any condition.

Estimate: \$2,000-\$3,000



**30662 George II gold Guinea 1734, S-3674, 2nd Young Laureate Head, AU53 NGC.** Even wear on the king's portrait, with his eye still somewhat discernable. An old dig appears beneath the curvature at the base. The reverse is delightful, evenly struck and without problems.

Estimate: \$1,250-\$1,750



**30663 George II gold 2 Guineas 1739, S-3668, Intermediate Laureate Head, "XF Details Surface Hairlines" NGC.** Lightly cleaned long ago but no noticeable marks are seen. Both the king's portrait and his royal shield on the reverse are sharply defined; the toning is a light yellow gold.

Estimate: \$1,750-\$2,250







**30664 George III Farthing 1773**, S-3775, 1st London Issue, MS63 RB NGC. Weakly struck with soft details on the portrait, upper part of Britannia, and one digit of the date. However, it still shows considerable red mint luster.

Estimate: \$400-\$600



**30665 George III brown-gilt Pattern Halfpenny 1788**, by Droz, Peck-966 (very scarce), RENDER TO CESAR raised lettered edge, PR64 Cameo NGC. Late Soho issue. An exceptionally fine example of this classic pattern, boldly struck with highly reflective fields and clearly above-average light gold coating (the gilt process was accomplished using gold flakes, applied sparingly on the "brown gilt" pieces; for more information on this process, see Lot 24229, sale #3024, on our website, HA.com/auction archives).

Estimate: \$500-\$650



**30666 George III silver-plated Pattern Halfpenny 1788**, by Droz, Peck-964 (rare), RENDER TO CESAR raised lettered edge, PR64 NGC. Late Soho issue, struck from dies repolished to remove rust. Peck mentions that the British Museum has an example, obtained from the Joseph Banks bequest of 1818, proving definitively that it is not a Taylor restrike but an original issue from Soho. And a beauty it is! The fields are reflective, the portrait as well as Britannia are both well detailed, and the toning is a rich sheathing of the metal in shades of silvery grayish blue and amber-hued golden iridescence. Truly, an exceptional specimen.

Estimate: \$900-\$1,200



**30667 George III silver Pattern Halfpenny 1791**, by Droz, Peck-999 (extremely rare), plain edge, PR65 NGC. Beautiful bluish gray toning with hues of golden iridescence highlights the heavily frosted portrait, bold strike and deeply reflective mirrored fields of this truly rare restrike by Taylor. This style of halfpenny pattern was engraved by Droz in a series of varieties originally struck at the Soho Mint from 1788 to 1790. We cannot locate a recent sale of this rarity, one of Taylor's earliest restrikes.

Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30668 George III pattern Penny 1797**, Peck-1095 (bronzed, very scarce), PR62 BN NGC. Late Soho issue. The obverse has the larger portrait of King George without drapery. The reverse features the early version of Britannia, wearing a plumed helmet and dressed in elaborate drapery; the 1797 date is shown below the water lines of her rocky perch, with two ships appearing on the ocean. This variety displays the second, smaller ship to the right, giving the illusion of it disappearing into the distance – this is due to the die having been polished. This excellent specimen has reflective surfaces, most notable around the portrait, and an exceptionally bold proof impression, with every tiny detail crisp on Britannia. George's cheek has some raised die lines (not scratches) that are characteristics of this variety. The color is mostly bluish brown, though on the obverse considerable mint red remains in evidence.

Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**30669 George III gilt Pattern Penny 1797**, Peck-1087 (rare), plain edge, PR64 Ultra Cameo NGC. Late Soho. Brilliantly mirrored fields show light hairlines and some green verdigris is seen, but overall this is a lovely example of the pattern showing the original design conception for the portrait of King George. Although it lacks the typical drapery around his neck, his facial features are more finely drawn and his long periwig is truly "flowing in the breeze." Peck points out that the ship seems afloat in a rough sea, and shows far more details, such as raised gun portals, than is seen in the adopted design.

Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500







**30670 George III pattern Penny 1797**, Peck-1095 (bronzed, very scarce), PR62 BN NGC. Late Soho issue. A nice choice example of this intriguing pattern, an experiment that did not entirely materialize in the issued coinage or proofs of the 2nd Issue, Soho Mint penny. Here the king's portrait lacks drapery around his neck but is more finely detailed and larger; on the reverse we see a more majestic rendering of Britannia, helmeted in plumes and having far more detail in her drapery than was transmitted to the adopted die. As well, two ships surround her. This suggests a classic sea chase as the British war vessel on the left is large and looks to be in pursuit, while the smaller vessel on the right seems to be vanishing in the waves and fog. (In fact, on this variety Peck notes that the latter ship "has almost disappeared"). The surfaces and color on this specimen are most appealing.

Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**30671 George III Proof Penny 1797**, S-3777, Peck-1116 (copper, very rare), PR63 Brown NGC. Late Soho. Seems very tightly graded. A most pleasing example, sharp in all details and having rich reddish brown color. Not bronzed. This variety is easy to determine, as a few incuse dots always show between the 7 and 9 of date, and half of the sea beneath a vague ship is all that keeps her afloat!

Estimate: \$700-\$900



**30672 George III Penny 1797**, S-3777, MS63 RB NGC. The issued Soho Mint penny, with original surfaces, choice and very lovely. The glinting red luster is subtle and best seen turning the coin at angles to the observer's eyes.

Estimate: \$700-\$900



**30673 George III Penny 1797**, Soho mint, KM618, S-3777, MS64 Red Brown NGC. Far above-average in terms of original red coloration. Shimmering luster appears on both obverse and reverse; few marks are seen. A single spot in front of George's neck surely prevented the Gem designation. Estimate: \$500-\$700



**30674 George III Restrike Proof Penny 1807**, KM663, S-3780, Peck-1354 (very scarce), Proof 63 Brown NGC. Soho Mint issue. Sharply defined with light die rust (as made) in the obverse fields and semi-reflective luster throughout that enhances soft multi-hued rainbow tone. A scarcer date as a proof.

Estimate: \$400-\$500



**30675 George III/IV silver Pattern Sixpence 1799**, by John Milton for Col. Fullerton, plain edge, PR66 NGC. Both rarity and superb preservation with stunning, original silvery gray iridescent toning make this a fabulous example! This sixpence, which originally was part of a set of various denominations that have long been catalogued under the coins of George III, features the royal portrait facing left in the manner of the coinages of George IV: George III faces to right on his coins. This cataloguer has come to list it as a transition piece, as in point of fact it is probably not a king we see here but a prince, the future George IV as Prince Regent. As is true of the other denominations, this sixpence displays an elegant, portly portrait wearing an armored shoulder-piece with the hair long and wavy, probably intended to represent a fashionable wig. The visage most resembles images of George IV. The reverse is deeply engraved and features cruciform shields bearing the royal crests and Welsh plumes in the angles, with a tiny Saint George slaying the dragon within a diminutive representation of the Order of the Garter. It would be hard to imagine a much finer example than the presently offered coin.

Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,250







**30676 George III Sixpence 1818**, KM665, S-3791, MS65 NGC. A truly elegant coin that is boldly struck, richly toned in iridescent shades of blue, violet, and golden amber, and lustrous under the color. Various die-breaks on each side add interest to the surfaces of this coin. The 1818 sixpence is decidedly scarcer than the first two dates, which are seen rather frequently. Among the best seen by this experienced cataloguer.  
**Estimate: \$500-\$650**



**30677 George III Proof Shilling 1820**, KM666, S-3790, reeded edge, PR65 NGC. Rare. A lovely example with reflective surfaces, this coin is richly toned in shades of deep grayish mauve with blue and amber-gold iridescence. The reverse shield's tiny details are not fully struck up but all other features, including the high rims, are bold. One of the finest examples of this proof seen by the cataloguer in 35 years of involvement in English coins.  
**Estimate: \$1,250-\$1,750**



**30678 George III counterstamped Bank of England Dollar ND (1797)**, S-3767, ESC-611, "VF Details Scratches" NGC. Struck on a 4 Reales of Bolivia (1784-Potosi PR), the entire host coin is evenly worn with grayish blue toning. In fact virtually no wear shows on the sunken oval c/s image of King George. An average example of this emergency issue, the Spanish silver was remade into British sterling money at the Royal Mint on behalf of the Bank of England, the coin's official issuer.  
**Estimate: \$600-\$800**



**30679 George III Halfcrown 1817**, KM667, S-3788, Bull head, MS64 NGC. A beautiful coin that seems essentially superb to the cataloguer's eye. The portrait is bold, with light die-clashing showing around it, but lustrous beneath rich bluish gray and golden green iridescent toning. A simply splendid coin!  
**Estimate: \$800-\$1,000**



**30680 George III Halfcrown 1820**, KM672, S-3789, small laureate head, MS65 NGC. Sharply struck even on the small details of the shield. The royal portrait is exceptionally bold, the surfaces are well above average, and the toning is a rich golden mauve with flashy golden green iridescence.  
**Estimate: \$800-\$1,000**



**30681 George III counterstamped Bank of England Dollar ND (1797)**, S-3765A, ESC-134, "XF Details Scratches" NGC. A rarer under-type, from colonial Chile, an 8 Reales of 1794-So DA, rated R3 by ESC, this piece shows a lot of character. It was in fact used as emergency currency with an English value of 5 Shillings. It bears some large scratches around the portrait and other scuffing, but the important details are all sharp, old King George's oval c/s is excellent, and the coin carries a pleasing golden blue iridescent cast on its silvery gray surfaces. An historic piece.  
**Estimate: \$400-\$600**



**30682 George III Era counterstamped Dollar ND (1799-1804)**, S-3766, ESC-140A (as R2), KM658, XF40 NGC. Numerous ancient abrasions on the host coin but pleasing golden gray toning and considerable eye-appeal for the grade level. Issued by the Bank of England, which stamped a large octagonal incuse block, containing a diminutive portrait of King George III, on an 8 Reales of Carlos IV, made at Lima, Peru, in 1796. Rare type. Even though these emergency "crowns" coined during the Napoleonic Wars were made in large quantities, utilizing stockpiles of 8 Reales (and a few other types of older coins) held by the Bank of England, the fluctuations of silver specie's value came to an end with the war's end. Most of the countless thousands of counterstamped coins were melted starting in 1804. Some were used as planchets for the new 1804 Bank Dollars, and many more went into melting pots to furnish silver for the New Coinage beginning in 1816. An historic coin.  
**Estimate: \$1,200-\$1,600**







**30683 George III counterstamped Bank of England Dollar ND (1799-1804)**, KM656, S-3766, 138, variety with large octagonal counterstamp, AU50 NGC. An emergency coinage overstruck on a 1793 Mexico City 8 reales. This example is well above average for the type. The host coin is in surprisingly good condition, especially considering the fact that it was counterstamped. The stamp itself on these issues is often very faint, though this one is unusually nice, with all details of the face and dress of King George apparent.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,200



**30684 George III counterstamped Bank of England Dollar ND (1799-1804)**, KM632, S-3765A, ESC-129, variety with small oval counterstamp, AU55 NGC. The counterstamp is deeply struck, providing it with good protection from the elements and wear, leaving it relatively unworn today. The host coin, a 1772 Mo-FM 8 Reales, is darkly toned, with faint iridescence along the edges.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800



**30685 George III copper Pattern Wreath Dollar 1811**, or 5 Shillings & 6 Pence, engraved by I. Philip, plain edge, ESC-206 (scarce), PR64 Red Brown NGC. Made for the Bank of England during the Napoleonic Wars. This is one of a variety of suggested denominations that were all abandoned after the war's conclusion, when the normal Crown was made again for George III in 1818. This piece is of the medal-rotation die-alignment sort. The color is mixed, with patches of brown over the mostly golden-red mint color. Nonetheless, there is reflective luster in abundance and the strike is excellent. A few nicks are seen on the king's cheek. This coin is an excellent example of an always popular type.  
Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,000



**30686 George III gold Rose Guinea 1774**, S-3728, 4th Head, MS61 NGC. Sharply struck and retaining some luster.  
Estimate: \$750-\$1,000



**30687 George III gold Spade Guinea 1787**, S-3729, 5th Bust, AU58 NGC. Light even wear is seen on an example that is sharply detailed for this issue. The surfaces are lustrous with pleasing gold toning. This first date of the Spade-style guinea (named for the design of the reverse shield, which resembles a spade, or shovel head) is actually a one-year variety, as the engraving was deeper in the dies and produced images in slightly higher relief than was subsequently seen from 1788-1799.  
Estimate: \$1,250-\$1,750



**30688 George IV Shilling 1825**, KM694, S-3812. Bare Head, MS65 NGC. An excellent, high-grade piece with a crisp strike, boldly showing the king's curly hair. The lion on the reverse is particularly crisply struck. This coin also has high rims and a sharp edge, and overall the surfaces are finely sheathed in appealing lilac gray and golden iridescent hues. Possessing a classic, old-time quality.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**30689 George IV Halfcrown 1820**, KM676, S-3807, Laureate Head, MS64 NGC. The variety with the Laureate Head obverse and Crowned Garnished Shield reverse. Small abrasions but sharply struck with iridescent toning in shades of purple, gray, and amber gold. An appealing example of this type. Scarce so fine.  
Estimate: \$500-\$750







**30690 George IV Halfcrown 1820**, KM676, S-3807, Laureate Head, MS64 NGC. Exceptionally choice, with an unusually bold strike, this example has luster lying beneath a pleasing silvery, golden-gray iridescent toning. Three varieties of 2/6, or halfcrown, coins were issued during this reign. This was the first, combining the splendidly engraved Laureate Head with the Crowned Garnished Shield on the reverse.  
Estimate: \$700-\$900



**30694 William IV Halfcrown 1834**, KM714.2, S-3834, "W.W." in script type, MS65 NGC. Luminous tone of varied hues encircles the legends and highlights the extremely sharp dentils that frame the coin. Closer inspection of the centers confirms continued excellence, as the strike renders all the intricate details, with evidence of contact sparse. An obviously choice coin with only two other equals graded by NGC.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**30691 George IV gold Proof £2 1826**, KM701, S-3799, Bare Head, raised lettered edge, AU Details (Repaired) NGC. Impaired, with obvious cleaning and mount removal visible on the edge, but generally sharp details. This one-year type was coined only in proof state and is fairly scarce in any condition.  
Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,500



**30695 William IV gold Half Sovereign 1834**, KM720, S-3830, MS63 NGC. Small flan type. A beautiful example, with a sensational strike showing every tiny detail of the design. Numerous but tiny bagmarks appear on the obverse. However, the luster overcomes the eye and makes for a charming coin. Beautiful yellow-gold toning adds to eye-appeal. Scarce in XF. Difficult to find in Mint State.  
Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,000



**30692 William IV Sixpence 1834**, KM712, S-3836, MS66 NGC. A high grade for the type, with lovely, subtle blue-iridescent toning consistent across the piece. A small gem, with the only real wear evident being on the hair of William; otherwise, the piece is essentially as good as could be.  
Estimate: \$500-\$600



**30696 Victoria Proof Farthing 1839**, KM725, S-3950, PR63 Brown NGC. An evenly bronzed red-brown example. Several minor post-production color variances on the obverse likely prevented a finer grade. More eye-appealing than most and incredibly scarce as a proof.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600



**30693 George IV Proof Sixpence 1837**, KM712, S-3836, PR65 NGC. Boldly rendered with shimmering reflectivity in the fields and lightly dappled tone that sweeps around the surfaces. Very rare as a proof, this is the single finest example thus far graded by NGC or PCGS.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,200



**30697 Victoria bronzed Proof Halfpenny 1839**, KM726a, S-3949, Young Head, PR63 Brown NGC. A lovely example from one of the Coronation Proof Sets of this year. The surfaces are pleasing and the color is a rich medium chocolate brown, with the strike being a full proof impression. Tiny dots of carbon show on the obverse.  
Estimate: \$350-\$500







**30698 Victoria Proof Threepence 1839**, KM730, S-3914, PR65 NGC. Electrifying blue and purple color encircles the edges. Mirrored surfaces give the obverse fields the appearance of concavity. Very scarce as a proof and from the same set as the famed "Una & the Lion" 5 Pound. Estimate: \$800-\$1,000

## Elusive and Beautiful 1853 Maundy Proof



**30699 Victoria Proof Maundy Fourpence (Groat) 1853**, KM731.2, S-3917, PR64 NGC. Young Head, plain edge with curious, incuse diagonal milling at intervals. Superb eye-appeal. Only a few dentils lack full definition and the central devices are as crisply impressed as one could imagine. The glassy fields help to confirm the proof designation with a marvelous blanket of blue and gold tone that only adds to the attractiveness. An extremely rare proof, none found in recent auctions, taken from one of the mysterious 1853 proof sets. Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30700 Victoria Proof Fourpence (Groat) 1853**, KM731.1, S-3913, ESC-1950, Reeded Edge, PR65 NGC. A charming groat with gleaming, unblemished surfaces beneath a rich palette of antiqued patina that leaves the tops of some peripheral devices untuned. Very scarce as a proof and rare this fine. Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30701 Victoria Shilling 1879**, Young Head, S-3907, KM734.4, MS63 NGC. A delightful example of the shilling of this year, without die number. Unusually sharp in strike, this coin is brightly lustrous beneath rich golden blue iridescent toning. Estimate: \$400-\$500



**30702 Victoria Gothic Florin 1877**, KM746.2, S-3893, ESC-847, MS65 NGC. Die #25. Seldom encountered as a full Gem. A complete strike is complemented by a swirling mixture of pastel rainbow coloration atop clearly lustrous surfaces. The eye-appeal reaches elite levels. If not for a single mark behind Victoria's neck, perhaps an example that would have received an even higher grade. As it is, this coin is currently tied with one other example for the finest graded of the date at NGC. Estimate: \$600-\$800



**30703 Victoria Gothic Florin 1887**, KM746.4, S-3901, MS63 NGC. A scarcer variety and the last year of the type. This piece has a sharp strike with no die clashing and old-time, bright but patchy golden-gray iridescent toning. Estimate: \$700-\$900







**30704 Victoria Proof Halfcrown 1839**, KM740, S-3885, ESC-670 (scarce), Young Head, plain edge, "W.W." in relief, PR62 Cameo NGC. Lovely old-time golden gray toning and a full proof impression highlight all of the tiny details of this lovely design. Although scuffs and hairlines are seen on the obverse, the reverse is very choice. Most likely, this coin is from one of the rare Coronation Proof Sets.

Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500



**30707 Victoria Halfcrown 1878**, KM756, S-3889, Young Head, MS64 NGC. A lovely coin with extra-special eye-appeal, as it is fully struck and shows every tiny design detail, with high, sharp rims. The surfaces have reflective, glassy luster, and are brightly toned in many hues of silvery blue and golden lilac iridescence. Under the color lie a number of tiny abrasions, mainly on the obverse. Overall, an exceptional example of this late date, made in what has often been called the "wretched flan" period, as so many flans were flawed at this time — but not this one!

Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**30705 Victoria Halfcrown 1843**, KM740, S-3888, MS62 NGC. Mostly gray on the reverse with a window of white in the obverse centers that gives way to a small crescent of bright gold and cobalt-blue at the rims. A scarce and highly demanded date that qualifies as rare in this condition.

Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500



**30708 Victoria Halfcrown 1886**, KM756, S-3889, Young Head, MS65 NGC. An especially fine example of this late date that is fully struck and shows all of the tiny details of the portrait and royal shield. What is special is the booming reflective luster, and the surfaces are sheathed in a natural, bright silvery white and pale amber-gold, smooth mixture of iridescence. Victoria's Young Head halfcrowns are all in strong demand worldwide, and only seldom does such a pleasing 1886 example appear.

Estimate: \$900-\$1,200



**30706 Victoria Halfcrown 1875**, KM756, S-3889, ESC-696, MS63 NGC. An attractive example, with deep toning along the edges, and with luster in the center. A few minor marks on the obverse. The reverse is stunning!

Estimate: \$500-\$700



**30709 Victoria gold Half Sovereign 1842**, KM735.1, S-3859, MS63 NGC. A phenomenal, choice specimen with dynamic luster and a pinpoint strike. Extremely scarce in this grade and fit for an advanced collection.

Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000







**30710 Victoria Proof Sixpence 1887**, Jubilee Head, Shield reverse, S-3928, KM760, PR65 Cameo NGC. Classic old-time deep golden blue iridescent toning, reflective fields, and boldly struck details add up to exceptional eye-appeal. Scarce in this high grade.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600



**30711 Victoria Halfcrown 1892**, KM764, S-3924, ESC-725, Jubilee Head issue, MS64 NGC. Deep toning and underlying luster are complemented by faint iridescence along the edges. The only noticeable imperfection is a small scratch on the obverse left field, which is mostly hidden by the toning. A wonderful example of this attractive jubilee type.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600



**30712 Victoria Double Florin 1888**, KM763, S-3923, Jubilee Head, MS65 NGC. Exceptionally choice and fully original, this boldly struck 4/- (or 4 shillings) is one of the best ever seen by this cataloguer. Its cart-wheel luster and almost mark-free surfaces are enhanced by beautiful, deeply set, golden bluish-gray iridescent toning. A type that is hard to find in MS64, it is almost never seen in this splendid grade and condition. Sold with a source envelope from L.S. Forrer Ltd., 175 Piccadilly, London, W.1. A rare treat.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800



**30713 Victoria gold £5 1887**, KM769, S-3864, Jubilee Head, MS63 NGC. There are faint hairlines but this is still a lovely, choice piece. Sharp in almost all the tiny details, this coin has delightful satiny luster.  
Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,000



**30714 Victoria gold £5 1887**, KM769, S-3864, Jubilee Head, MS61 NGC. This coin possesses reflective luster and a pleasing gold toning.  
Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500



**30715 Victoria Halfcrown 1892**, KM782, S-3938, ESC-731, MS65 NGC. This superior example displays faint blue and red coloration along the edges. A lovely piece.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800



**30716 Victoria Florin 1893**, KM781, S-3939, Old or Veiled Head, MS66 NGC. Superb! A pristine coin that has thick mint frost and delightful light silvery gold toning. One of the finest ever seen by this cataloguer.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800







**30717 Victoria Crown 1893**, KM783, LVI edge, S-3937, Old or Veiled Head, MS65 NGC. A splendid crown with only a few ancient abrasions under glorious, silvery amber-gold iridescent toning. Highly lustrous and very sharply struck with nearly all of the tiny details showing on the horseman. A gem of a crown if ever there was one. In fact, one of the most eye-appealing Old Head Crowns we have offered or ever seen.  
**Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500**



**30718 Edward VII Shilling 1902**, KM800, S-3982, ESC-1410, MS65 NGC. A very deep, even purple toning around the edges of coin, with underlying luster.  
**Estimate: \$400-\$600**



**30719 Edward VII Florin 1902**, KM801, S-3981, ESC-919, MS65 NGC. A very subtle iridescent toning lends itself to wonderful eye-appeal for this coin.  
**Estimate: \$400-\$600**



**30720 Edward VII Halfcrown 1902**, KM802, S-3980, ESC-746, MS65 NGC. A very nice piece, with polychromatic toning along the legends and deep steel-gray in the center. A superior example of this type, this coin is tied with three others for the finest certified by NGC..  
**Estimate: \$400-\$600**



**30721 George V silver Pattern Octorino 1913**, or 8 Pence, by Huth, ESC-1481 (R3), reeded edge, PR65 NGC. A *superb* coin with a full proof strike, high borders, and knifelike rims. It has one hundred percent original silvery gray surfaces with some hues of russet gold iridescence, and is simply a spectacular example. The obverse field has a few *raised* die-lines. A type that is quite rare and seen only infrequently. The cataloguer has handled almost all varieties of this piece but has never found a finer specimen in silver than this coin. The Octorino was one of a series of English patterns privately made by the medallists firm of John Pinches Ltd. for Reginald Huth at about this time: the most famous are the Double Florins. All share a similar reverse theme featuring a winged dragon and a triskeles at center. This is a marvelous pattern!  
**Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000**



**30722 George V gold Proof Half Sovereign 1911**, KM819, S-4006, PR67 Cameo NGC. A few faint nicks on the king's neck do not hinder this coin from being a pleasing example. Taken from one of the Coronation Proof Sets.  
**Estimate: \$750-\$1,000**





### An Exceptional Fullerton Halfcrown



**30723 George III/IV silver Pattern Halfcrown 1799**, by John Milton for Col. Fullerton, plain edge, PR67 NGC. Rare, and especially so in this fabulous state of preservation, essentially as fine as the day it was struck, only now with gorgeous silvery gray toning having rich hues of bluish gold iridescence. The die-engraving was deep, meaning that the images and legends appear in relatively high relief, and the mirrored fields offer a pleasing contrast to the frosted portrait. A stunning example of this private pattern.

Continuing our comments begun under the sixpence of this style, this Regency Period coin was originally designed during the difficult time when George III was suffering from the porphyria which he inherited from his Stuart bloodline. In the day, King George was thought to be mad, but his odd personality quirks actually resulted from an endocrine disorder that can be traced back to Mary, Queen of Scots. Instead of the king, we see here (most likely) a portrait of the Prince Regent, the future George IV, and his regalia, including the Welsh plumes, on the reverse side. It is believed that the prince himself commissioned Fullerton to create an elegant set of patterns for his future coinage. Whether the portrait was intended to be that of the prince or the king remains undetermined and was likely meant to be, as will be explained shortly.

The Latin titles abbreviated after GEORGIUS are surely not the king's but neither do they make any claims to power for the prince. It is thought that the prince's idea was to celebrate his person with a coinage that might circulate in Scotland prior to his coronation. Fullerton assigned the task of designing and engraving the dies to the talented engraver John Milton, who was official medallist to the prince, and he seems to have created a lifelike portrait, with flourishes suggestive of a Roman emperor. His clothing is armored. The project was a private commission but it was doomed to failure. All went well, with various dies finished and ready to be used, when the king's great friend and confidant, Sir Joseph Banks, one of the wealthiest men in England, interceded. After he objected that it was little short of treason to produce a coinage showing the prince while the king still drew breath, all efforts to produce these coins in 1799 immediately stopped. The king himself was thought to be mad, but Joseph Banks was not, and no one dared oppose his wishes. Sadly for collectors today, only a small number of samples of the dies were struck off contemporaneously, and only in copper — so as not to risk a charge of counterfeiting (copper being a base metal not worthy of money, as it was seen in the day). When the venture ceased, all of the dies were put away and forgotten until Matthew Young “rescued” them some years later and struck off pieces such as the halfcrown seen here. Mintages are unknown but small. Most were struck in silver and all in proof state. The largest denomination made was the halfcrown. So, owing to a series of good intentions, mistaken concepts of the legality of coining, and fortuitous rediscovery of the dies, we have today these charming coins that are the very image of the Regency Period.

**Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000**





## GREECE



**30724 Chios. Andrea Dandolo (1343-54) gold Imitative Ducat ND (ca. 1344-82), Fr-1221, Paolucci-1, AU58 NGC.** Obv. ANDR DANDUIO DUX | SM VENETI, St. Mark standing right presenting banner to kneeling Doge left. Rev. • SIT . T XPE DA T O T V | (retrograde K) GIS IST.€ D.V.CAT, Christ standing facing, holding gospels and raising hand in benediction, surrounded by mandorla and stars. This piece exhibits bright, yellow gold surfaces with little striking weakness. Although later iterations of these imitations became quite crude, the earlier types are fairly close in character to their Venetian source, albeit with slightly blundered legends and minor differences in style.

Estimate: \$400-\$500



**30725 Republic. John Kapodistrias copper Lepton 1828, KM1, AU53 Brown NGC.** Nice caramel coloring with a decent strike for this crudely produced issue. The first year of a scarce two-year issue.

Estimate: \$500-\$600



**30726 Republic. John Kapodistrias copper 5 Lepta 1831, KM10, AU58 Brown NGC.** An exceptional example of this conditionally rare low mintage (22,000 pieces) issue. The strike is bold and the chocolate-colored surfaces are free of notable marks.

Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30727 Republic. John Kapodistrias copper 10 Lepta 1828, KM3, XF45 Brown NGC.** This first-year issue is softly struck in some areas, with minor flan flaws and an auburn color.

Estimate: \$300-\$400



**30728 George I gold 20 Drachmai 1884-A, KM56, AU55 NGC.** Nicely toned with a trace of luster in the legends. A popular one-year type.

Estimate: \$350-\$450

## GUATEMALA



**30729 Carlos III 8 Reales 1772-P, KM36.1, XF45 NGC.** A fully original coin with aged patina and excellent eye appeal. The obverse shows some light handling on the bust while the reverse is virtually blemish-free. This is the first date of the bust style coinage for Guatemala and is highly elusive in all grades. To find an example in XF is most unexpected.

Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000



**30730 Carlos IV gold Escudo 1789 NG-M, KM46, VF25 NGC.** The first year of this two-year transitional issue and a design type of considerable collector interest. The bust of Carlos III appears on the obverse and the ordinal of his son Carlos IV around the legends. A very pleasing example for the grade with no eye-catching marks atop honestly worn surfaces.

Estimate: \$1,200-\$1,600



**30731 Carlos IV gold 4 Escudos 1794 NG-M, KM57, Fr-19, VF Details (Plugged) NGC.** A two-year type and a classic rarity in the Spanish Colonial Guatemalan series with extant specimens likely numbering less than 10 and examples, when available, rarely making it to the market. The present coin, despite serious imperfections, does show a fully legible date. For the dedicated collector of the series, it offers a seldom-available opportunity to take one large step towards set completion.

Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000





## HAWAII



**30732 Kamehameha Cent 1847, KM1a, pain 4, 13 berries, MS62 Red Brown NGC.** An attractive and fully original example of this classic type with no oxidation and plenty of mint luster.  
**Estimate: \$800-\$1,200**



**30733 Kalakaua I Dime (10 Cents) 1883, KM3, MS64 NGC.** A superb example with incredibly sharp details and flashy prooflike surfaces below aged blue-gray patina. An exceptional coin in all respects and quite rare in this certified grade.  
**Estimate: \$1,250-\$1,750**



**30734 Kalakaua I 1/4 Dollar 1883, KM5, MS65 NGC.** A wonderful coin with rich blue-green and deep gray patina, all blanketing full mint brilliance. This choice specimen is worthy of an aggressive bid.  
**Estimate: \$500-\$700**



**30735 Kalakaua I Dollar 1883, KM7, AU55 NGC.** Attractively toned and fully original with virtually no wear evident on the King's beard. Very scarce and popular type in this quality.  
**Estimate: \$750-\$1,000**



**30736 Kalakaua I Dollar 1883, KM7, XF40 NGC.** A pleasing circulated example of this ever-popular dollar, with even gray patina and minimal contact marks.  
**Estimate: \$500-\$600**

## HONG KONG



**30737 Victoria Proof Cent 1880, KM4.3, PR64 Red Brown NGC.** Well-struck, with reflective fields. This coin possesses a brilliant red obverse and reddish-brown reverse. Very scarce.  
**Estimate: \$800-\$1,000**

## HUNGARY



**30738 Ludwig I (1342-82) Goldgulden 1354-57, Fr-4, Huszar-512, Rethy-63, XF45 NGC.** Obv. + LODOVICVS : DEI : GRACIA : REX, arms of Hungary-Anjou in hexalobe within beaded border; pellets in angles. Rev. • S IOHA | NNES B (Crown) •, St. John standing facing, his right hand outstretched and a scepter in his left; at his left foot a Saracen head faces left. This is the last of the imitative goldgulden issued in Hungary before the introduction of the St. Ladislaus type. The coin is bright with a slightly ragged edge along "IOHA" in the legend. The centers are a touch soft but the legends and peripheral device details are quite clear.  
**Estimate: \$700-\$900**







**30739 Ludwig I (1342-82) Goldgulden 1358-71**, Buda mint, Fr-5, Huszar-514, Rethy-64A, AU58 NGC. Obv. + LODOVICI • D • G • R • VnGARIE, arms of Hungary-Anjou in hexalobe within beaded border; lis in angles. Rev. \* SAnTVS LA | DISLAVS R \*, St. Ladislaus standing facing, an axe in his right hand and an orb in his left; rows of lis on either side with a P above his right hand. The first St. Ladislaus issue, this type would be minted with only minor modifications for another century and a half. This example is well-struck with minor weakness only in the legends. Light circulation to the high points does not extend to the fields, which retain ample luster and visible die-polishing lines. There are a few tiny deposits noted in the devices. A beautiful coin and an important type for the collector of Hungarian gold.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30740 Ludwig I (1342-82) Goldgulden 1358-71**, Buda mint, Fr-5, Huszar-514, Rethy-64A, AU58 NGC. Obv. + LODOVICI • D • G • R • VnGARIE, arms of Hungary-Anjou in hexalobe within beaded border; lis in angles. Rev. • SAnTVS • LA | DISLAVS R •, St. Ladislaus standing facing, an axe in his right hand and an orb in his left; rows of lis on either side with a P above his right hand. Beautifully toned, this example darkens to deeper reds in protected areas on the reverse. The strike is about average with a minimum of circulation wear. Ludwig spent much of his reign at war with the Republic of Venice and is known as the first monarch to clash with the Ottoman Turks in Europe.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,200



**30741 Ladislaus V (1453-57) Goldgulden c.1457**, Hermannstadt mint, Fr-16, Huszar-637, Rethy-171, MS62 NGC. Obv. + LADISLAVS • D • G • R • VnGARIE •, quartered arms of Hungary-Bohemia-Austria-Mähren in beaded border. Rev. • S • LADISL | AVS • REX, St. Ladislaus standing facing, an axe in his right hand and an orb in his left; h-O on either side. A very choice example of this type, sharply struck with nearly full details. The reverse border treads slightly off-flan and numerous die-working marks are visible in the fields, typical for goldgulden of this period. Ladislaus spent much of his minority in the guardianship (more accurately, as a prisoner) of his cousin, the Holy Roman Emperor Friedrich III. He was released in 1452 and assumed rule upon the resignation of his regent, Johann Hunyadi. Known as Ladislaus the Posthumous, he earned his moniker by his birth four months after the death of his father, Albrecht II von Hapsburg.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30742 Matthias I Corvinus (1458-90) Goldgulden 1482-88**, Hermannstadt mint, Fr-22, Huszar-680, Rethy-208A, UNC Details (Tooled) NGC. Obv. + MATHIAS D | GR VnGARIE, seated figures of Madonna and child, a raven with a ring in its beak below. Rev. o S LADISL | AVS REX, St. Ladislaus standing facing, an axe in his right hand and an orb in his left; h-T on either side. The tooling referred to by NGC can be found in the obverse fields around the Madonna. Despite the damage, this remains an appealing example of the popular Corvinus issues with a particularly sharp reverse portrait of St. Ladislaus.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**30743 Wladislaw II Goldgulden 1515-KG**, Kremnitz mint, Fr-33, Huszar-771, Rethy-260B, UNC Details (Obverse Graffiti) NGC. A beautiful specimen with full mint brilliance and nearly perfectly struck on a problem-free flan. The graffiti is a small cross scratched into the field just below the K of the mintmark. The central fields exhibit heavy die-polishing lines. Despite the graffiti, this goldgulden is simply superb; very choice and worthy of an advanced collection.  
Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500



**30744 Ferdinand III gold 2 Ducats 1644-KB**, KM128, Fr-106, Huszar-1215, AU Details (Tooled) NGC. Obv. Crowned full-length figure of Ferdinand standing right with robe, scepter and orb. Rev. Madonna and Child. Sharply detailed, but the obverse and reverse show visible tooling in the fields.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30745 Leopold the Hogmouth gold Denar 1679-KB**, KM-Pn49, Fr-129, AU55 NGC. Very bold with appealing toned surfaces. Gold striking of the silver Denar dies, and very scarce as such.  
Estimate: \$1,200-\$1,500







**30746 Leopold the Hogmouth gold Ducat 1692-KB**, KM151, Fr-128, XF40 NGC. An attractive and original example with toned surfaces and well-struck details.  
Estimate: \$500-\$700



**30747 Leopold the Hogmouth gold Denar 1698-KB**, KM-Pn69, Fr-129, AU58 NGC. A well-struck example with full details from rim to rim. A highly elusive gold striking of the silver Denar dies.  
Estimate: \$1,250-\$1,750



**30748 Karl VI of Austria gold Ducat 1740-KB**, KM306.2, Fr-171, MS62 NGC. A lovely coin with very subtle toning and virtually full mint luster.  
Estimate: \$500-\$700



**30749 Maria Theresia gold Ducat 1765 KB-KD**, KM329.3, Fr-180, AU58 NGC. A sharply struck example with glowing mint brilliance.  
Estimate: \$500-\$700



**30750 Ferdinand I gold Ducat 1837**, Resch-252, 3.5 gm, MS62 NGC. A choice example with subtle patina and prooflike surfaces. Struck for the coronation of Ferdinand. Very scarce commemorative and a premium coin for this certified grade.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600



**30751 Ferdinand I gold Ducat 1848**, KM433, MS62 NGC. Fully lustrous with minor contact marks and a faint wave to the flan.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**30752 Franz Josef I gold Ducat 1867**, Montenuovo-2710, 3.5 gm, MS62 NGC. Prooflike surfaces with some light handling in the fields. Struck for the coronation of Franz Josef as King of Hungary.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600

## INDIA



**30753 Travancore. Rama Varma VI gold 1/4 Pagoda ND (1900-1931)**, KMX-9, MS65 NGC. Choice brilliant Mint State with a tiny natural edge crack. These presentation coins are very scarce and, unlike this piece, often occur with jewelry damage.  
Estimate: \$500-\$700



**30754 Travancore. Rama Varma IV gold Pagoda 1877**, KM26, MS65 NGC. A choice example of this elusive type with bold details and full mint brilliance. An exceptional specimen.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30755 Travancore. Rama Varma IV gold 2 Pagodas 1877**, KM27, MS64 NGC. Lightly toned with bold design features and full mint luster, this example is rare in both type and quality. The obverse of this series features a large conch shell.  
Estimate: \$2,000-\$3,000







**30756 British India. Victoria gold Mohur 1841-(C), KM462.1, plain 4 variety, AU58 NGC.** An appealing example of this popular type with subtle toning and luster in the legends.  
**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,500**



**30757 British India. George V Proof Rupee 1911-B, early restrike, S-W 8.16, PR66 NGC.** A truly lovely example. The strike is superb, and the surfaces are free of any of the die rust and pebbling seen on the later restrikes. The fields are fully mirrored beneath gray and russet patina. An exceptional specimen in all aspects.  
**Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000**

## IRAN



**30758 Nasir al-Din gold 2 Tomans AH1299 (1882), KM942, AU58 NGC.** A nice lustrous example of this scarce denomination with bold details. The obverse is very slightly double-struck.  
**Estimate: \$600-\$800**



**30759 Mohamed Reza Shah gold 2 1/2 Pahlavi SH1355 (1976), KM1201, MS65 NGC.** Fully lustrous with a bold strike on the lion's nose.  
**Estimate: \$900-\$1,200**

## IRELAND

## Well-Preserved Hiberno-Norse Bracteate Penny



**30760 Hiberno-Norse Bracteate Penny ca. 1110-50, S-6196, uncertain mint and moneyer, VF20 NGC.** Obv. Voided cross with X's in angles, crude legend. Rev. Incuse of obverse. A crude issue, these bracteate pennies are nonetheless extremely rare, especially in this level of preservation without any breakage. The metal is toned brown and there are greenish deposits throughout the devices. The bracteates and semi-bracteates of the mid-12th century were the last Hiberno-Norse issues before the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland began in 1169.  
**Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000**







**30761 Edward IV (1461-83) Groat c.1470-73**, Dublin mint, mm. pierced cross/?, S-6304, VF30 NGC. Obv. + EDWARDVS : DEI : GRA : DnS : hYBERnIE, crowned bust within tressure of eight arches, pellets in the lower three spandrels. Rev. ? POSVI | DEVM : A | DIVTOR | E : MEVM : || CIVI | TAS | DVBL | InIE, long cross dividing two concentric legends with trefoils of pellets in each angle; an additional small pellet in the second and fourth quarters. Somewhat unevenly struck, as is typical for the type, with strong centers and an excellent portrait on a lightly clipped planchet. This issue was as heavy as English coins of the same type, possibly to allow them to circulate outside of Ireland.  
**Estimate: \$500-\$700**



**30762 Charles II Halfpenny 1683**, KM91, S-6575, XF40 Brown NGC. Circulated but with an attractive deep dark brown patina. Just slightly off-centered on the reverse, but not lacking any of the design.  
**Estimate: \$200-\$300**

### Rare Gun Money Proof in Silver



**30763 James II silver Proof "Gun Money" Shilling 1690**, KM100a, S-6582DDD, struck in May, PR62 NGC. "Gun money" coins were produced as an emergency issue by James II as he attempted to retake the throne of England. Most were struck in some sort of base metal alloy, but there were a few rare silver pieces struck in proof. Our research shows that only seven such shillings have been sold publicly in the past decade, with this example ranking among the finest. Dark toning highlights the devices with an even gray toning in the fields. A wonderful example.  
**Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000**



**30764 George III 30 Pence 1808**, KM-Tn4, Harp points to "O" in TOKEN, MS61 NGC. An interesting variety, with what appears to be a broken harp that is close to the "O" in TOKEN as on most examples; no other examples from this reverse die could be found. One small nick is seen on the neck of George III, with some toning spots on the reverse.  
**Estimate: \$700-\$900**





## ITALY

## EMILIA



**30765 Emilia. Vittorio Emanuele II Lira 1859-B**, Bologna mint, KM8, Pag-438, AU55 NGC. A rare issue toned in smoky russet with ample remaining luster. The circulation is light and even over the high points although the coloring is a little uneven throughout. These issues of Emilia are considered provisional and were introduced after the election of Vittorio Emanuele as king of all Italy ahead of the unification of the kingdom in 1861.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800

## FLORENCE



**30766 Florence. Republic Florin ND (1252-60)**, Fr-275, MIR-3/5, Biaggi-785, AU55 NGC. Obv. + FLOR | ENTIA, Florentine lily. Rev. o | • S • IOHA | NNES • B •, St. John standing facing, right hand raised, a scepter in his left. This example is classified as a subtype of the third series of florins issued by the Florentine Republic, identified primarily by the annulet at the beginning of the reverse legend. Following the 4th series ending in 1303, these florins are easily dated to a semester of a given year by mintmaster's marks. The earlier types, such as this example, are dated to a range of years by minor differences in style and the occasional differentiating mark, such as the aforementioned annulet. This piece is well-struck on a broad planchet with no noteworthy flaws. The devices remain sharp and there is considerable remaining luster.  
Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000

## GENOA



**30767 Genoa. Biennial Doges gold Scudo di Oro ND (1541-55)**, Fr-412, AU58 NGC. Slightly crude as always but with exceptionally sharp design features and full mint luster. A choice example from this early Republic.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,400

## ITALIAN REPUBLIC



**30768 Italian Republic. Napoleon Pattern Denaro An II (1803)**, KM-Pn1, Milan, PF63 Brown NGC. An appealing copper minor with even brown color and hints of red. The issues of this short-lived republic were all patterns.  
Estimate: \$350-\$450



**30769 Italian Republic. Napoleon Pattern 2 Denari An II (1803)**, KM-Pn2, Milan, PR62 Brown NGC. Mostly brown with areas of mint red on a flan with minor reverse delamination. The Italian Republic was carved from the Cisalpine Republic during the Napoleonic wars and would become the Kingdom of Napoleon, cataloged herein as Napoleonic Italy.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500

## MILAN



**30770 Milan. Louis XII of France Grosso ND (1500-13)**, MIR-243, MS63 NGC. A well-struck specimen with gorgeous cabinet tone. The flan is of good size and is without tears or any evident clipping. The obverse with French arms flanked by the arms of Milan has tremendous eye appeal for an example of this type. Rare in this quality.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800

## MODENA



**30771 Modena. Francesco III d'Este 2 Lire 1738**, KM-C11, MIR 843, CNI-1, AU Details (Environmental Damage) NGC. Some remaining luster around the devices, with nice definition and porous surfaces on the reverse.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400





## NAPLES &amp; SICILY



**30772** Naples. Carlo V 2 Scudo d'oro (Doppia) ND (1516-56), Fr-831, MIR-126, P/R-5 (R), XF Details (Tooling) NGC. Obv. Crowned bust of Carlo V right. Rev. Peace standing to left. A rare issue with a sharp strike and light tooling on both sides.  
Estimate: \$2,000-\$3,000



**30773** Naples. Philip V di Borbone Carlino 1701, Fabrizi 313, P/R-6 (R2), AU58 NGC. Lead-gray toning with bold definition and spots of original silvery luster remaining on the reverse. A very scarce, one-year type.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600



**30774** Naples. Philip V di Borbone Tari 1701, Fabrizi 311.1, P/R-3a (R2), AU50 NGC. Very similar condition to the previously offered Carlino of this ruler. Even lead-gray toning, with a sharp strike and reverse adjustment marks (as done by the mint). Very scarce.  
Estimate: \$500-\$600



**30775** Naples & Sicily. Ferdinando IV gold 6 Ducati 1774-BP-CC-R, Fr-849, MS61 NGC. A very attractive example with nice details and full toned luster. The N in the King's name is retrograde.  
Estimate: \$1,200-\$1,500



**30776** Naples & Sicily. Ferdinando IV copper Pattern 4 Cavalli 1788-P, MIR-406/1, MS64 Red Brown NGC. Beautifully struck on a broad flan with substantial mint red remaining, this extreme rarity is listed in MIR as R5. This pattern is identified by the lack of a denomination on the reverse. As with the 10 Tornesi listed below, no examples of this type could be found having sold at auction. Considering the fact that early patterns are so prized by collectors, a rarity such as this will demand a premium bid from the serious Neapolitan specialist.  
Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500



**30777** Naples & Sicily. Ferdinando IV 9 Cavalli 1789-P, KM-C37, MIR-400/1, MS64 Brown NGC. Very choice, this warm chocolate brown piece displays considerable mint luster around the devices. The portrait details are exacting and the reverse is quite charming in its puerility.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500



**30778** Naples & Sicily. Ferdinando IV copper Pattern 10 Tornesi 1796-P AP, MIR-388, MS64 Brown NGC. Listed in MIR as R5, this exceptional specimen exhibits light brown tone with ample mint red in protected areas. Our research yielded no examples of this type appearing at auction in the past 15 years; in support of the rarity of this piece, the MIR catalog does not even contain a photograph of this type, just a line drawing. This is a once in a generation opportunity for the collector of Neapolitan rarities!  
Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500



**30779** Naples & Sicily. Gioacchino Napoleone (Joachim Murat) gold 20 Lire 1813, KM264, Fr-860, XF40 NGC. A scarce and collectable type. Even wear and surface hairlines are seen, but nothing stands out as a major imperfection.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800





## Skillfully Engraved Joachim Murat Medal



**30780** Naples & Sicily. Joachim Murat silver Medal 1813, for the return of Joachim Murat to Naples after the Russian Campaign, Julius-2741, Bramsen-1296, Ricciardi-93, 39 gm, 43mm, MS63 NGC. Obv. Bust of Joachim Murat right. Rev. Victory crowning Murat as he rides to the right on horseback. An extremely rare medal and the first we have seen in silver. We note that one example in gold and one in bronze were sold in 2008 by Numismatica Ars Classica. The copper example brought a stunning price of 2,000 euros, an amazing amount for a medal of this era in copper, while the gold sold for 85,000 euros. This gorgeous silver piece should elicit strong interest.  
Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000



## NAPOLEONIC ITALY



**30781** Kingdom of Napoleon. Napoleon 2 Lire 1812/02-M, Milan mint, KM-C9.1, Pag-38a, MIR-491/5, MS62 NGC. A scarce date, this example is of the figured halberd tip variety. The overdate type has been seen at auction but is not listed in the standard references. This piece is handsomely toned in russet-gray with shades of blue at the peripheries.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600



**30782** Kingdom of Napoleon. Napoleon 2 Lire 1812/02-V/M, Venice mint, KM-C9.3, Pag-20, MS62 NGC. A beautiful coin, superbly toned in gray and iridescent blues. The reverse of this variety with pointed halberd tips is especially choice. There are a couple of surface abrasions noted on the obverse commensurate with the grade. This overdate and mintmark overstrike are not without precedent, although they remain unlisted in standard references.  
Estimate: \$500-\$700



**30783** Kingdom of Napoleon. Napoleon gold 20 Lire 1812M, KM11, Fr-7, AU53 NGC. One of the lower-mintage years for this denomination. Some luster remains, particularly on the reverse.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800





## PAPAL STATES



**30784** Papal States. Nicholas V (1447-55) gold Ducat ND, Rome mint, Fr-6, Berman-326, Biaggi-2161 var, Rome Mint, XF45 NGC. Obv. • + NIOLAVS (sic) • | • PP QVINTVS •, papal arms in quadrilobe. Rev. + • S • PETRVS | • ALMA ROMA •, St. Peter holding key and gospel in quadrilobe. An interesting legend variety on a slightly out-of-round and wavy flan. The strike is average for the type, with even circulation and minimal surface deposits. Nicholas V, the founder of the Vatican Library, is considered to be the first of the Renaissance popes and is partly responsible for attracting many intellectuals to Rome after the fall of Constantinople in 1453.

Estimate: \$800-\$1,200



**30785** Papal States. Paul II (1464-71) gold Ducat ND, Rome mint, Fr-19, Berman-401, Biaggi-2187, AU55 NGC. Obv. • PAVLVS • PP • | • SECVNDVS •, papal arms in quadrilobe. Rev. • S • | • PAVLVS | • S • PETRVS •, SS. Peter and Paul standing, • ROMA • in exergue. A lightly toned example with scattered reddish patination. There is noticeable luster in protected areas and the saints retain excellent detail. Paul II is perhaps best known for his art collecting and for introducing printing to the Papal States. He accomplished little of note in his political career.

Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000



**30786** Papal States. Sixtus IV (1471-84) gold Ducat ND, Rome mint, Fr-25, Berman-447, Biaggi-2205, AU58 NGC. Obv. • SIXTVSS • PP • | • QVARTVS •, papal arms in quadrilobe. Rev. • S • | • PAVLVS • | • S • PETRVS •, SS. Peter and Paul standing, • ROMA • in exergue. Lightly toned with underlying luster on a slightly wavy flan. The edges are a little out of round but there are no other notable flan flaws. Sixtus IV sponsored the building of the Sistine Chapel and was responsible for numerous public works in and around Rome, including aqueducts and bridges. Sixtus also crafted the papal bull upon which the Spanish Inquisition was founded.

Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500



**30787** Papal States. Julius II gold Ducat ND (1503-13), Bologna mint, Fr-332, XF45 NGC. Boldly struck details on both sides with just some superficial deposits on the coat of arms. Very scarce type.

Estimate: \$800-\$1,200



**30788** Papal States. Julius II gold Ducat ND (1503-13), Bologna mint, Fr-332A, XF40 NGC. Nicely toned and original, though somewhat weak on the figure of St. Peter. Scarce issue of this early pope.

Estimate: \$800-\$1,200



**30789** Papal States. Leo X gold Ducat ND (1513-21), Bologna mint, Fr-337, AU50 NGC. An appealing example with old-time patina and well-struck details. Very scarce in this quality.

Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,400



**30790** Papal States. Leo X gold Ducat ND (1513-21), Bologna mint, Fr-337, XF45 NGC. An attractive example with soft toning and a very bold portrait of Leo.

Estimate: \$800-\$1,200



**30791** Papal States. Clement VII gold Fiorino di Camera ND (1523-34), Rome mint, Fr-60, MS61 NGC. A handsome example with lightly toned surfaces and well-struck details.

Estimate: \$1,250-\$1,750







**30792 Papal States. Paolo (Paul) III gold Scudo d'oro ND (1534-49),** Rome mint, Fr-65, Berman-903, AU55 NGC. A better example of the type than you will usually find. Very full flan with all aspects of the design present, and relatively good detail on the figure of Paul on the reverse. Very slight striking weakness on the obverse in the lower-left quarter, but still a fairly strong strike overall.  
**Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500**



**30793 Papal States. Paolo (Paul) III gold Scudo d'oro (1534-49),** Piacenza mint, Fr-422, Berman-968, AU58 NGC. An amazingly well-preserved example. Well-struck on a full flan and with good detail. While not rare, it is also not particularly common, and it would be very hard to find an example in a comparable condition.  
**Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500**



**30794 Papal States. Paolo (Paul) III gold Scudo d'oro ND (1534-49),** Rome mint, Fr-65, Berman-903, AU55 NGC. Just like the previous lot, this is a superior example for this type with perhaps even better detail on the main devices (though with the same numerical grade assigned by NGC). This piece also has a very large and desirable flan. Finding a better example would be very difficult.  
**Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500**



**30795 Papal States. Paolo (Paul) V gold Scudo d'oro Year 12 (1616),** Rome mint, Fr-104, Berman-1545, AU58 NGC. Numerous small planchet flaws, but good detail on the devices. A scarce type that is finer than many other examples.  
**Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000**



**30796 Papal States. Clemente XI gold 1/2 Scudo d'oro Year 17 (1716),** Rome mint, Fr-189, Berman-2367, MS63 NGC. A very attractive coin in amazing condition, depicting Clemente XI on the obverse and a half-length bust of St. Peter looking over his shoulder on the reverse. There are a few very minor deposits on the obverse that do not detract from the overall eye appeal of the piece.  
**Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500**



**30797 Papal States. Clemente XI gold 1/2 Scudo d'oro Year 9 (1709),** Rome mint, Fr-200, Berman-2368, MS64 NGC. A surprisingly rare type; it would seem that only one other example has sold publicly in the past decade, with the present example the better of the two. That coin (Jean Elsen & ses Fils S.A., Auction 95, 15 March 2008, lot 1051) hammered at 850 euros in 2008; this coin is sure to surpass that.  
**Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500**



**30798 Papal States. Clemente XI gold Scudo d'oro Year 18 (1717),** Rome mint, Fr-206, Berman-2363, MS63 NGC. Rare in this condition; the only other example we have sold of this type was one graded MS64 in April 2013, which realized \$3,290. The present example is struck from a later state of the same reverse die, as the die break on the reverse is slightly larger than the one previously sold, though still unobtrusive.  
**Estimate: \$2,000-\$3,000**



**30799 Papal States. Benedetto (Benedict) XIV gold Zecchino 1747,** Rome mint, KM943, Fr-231, Berman-2729, AU55 NGC. Some minor deposits throughout the flan, but they do not obstruct the devices. A very slight waviness is seen on the left side of the obverse, but that is also unobtrusive. A nice, lightly circulated example.  
**Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500**







**30800 Papal States. Benedetto (Benedict) XIV gold 1/2 Zecchino 1740**, Rome mint, KM933, Fr-232, Berman-2732, MS62 NGC. A very interesting depiction on the obverse of the Church seated on a cloud. Although a more common type, this example is in better condition than most.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30801 Papal States. Pius VII gold Doppia Year 17 (1816)**, Rome mint, KM1077, Fr-249, Berman-3218, MS61 NGC. A few tiny scratches on the obverse, but otherwise in superb condition. All of the details on the face of St. Peter on the reverse are visible.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30802 Papal States. Pius VII gold Doppia Year 18 (1817)**, Rome mint, KM1076, Fr-248, Berman-3217, MS62 NGC. A high-grade example, depicting St. Peter on a cloud on the reverse. No real defects are seen anywhere on the coin, just a small amount of wear.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500

#### PARMA



**30803 Parma. Maria Luigia Lira 1815**, Milan mint, KM-C28, Pag-9, MIR-1095, MS63 NGC. Deeply toned in vivid, iridescent hues. This example has tremendous eye-appeal, particularly the reverse, which is flashy and prooflike. Maria Luigia (Marie Louise) was the empress of Napoleon and ruled Parma as a duchess.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600



**30804 Parma. Maria Luigia (Maria Louise) gold 40 Lire 1815**, KM-C32, Fr-933, MS63 NGC. A classic coin struck in the name of the second wife of Napoleon. Some minor hairlines appear in the obverse fields, but this example still retains its original luster.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,000

#### PIACENZA



**30805 Piacenza. Alessandro Farnese Scudo 1592-V R**, Dav-8358, MIR-1144/7, VF35 NGC. A boldly struck example, evenly circulated, and with little apparent weakness. The toning is uniform and there is a small flan crack at 3:00. In addition to his position as Duke of Parma and Piacenza, Alessandro was also the governor of the Spanish Netherlands owing to his mother's illegitimate descent from the Emperor Charles V.  
Estimate: \$2,000-\$3,000

#### ROMAN REPUBLIC



**30806 Roman Republic. 2 Baiocchi Year 6-TM (1798)**, KM5, MS62 Brown NGC. An incredible example of this very rare type with glossy brown surfaces and excellent design details. One of the most elusive of all the Italian States copper types. This piece exhibits sensational eye appeal.  
Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000







**30807 Roman Republic. Proof Copper 3 Baiocchi 1849-R, KM23.2, flat top "3," PR63 Red and Brown NGC.** This rare proof issue has mirrored fields with boldly struck devices and some original mint-red color remaining. The Standard Catalog of World Coins value for this issue in Proof condition is \$3500.  
**Estimate: \$1,250-\$1,500**

## SARDINIA



**30808 Sardinia. Carlo Emanuele III gold 1/2 Doppia 1772, KM-C30, Fr-1106, XF45 NGC.** A few minor deposits left in the legend, but overall, this is an attractive piece with even wear and no notable blemishes.  
**Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500**

## SAVOY



**30809 Savoy. Emanuele Filiberto Lira 1562-T, Biaggi-425, MIR-506b, XF40 NGC.** Slightly double-struck on a flan with some minor cracks and flaws and an apparent banker's mark at 12:00 on the obverse. The surfaces are toned medium gray and deepen to charcoal in protected areas. A fairly significant die flaw has disfigured a portion of Emanuele's portrait, leaving him without the majority of his nose. Despite some of the problems, this type is scarce and desirable for the intermediate or type collector of the House of Savoy.  
**Estimate: \$600-\$800**

## SICILY



**30810 Sicily. Ludovico d'Aragona (1342-55) Pierreale ND, Messina mint, Biaggi-1316, MIR-190, MS62 NGC.** + LODOVICVS : FELIX ; eagle facing, crowned head right, in polylobe with annulets in angles / + DEI : GRA : REX : SICILIE ; Aragonese arms in polylobe with annulets in angles, I-G to either side. Nicely toned with bold features. A very scarce type in Mint State.  
**Estimate: \$300-\$400**



**30811 Sicily. Charles V 4 Tari 1555-GM, MIR-287/1, AU53 NGC.** Crudely struck as always but with bold central details including the bust and eagle. The surfaces are highly appealing with a silvery-gray sheen. Scarce and desirable in this select grade.  
**Estimate: \$600-\$800**



**30812 Sicily. Filippo III 1/2 Scudo 1611-IP, KM14, MIR-344/3, AU55 NGC.** This example shows a full strike for this crudely produced issue. The planchet is oddly shaped, as is normal.  
**Estimate: \$500-\$600**







**30813 Sicily. Filippo III 1/2 Scudo 1611-IP, KM14, MIR-344/3, XF40 NGC.** A choice example of this crude coinage with fully readable details and aged cabinet patina. Very scarce in this premium quality.  
**Estimate: \$400-\$500**



**30817 Tuscany. Francesco III 1/2 Francescone 1741, Montagano 355/4 (R2), KM-C6, CNI XII-19, AU50 NGC.** Silvery-gray patina, with traces of original luster around the devices. A flan flaw is noted (as made) on the obverse edge at 1:00.  
**Estimate: \$400-\$600**



**30814 Sicily. Charles III (VI of Austria) 2 Tari 1721-FN, MIR-532, Palermo mint, AU58 NGC.** Deeply toned with bold design features. Extremely rare; MIR lists this coins as R4. Based on our research, only two examples of this type have sold within the past decade, both inferior to this current offering.  
**Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500**



**30818 Tuscany. Pietro Leopold of Lorraine 2 Paoli 1780, KM-C18, Montagano 388/2 (R2), CNI XII-100, MS63 NGC.** A superb example with steel-blue and gray toning over fully lustrous surfaces. Only minuscule imperfections are visible under close examination. Rare in this choice Mint State condition.  
**Estimate: \$800-\$1,000**



**30815 Sicily. Carlo III di Spagna gold Oncia 1753 PN, Palermo mint, KM-C14b, Fr-887, AU55 NGC.** A little softly struck, as is typical for this type. Otherwise, this is a nice piece with just a few normal light circulation marks.  
**Estimate: \$800-\$1,000**



**30819 Tuscany. Leopoldo II gold Zecchino 1829, Florence mint, KM-C76, Fr-345, MS64 NGC.** A very high grade for this type; the Krause catalog doesn't even list prices for coins graded higher than XF. Well-struck and lustrous.  
**Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500**

## TUSCANY



**30816 Tuscany - Florence. Ferdinando II de Medici Testone 1636, Montagano 298, CNI-88, VF Details (Tooled) NGC.** Softly struck in the legends, with extensively tooled surfaces. Very scarce.  
**Estimate: \$250-\$450**





## VENICE

## Extremely Rare Ducat of Marino Zorzi



**30820 Venice. Marino Zorzi (1311-13) gold Ducat ND**, Fr-1217, Nomisma-3 (R2), Paolucci-1, MS62 NGC. Obv. MA GEORGIO DVX | • SM • VENETI, St. Mark standing right presenting banner to kneeling Doge left. Rev. • SIT • T • XPE • DAT • Q • TV | REGIS ISTE DVCAT, Christ standing facing, holding gospels and raising hand in benediction, surrounded by mandorla and stars. An exacting strike on a slightly wavy planchet. Very rare.  
Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000



**30821 Venice. Giovanni Gradenigo (1355-56) gold Ducat ND**, Fr-1223, Paolucci-1, AU50 NGC. Obv. IO GRADONIGO DVX | • SM • VENETI, St. Mark standing right presenting banner to kneeling Doge left. Rev. • SIT T XPE DAT Q TV | REGIS ISTE DVCAT, Christ standing facing, holding gospels and raising hand in benediction, surrounded by mandorla and stars. A well-detailed example of a rare type with a very slightly wavy flan. The highpoints of the devices bear light circulation wear and there are a few tiny deposits in the devices.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800



**30822 Venice. Gold 1/4 Ducat ND (1521)**, Paolucci-701, XF40 NGC. Extremely rare fractional ducat. We can find no examples of this type having come up for auction in at least the past decade. Although there is some wear, perhaps this is the only opportunity to acquire a piece of this type.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**30823 Venice. Andrea Gritti gold 1/2 Scudo d'oro ND (1523-1539)**, Fr-1449, Paolucci-4, AU55 NGC. Despite a somewhat wavy flan, most of the legend is there; this is unusual for the type. Scarce in any grade.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600



**30824 Venice. Andrea Gritti gold 1/2 Scudo d'oro ND (1523-1539)**, Fr-1449, Paolucci-4, XF45 NGC. In comparison with the other example in this auction, the present coin has a less wavy, fuller flan; however, it does exhibit a little more wear.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500



**30825 Venice. Andrea Gritti gold Scudo d'oro ND (1523-1539)**, Fr-1448, Paolucci-3, MS61 NGC. Although somewhat more common than the half scudo, this coin is still in great condition for the type and very desirable as such. The relatively full, strong strike makes for good eye appeal.  
Estimate: \$1,200-\$1,800







**30826 Venice. Lorenzo Priuli Osella Year 1 (1556)**, Paolucci-37, AU50 NGC. Listed as R2 in Paolucci, this is one of the earliest Osella issues of Venice. Light handling with a strong strike and no real detriments make this a very desirable piece.  
**Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000**



**30827 Venice. Pietro Loredano gold 1/4 Zecchino ND (1567-70)**, Fr-1261, XF45 NGC. Well struck for this elusive denomination with fully readable legends. This coin appears to have been lightly cleaned long ago.  
**Estimate: \$800-\$1,200**



**30828 Venice. Antonio Priuli gold 1/2 Zecchino ND (1618-23)**, Fr-1292, AU55 NGC. Sharply struck and appealing with soft original toning. A rare denomination for this series.  
**Estimate: \$800-\$1,200**



**30829 Venice. Francesco Erizzo Osella Year 4 (1634)**, Paolucci-117, AU58 NGC. A really stunning coin, and in far superior condition to most others of this type. Toned, but with underlying luster. The small planchet flaw at 2:00 does not detract from the wonderful winged lion on the obverse or the tree with the Virgin Mary and Jesus on the reverse.  
**Estimate: \$2,000-\$3,000**



**30830 Venice. Francesco Erizzo gold 1/2 Zecchino ND (1631-46)**, Fr-1311, AU50 NGC. Nicely toned with well-struck features. An attractive example of a rarely seen denomination.  
**Estimate: \$750-\$1,000**



**30831 Venice. Carlo Contarini gold Zecchino ND (1655-56)**, Fr-1321, Paolucci-1, AU55 NGC. Very slight waviness to the flan, as is common for these types of coins. A bit of softness is seen on the body of St. Mark on the obverse, but there is fairly good detail otherwise.  
**Estimate: \$800-\$1,000**



**30832 Venice. Francesco Morosini Osella Year I (1688)**, Paolucci-171, AU55 NGC. There are some white deposits throughout the legend, and a few deep toning spots, but generally this is a nice piece with good detail and worthy of a close inspection.  
**Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500**



**30833 Venice. Alvise Mocenigo II gold 1/2 Zecchino ND (1700-09)**, Fr-1359, Paolucci-3, AU55 NGC. The notably large flan, with the entire dotted border visible on both sides is uncommon on zecchinos and its fractions. Some minor deposits on the reverse, but attractive overall.  
**Estimate: \$400-\$600**



**30834 Venice. Alvise Mocenigo II gold Zecchino ND (1700-1709)**, Fr-1358, Paolucci-2, AU55 NGC. Some general roughness to the surfaces, though this coin possesses a relatively large and full flan.  
**Estimate: \$800-\$1,000**



**30835 Venice. Alvise Mocenigo III gold Zecchino ND (1722-32)**, Fr-1379, Paolucci-7, AU58 NGC. Some die rust appears on the obverse, but generally well-struck on a large flan.  
**Estimate: \$500-\$700**







**30836 Venice. Alvise Pisani silver Pattern 1/8 Ducat ND-MS (1735-41),** Paolucci-19, MS63 NGC. Extremely rare- only one other example has sold in the past decade. That piece was auctioned by a major European auction company in 2007 and was an across-the-board inferior specimen but still hammered at 1200 euros. This example is well-struck and toned, with underlying luster.  
Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000



**30837 Venice. Pietro Grimani Osella 1744,** Paolucci-227, XF40 NGC. Paolucci describes this as a common type, though we have been able to find only one other example of this year being sold recently. Some even wear is seen, but there are no major defects.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**30838 Venice. Alvise IV Mocenigo Osella 1765,** Paolucci-248, AU53 NGC. Dark toning highlights the devices and legend on this coin, providing something akin to a silhouette for the ship on the obverse of this coin. A desirable type that is rarely encountered.  
Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000



**30839 Venice. Alvise IV Mocenigo Osella 1776,** Paolucci-259, MS63 NGC. An interesting type, with the Doge supplicant before the Virgin Mary on the obverse.  
Estimate: \$1,200-\$1,800



**30840 Venice. Alvise Mocenigo IV gold 1/4 Zecchino ND (1763-78),** Fr-1423, MS64 NGC. A superb piece with full glowing mint brilliance and excellent design details. Rarely seen in this elite quality.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800



**30841 Venice. Alvise Mocenigo IV gold Zecchino ND (1763-78),** Fr-1421, Paolucci-13, MS65 NGC. A superb grade for the type. Well-struck and lustrous, with very little left to be desired from this piece.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**30842 Venice. Governo Provvisorio gold 20 Lire 1848,** KM-C187, Fr-1518, Paolucci-1196, UNC Details (Surface Hairlines) NGC. The surface hairlines do not detract at all from the eye appeal of this coin, with its sharp devices. An insignificant chip is seen at 4:00 on the reverse right at the edge of the flan.  
Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000





## JAPAN



**30843 Tempo Gold Koban ND (1837-58)**, KM-C22b, Fr-15, JNDA 09-21, good XF. A superb example of this pre-Meiji gold issue. This piece has a much higher quality planchet than is normally seen on specimens of this type.

Estimate: \$1,500-\$1,750



**30844 Meiji gold Yen Year 7 (1874)**, KM-Y9a, AU Details (Damaged) NGC. Orange-gold in appearance with a large pock mark in the obverse centers as well as several small ones that blend into the reverse. A desirable type despite the damage.

Estimate: \$800-\$1,200

## JERSEY



**30845 George III Era 3-Shillings 1813**, KM-Tn6, rare one-year type, MS63 NGC. Sharply struck with excellent details, especially on the three leopards passant upon the shield (the official coat of arms of the Bailiwick of Jersey). The wreath is equally sharp, with high rims and totally original surfaces that shimmer with luster and exhibit ginger-gold and silvery blue iridescent toning. All in all, an especially choice example of this large-denomination issue that, while called a "token," was actually issued by the British at the time of the Napoleonic Wars. Jersey and other small islands close to the coast of France in the English Channel for centuries had been possessions of the dukedom of Normandy, but French influence and claims to sovereignty never abated, and thus the two countries warred over the islands for many years. In 1813, when this coin was issued, the money of the islands of Jersey and Guernsey was still French. Beginning in 1834, Jersey began to use British coins for commerce, made especially for it by the Royal Mint. Trade with France was cut off and locals no longer had access to replenishments of French money. Jersey has long been part of the British Isles but is technically no more than a dependence of the UK. Its government continues to be independent, although allegiance to the British monarchy remains strong. This 1813-dated piece, then, is the earliest of the "British" Jersey coinage, and it represents an age-old claim that essentially became reality upon the demise of Napoleon and his immediate followers. This specimen is one of the finest to come to market in recent years.

Estimate: \$600-\$900

## MALTA



**30846 Emmanuel Pinto gold 4 Zecchini ND (1741-73)**, KM237, Fr-31a, AU55 NGC. Lustrous and well-struck, the reverse is perfectly centered. The obverse features a left-facing portrait of the Portuguese nobleman, named Grand Master in 1741. He lived to be 92 years old, and had a largely peaceful reign as master of the island.

Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500



**30847 Emmanuel Pinto gold 20 Scudi 1765**, KM277, Fr-34, AU Details (Surface Hairlines) NGC. Struck from slightly rusty dies. This piece features a Maltese cross on the reverse.

Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000



## MEXICO



**30848 Felipe V 8 Reales 1734 M0-MF, KM103, AU58 NGC.** Appealing rainbow toning for this third year of issued of milled pillar dollars at the Mexico City mint. Certainly a condition rarity.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**30849 Felipe V gold Escudo 1734/3 Mo-MF, KM113, XF45 NGC.** Wide planchet and fully original surfaces free of marks. The overdate is clear.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800



**30850 Felipe V gold Escudo 1740/30 Mo-MF, KM113, XF45 NGC.** Sharp rims and legends. Full strike. This is a scarce issue in superior condition.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800



**30851 Felipe V gold Escudo 1742 Mo-MF, Fr-11, KM113, XF Details (Obverse Scratched) NGC.** The "Scratched" part of the grade refers to a single scratch in the right obverse field near Philip's mouth. Otherwise the surfaces are free of imperfections and the details bold.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500



**30852 Felipe V gold Escudo 1744 Mo-MF, KM113, Fr-11, XF45 NGC.** An attractive circulated example, with well-defined devices. The surfaces are free of significant flaws while retaining traces of luster in the legends.  
Estimate: \$600-\$700



**30853 Felipe V gold 2 Escudos 1741 Mo-MF, KM124, XF45 NGC.** Bright with sharp details. Very few auction records exist for this type and date.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**30854 Ferdinand VI gold Escudo 1749 Mo-MF, KM115.1, Fr-20, VF30 NGC.** The scarcest date of this four-year Ferdinand type with the denomination on the reverse. A nice example of the grade, with adequate strike and no major imperfections.  
Estimate: \$500-\$700



**30855 Ferdinand VI gold Escudo 1754 Mo-MF, KM115.2, Fr-20, XF45 NGC.** The second of the Ferdinand VI sub-types, without the denomination 1-S on either side of the shield on the reverse. Minimally abraded, this coin is well-struck, and has glossy surfaces.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800



**30856 Ferdinand VI gold Escudo 1756 Mo-MM, KM115.2, Fr-20, VF35 NGC.** Traces of remaining mint luster are seen around the devices. No serious flaws are seen.  
Estimate: \$500-\$700



**30857 Ferdinand VI gold Escudo 1757 Mo-MM, KM-A116, Fr-24, XF45 NGC.** This example shows a newly re-designed, larger Ferdinand bust. Sharply struck with minimally marked surfaces. Scarce in this condition.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,000







**30858 Carlos III Pillar 8 Reales 1763 Mo-MF, KM105, Cayon-11919, AU55 NGC.** Sharply struck, with dappled gray toning. The surfaces retain noticeable original luster.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800



**30859 Carlos III gold Escudo 1760 Mo-MM, KM116, Fr-28, XF45 NGC.** The very rare, two-year, small bust issue of Carlos III Escudo. Well struck, for the issue, with residual luster and light marks as one might expect of the grade.  
Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500



**30860 Carlos III gold Escudo 1762 Mo-MM, KM117, Fr-32, VF35 NGC.** The large bust, so-called, "Rat Nose" Escudo. A very scarce, and popular, issue. Evenly worn, with only light abrasions.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**30861 Carlos III gold Escudo 1772 Mo-MF, Fr-36, Cayon-12251, VF25 NGC.** The first-year issue of this type and the only issue with MF assayer. Very scarce and seldom offered. Traces of luster remain in the legend, with no more marks than one might expect for the grade.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800



**30862 Carlos III gold 2 Escudos 1761 Mo-MM, KM128, Fr-27, VF Details (Surface Hairlines) NGC.** The "Surface Hairlines" refers to very light marks in the right obverse field. There is also a visible scrape on the reverse through the A of MAGNA into the Crown. A very rare, two-year type with the small bust and short wig.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30863 Carlos III Gold 2 Escudos 1768 Mo-MF, Fr-31, KM129, VF30 NGC.** The very scarce large bust type with the pronounced nose, often called the "Rat Nose" bust type. A few noticeable obverse scrapes, with some remaining luster around the letters of the legend.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**30864 Carlos III gold 2 Escudos 1769 Mo-MF, Fr-31, KM129, VF30 NGC.** A second example of the elusive "Rat Nose" type. Well struck, with even wear and no serious flaws. A nice example of this very scarce type.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30865 Carlos III gold 2 Escudos 1770 Mo-MF, KM129, Fr-31, VF Details (Surface Hairlines) NGC.** Wide rims with pleasant, evenly worn fields. Rare in any condition for this popular "Rat Nose" type.  
Estimate: \$1,200-\$1,500



**30866 Ferdinand VII 2 Reales 1821 Mo-JJ, KM93, MS65 NGC.** A beautiful type coin, with shimmering luster and reflective fields beneath superb argent-gray and golden toning.  
Estimate: \$500-\$600







**30867 Ferdinand VII 8 Reales 1822/1 Ga-FS, KM111.3, MS63 NGC.** A truly stunning example of this War of Independence Royalist issue. The strike is amazing, and the original luster is full beneath superb silvery-gray toning. No example has been certified finer than this lovely coin, and we consider the stated grade to be quite conservative.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**30868 Ferdinand VII gold 4 Escudos 1812 Mo-HJ, Fr-48, KM-145, XF40 NGC.** A very scarce type. Although a bit softly struck, no serious flaws are present.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30869 Ferdinand VII gold 8 Escudos 1820 Mo-JJ, Fr-52, KM-161, AU53 NGC.** A nice example of the laureate bust type. The surfaces are free of notable blemishes, and the details are bold for the issue. A majority of the original luster remains beneath slightly dappled greenish-gold patina.  
Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000



**30870 Iturbide gold 4 Escudos 1823 Mo-JM, KM312, VF30 NGC.** Choice for the grade with subdued mint luster evident around the legends. Adjustment marks appear on the reverse. Scarce one-year issue of the short-lived Iturbide Empire.  
Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500



**30871 Republic Hookneck 8 Reales 1823 Mo-JM, KM-A376.2, DP-Mo01, flat top 3 variety, VF30 NGC.** This example is bit softly struck, as is usual for this popular transitional type of Mexico.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500



**30872 Republic 8 Reales 1836 Do-RM, KM377.4, MS64 NGC.** A true condition rarity for a cap and ray 8 Reales struck at the Durango mint. This coin is beautifully toned with hues of blue and red.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**30873 Republic gold Escudo 1831 Mo-JM, KM379.5, Fr-97, MS64 NGC.** Slight softness in the central areas, but otherwise the strike is sharp and the surfaces free of detracting marks. Full luster shimmers beneath a touch of greenish-gold patina. Rare in this near-Gem condition. The single finest example certified by NGC.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30874 Republic gold 8 Escudos 1860 Mo-TH, KM383.9, Fr-64, MS62 NGC.** Strongly detailed features in the book, cap and hand. Lightly toned.  
Estimate: \$1,200-\$1,400







**30875 Republic gold 8 Escudos 1862 Go-YE**, Guanajuato mint, KM383.7, Fr-72, AU58 NGC. This example has strong eye appeal. A bit softly struck on the eagle on the reverse.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,200



**30876 Republic gold 8 Escudos 1867 C-CB**, Culiacan mint, KM383.2, AU Details (Light Surface Hairlines) NGC. This coin has retoned quite nicely. A scarce issue of Culiacan with a "C.B." assayer.  
Estimate: \$1,100-\$1,300



**30877 Maximilian gold 20 Pesos 1866-Mo**, KM389, Fr-62, MS62 NGC. Bright and lustrous with an outstanding reverse. An issue with a reported mintage of 8,274. Maximilian only ruled for one year before being executed in 1867 in the State of Queretaro in Mexico.  
Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000



**30878 Republic gold 5 Pesos 1878/7 Do-B**, Durango mint, KM412.3, unlisted with "B" assayer in Krause, AU58 NGC. Bright with a sharp strike that impressively emboldens the eagle. A scarce denomination from the Durango mint with the last record of one selling at auction occurring over 15 years ago.  
Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500



**30879 Republic gold 10 Pesos 1881/79 Do-P**, KM413.3, Fr-132, MS64 NGC. A bold strike with sharp letters in the cap "LIBERTAD." This coin has superb eye appeal, and comes from a small mintage of 2,617 pieces.  
Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000



**30880 Republic gold 50 Pesos 1921**, KM481, MS64 NGC. Superior quality for this key date of the series with a sharp eagle and snake. Beautiful old cabinet toning.  
Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500



**30881 Republic gold 50 Pesos 1931**, KM481, MS63 NGC. The fields are free of marks on both sides of the piece. A scarce date for this popular Mexican series.  
Estimate: \$1,800-\$2,200

## MONTENEGRO



**30882 Nicholas I gold 10 Perpera 1910**, KM9, MS63 NGC. Bare head facing left. Golden Jubilee of Nicholas. Satiny luster and in superior condition for this one-year type.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800







**30883** Nicholas I gold 20 Perpera 1910, KM10, AU55 NGC. Bare head facing right with laurel leaves below. Old deep gold cabinet toning. Estimate: \$600-\$800

## NEPAL



**30884** Tribhuvana Bir Bikram gold Mohar VS1998 (1941), KM702, MS63 NGC. Very sharply struck with full mint bloom, an attractive example of this exotic coinage. Estimate: \$400-\$500

## NETHERLANDS



**30885** Holland. Carlos V of Spain gold 1/2 Real d'Oro ND (1506-55), Fr-140, XF45 NGC. Nicely toned and highly appealing with bold design features from rim to rim. Estimate: \$400-\$600



**30886** Overijssel. Hungarian Style gold Ducat ND (1591), Fr-266, AU55 NGC. A sharp example with bold legends and considerable mint luster. The obverse features the Emperor standing while the reverse utilizes the familiar Madonna and Child design. Estimate: \$450-\$600



**30887** Overijssel. Silver Ducat 1764, KM88, Dav-1842, MS63 NGC. A choice example of this large silver type with aged silvery-gray patina and abundant mint luster. Highly elusive when certified as Mint State. Estimate: \$450-\$600



**30888** Vianen. Henrik van Brederode gold Angel ND (1556-68), Fr-202, XF40 NGC. An attractive piece struck in the style of the earlier English Angel with St. Michael slaying a lion on the obverse. Nicely toned with one minor flat area in the peripheral legends. Estimate: \$2,250-\$2,750



**30889** Kingdom of Holland. Louis Napoleon gold Ducat 1810, KM38, MS64 NGC. A handsome example with flashy mint brilliance and well-struck design features. Very scarce in this elite certified grade. This was struck during the French annexation of Holland. Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30890** Willem I gold 10 Gulden 1825-B, KM56, Fr-329, XF Details (Light Surfaces Hairlines) NGC. Early nineteenth century issue of King William I struck at the mint in Brussels. Estimate: \$400-\$500







**30891 Willem II gold Trade Ducat 1841, KM70.2, MS65 NGC.** Type with fleur-du-lis (lily). A Gem example with glowing mint brilliance and nearly pristine surfaces. Very scarce in this condition!  
Estimate: \$450-\$600

## NORWAY

## Sharp 12 Skilling Summer Transport Token



**30892 Christian V of Denmark 12 Skilling Summer Transport Token 1689, KM-Tn1, ABH-116, H-63, S-19, MS61 NGC.** Obv. King on horseback left with date below. Rev. Arms of Norway. Sharply struck, with no major flaws, and traces of original mint luster. Extremely rare.  
Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000

## Extremely Rare &amp; Quite Pleasing



**30893 Christian V of Denmark 16 Skilling Winter Transport Token 1689, KM-Tn2, ABH-114, H-62, S-18, AU55 NGC.** Obv. King on horseback left with date below. Rev. Arms of Norway. Fully original, with nice gray and russet patina. The surfaces are free of significant flaws and the obverse legends display a touch of softness. Extremely rare.  
Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000



## Royal Visit Commemorative



**30894 Christian V of Denmark 1/4 Speciedaler 1685**, KM-A107.2 (Rare), ABH-162 (XR), H-, S-, XF45 NGC. Obv. King on horseback right. Rev. Ship left with oars and sails, TERPAMARIO and 1685 below. Struck to commemorate the Royal visit to Norway in 1685. An exceedingly rare issue. Our research has located no previous sales records. Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000



**30895 Christian V of Denmark silver Pattern 1/2 Ducat ND (1670-99)**, KM-Pn4 (AR Ducat), ABH-152B, H-19C, S-4a, AU53 NGC. Obv. King on horseback right. Rev. Knight and lion. A rare silver striking of the gold 1/2 Ducat. Slate-gray patina with nice definition and a few minor flan flaws.

Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30896 Christiania. Christian V of Denmark Guldmont in silver ND (1670-99)**, KM-Unlisted, Sieg-Unlisted, Hede-20B for type, MS61 NGC. A truly unusual issue and very rare, this undated, non-denominational coin without legends or titles is extremely difficult to classify. It is unclear whether it is a pattern, a medallion issue, or some type of largesse coinage. There are three varieties of the gold type after which this example is struck, two of which are reported as unique. A few examples of this type have been presented by Baldwin's since 2005 as possible pattern 2 Marks while another was presented by Bruun Rasmussen in 2007 simply as a provement. In any case, this specimen is visually quite appealing for the type and stands on its own as one of the more unusual and rarely seen silver issues of Christian V of Denmark.

Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000



**30897 Carl XIV Johan of Sweden 1/2 Specie Daler 1833**, KM302, VF30 NGC. Very lightly cleaned with a few small blemishes. The key date of the series with a mintage of only 1,500.

Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500



**30898 Carl XIV Johan of Sweden Speciedaler 1844**, KM313, ABH-15, XF40 NGC. Nice details, with attractive blue and steel-gray toning. One notable scratch appears on the obverse below the bust.

Estimate: \$500-\$600







**30899 Carl XV of Sweden 1/2 Speciedaler 1862**, KM322, ABH-9, MS65 NGC. Obv. Bust of Carl XV right. Rev. Crowned arms of Norway dividing 1/2-Sp, with date 18-62, below. Bluish-gray toning graces lustrous, essentially unmarked, surfaces. Very rare in all grades, with no pieces certified finer than this Gem original example.  
**Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000**



**30900 Oscar II of Sweden 50 Ore 1889**, KM356, ABH-57, MS65 NGC. Lustrous, satiny, surfaces with a touch of light gray toning and no flaws worthy of mention. The exceptional quality of this coin should make it worth multiples of its catalog value.  
**Estimate: \$600-\$800**



**30901 Oscar II of Sweden 2 Kroner 1890**, KM359, ABH-21, MS65 NGC. Scattered gray and russet patina over full underlying mint luster. Very rare in this exceptional condition and the single finest example certified by NGC.  
**Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500**

## PERU



**30902 Felipe V gold Cob 8 Escudos 1741 L-V**, KM38.2, Fr-7, 26.69 gm, VF Details (Mount Removed) NGC. Many of the desirable design elements remain fully evident with a clear date and denomination as well as a nearly full cross on the reverse. Previously mounted at 12:00, but limited evidence of such carries over to the obverse or reverse surfaces. A pencil notation on the accompanying paper flip says, "from Boyd," and is an obvious reference to previous ownership by the famous collector F.C.C. Boyd.  
**Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,000**



**30903 Carlos III gold Escudo 1770-JM**, KM72, XF40 NGC. Appealingly toned with a few small contact marks on the obverse. A very scarce early type, this coin shows the small coat of arms.  
**Estimate: \$600-\$800**



**30904 Ferdinand VII gold Escudo 1814-JP**, KM126, MS61 NGC. Fully lustrous and original with flashy reflective surfaces, particularly on the reverse. The strike on the bust is slightly crude due to a correspondingly deep impression on the reverse coat of arms. This is the large laureate bust variety.  
**Estimate: \$500-\$700**



**30905 Provisional Republic 8 Reales 1822-JP**, KM136, XF45 NGC. A superior example of this early Republican coinage struck during the turmoil of the independence movement against Spanish Colonial rule. The surfaces display a pleasing silvery-gray tone and the central design details are only slightly soft.  
**Estimate: \$300-\$400**



**30906 Royalist Lima countermark of 1824 on 1822 8 Reales**, KM130, AU50 NGC. Attractively toned. Both the host coin and counterstamp are in outstanding condition, especially for the type. A full crown and date are seen on the countermark.  
**Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500**







**30907 Republic 8 Reales 1825-JM**, Lima mint, KM142.1, AU55 NGC. An appealing example of this elusive first date with deep charcoal gray patina and exceptionally sharp design features.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500



**30908 Republic 8 Reales 1842-MB**, Lima mint, KM142.10, MS62 NGC. Rich silver-gray and blue patina and excellent details combine to make this a choice Mint State coin with outstanding eye appeal.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**30909 Republic 8 Reales 1855-MB**, Lima mint, KM142.10a, MS65 NGC. A magnificent Latin crown with aged multi-hued cabinet patina and full underlying mint brilliance. A superb piece which represents the epitome of pristine Mint State.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,200



**30910 Republic gold 1/2 Escudo 1851 Lima-MB**, KM146.1, MS64 NGC. This sparkling little gold coin displays well-struck features and full mint brilliance. Very rare in this superior quality and listed as a key date in the SCWC.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30911 Republic gold 2 Escudos 1829 Lima-JM**, KM149.1, XF45 NGC. Sharply struck on both sides with rich purple and gold toning. The 2 Escudos denomination is quite scarce in the Peru Republic series.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600



**30912 Republic gold 2 Escudos 1829 Lima-JM**, KM149.1, XF45 NGC. An attractive coin with light patina and considerable mint luster. The side with Libertad shows a few tiny natural flan flaws, typical for this era in Peru.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600



**30913 Republic gold 8 Escudos 1855 Lima-MB**, KM148.5, AU58 NGC. Variety with REPUB. A remarkable coin with virtually flawless surfaces and bold design features. This series is usually plagued with laminations and poorly prepared planchets. Clearly, the Newman coin presents a superior example and is worthy of a premium bid.  
Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000



**30914 North Peru - Republic 8 Reales 1837-TM**, Lima mint, KM155, MS64 NGC. A superb specimen with aged cabinet patina and flashy mint brilliance. This example is certainly among the finest extant and easily the best we can remember seeing. Rare and desirable in this select quality.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800







**30915 South Peru - Republic 8 Reales 1838 Cuzco-BA, KM170.4, AU58 NGC.** A choice coin with well-struck features and deeply toned surfaces. The sun face is particularly sharp. This coin is very close to Mint State; there is a faint rub on the high points of the mountains on the reverse. Estimate: \$400-\$600



**30916 South Peru. Republic gold Escudo 1838-MS, Cuzco mint, KM174, AU Details (Plugged) NGC.** A scarce one-year issue and a popular design type with a radiant sun surrounded by smaller stars on the obverse. This example has a plugged hole at the U in SUD on the obverse where the design has been subsequently re-engraved. A spindly strike-through to the left of the sun's face is also worthy of note. Estimate: \$400-\$500

### PHILIPPINES



**30917 USA Administration 50 Centavos 1903, KM167, PF64 NGC.** Beautiful iridescent red and blue patina. A classic issue of early twentieth century Philippines. Estimate: \$400-\$500



**30918 USA Administration 50 Centavos 1904, KM167, PF64 NGC,** wonderful toning and an outstanding example of this type. Short mintage of 1,355 pieces in Proof. Estimate: \$400-\$500



**30919 USA Administration Proof 50 Centavos 1906, KM167, PR66, NGC.** Mintage of 500. Envelope toned with deep swirling hues of gold, red and green that traverse the entirety of both sides. Unblemished to the naked eye. This popular issue was struck shortly after the Philippines were ceded to the United States at the end of the Spanish-American War. Estimate: \$800-\$1,000

### POLAND

#### Unusual August III of Saxony Half Taler



**30920 August III of Saxony Half Taler 1755-EDC, Leipzig mint, KM-, GUM-2176, Parch-1318d, H-Cz-2895, AU55 NGC.** Obv. Crowned bust of the King right. Rev. Crowned arms in a wreath. A nice strike for the issue, with abundant remaining luster and small areas of earthen residue in the legends. Very rare. Estimate: \$2,000-\$3,000







**30921 Stanislaus Augustus 8 Groschen 1792-EB, KM209.1, Gum-2380, Parch-1223f, AU58 NGC.** Fully lustrous, and well-struck, with a touch of golden russet patina. The barest touch of rubbing keeps this piece from the Uncirculated category.

Estimate: \$300-\$400

### Finest Known for the Issue



**30922 Nicholas I of Russia 40 Groszy-20 Kopecks 1842-MW, KM-C130, Parch-1032a, Bitkin-1256 (R), MS67 NGC.** An astonishing example of this rare issue. The strike is flawless and the surfaces free of detracting marks. Both sides exhibit slate-gray toning with touches of original silvery mint luster. The obverse has a satiny appearance, with some reflectivity, while the reverse has the fully mirrored look that one sees with a Proof coin. It is truly difficult to determine what a coin of this quality could possibly be worth, when you note that the AU example in the recent Sincona auction (10/09/2012) realized 4,000 Swiss Francs. We have never even seen another example mentioned as Uncirculated.

Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000



**30923 Nicholas I of Russia 2 Zlote-30 Kopecks 1835-MW, KM-C132, Parch-1037b, Bitkin-1152, MS63 NGC.** A conditionally rare issue, and very rare in Mint State. Well-struck, with fully lustrous surfaces beneath dappled russet patina. No examples have been certified finer by NGC, and a total of only two pieces have been certified in Mint State.

Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30924 Nicholas I 5 Zlotych-3/4 Rouble 1840 MW, KM-C133, Bitkin-1146, MS63 NGC.** Attractive gray patina over well-struck, lustrous surfaces. None have been certified finer than this nice Mint State example.

Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30925 Nicholas I 10 Zlotych-1 1/2 Roubles 1835-MW, KM-C134, AU58 NGC.** A choice piece with rich old-time patina and well-struck details. Very scarce in this superior quality and a coin with the eye appeal of a Mint State item.

Estimate: \$600-\$800





## PORTUGAL



**30926 Pedro as Prince Regent gold 1000 Reis 1679**, KM115, Fr-74, XF45 NGC. An appealing piece with well-struck features and subtle toning. Very scarce, particularly in this select quality.  
Estimate: \$1,750-\$2,500



**30927 Joao V gold Escudo (1600 Reis) 1724**, KM219, Fr-90, XF Details (Scratched) NGC. Lustrous with minimal highpoint friction, but a noticeably incomplete strike that leaves many of Joao's lower hair curls flat. A short mark in the field behind the bust as well as a couple of edge knocks in the dentils just to the right of the date are noted.  
Estimate: \$300-\$500



**30928 Joao V gold 2000 Reis 1712**, KM183, Fr-96, AU Details (Surface Hairlines) NGC. The central devices are mostly complete, with luster that has been softened by a past cleaning. While common for the type, several planchet striations (as made) remain visible on the reverse.  
Estimate: \$350-\$450



**30929 Miguel I gold Peca 1831**, KM397, AU58 NGC. Very bold details with subtle toning and nearly full mint luster are seen on this example. A decidedly scarce and popular type for this short reign.  
Estimate: \$2,750-\$3,500



**30930 Maria II gold 2500 Reis 1851**, KM487, MS62 NGC. Fully brilliant with flashy surfaces, light handling in the obverse fields. Scarce at this Mint State level.  
Estimate: \$750-\$1,000

## PUERTO RICO



**30931 Alfonso XIII 40 Centavos 1896-PGV**, KM23, AU55 NGC. Deeply toned with light surface abrasions, although this is a scarce and always popular type.  
Estimate: \$500-\$600



**30932 Alfonso XIII Peso 1895-PGV**, KM24, AU58 NGC. A choice example with antique harvest gold and magenta patina and only minimal contact marks. This example is much more attractive than many pieces we have seen graded as Mint State. Take a look and you'll agree!  
Estimate: \$1,200-\$1,500



**30933 Alfonso XIII Peso 1895-PGV**, KM24, XF Details (Mount Removed) NGC. Once cleaned and now deeply retoned with limited evidence of a past mount along the rims. A popular and highly demanded one-year type issue.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**30934 Alfonso XIII Peso 1895-PGV**, KM24, VF35 NGC. Original and evenly worn surfaces. A pleasing example of this collectible type.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400





## ROMANIA



**30935 Carol I gold 12 1/2 Lei 1906, KM36, MS61 NGC.** A lustrous example of this commemorative marking the 40th year of reign with typical small contact marks on both sides.  
Estimate: \$450-\$600

## RUSSIA



**30936 Catherine II Polupoltinnik (1/4 Rouble) 1764 MMД-ЕІ (ТІ), Bitkin-138, KM-C65, XF40 NGC.** Nicely toned and original, with just a small edge bruise at 6:00. Very scarce type.  
Estimate: \$500-\$600



**30937 Catherine II Gold Rouble 1779, Fr-135, Bitkin-15 (R), AU Details (Scratches) NGC.** A very scarce one-year type. Well struck for the issue, with light obverse scratches and noticeable flan flaws on both the obverse and reverse.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500



**30938 USSR gold Proof Olympic Commemorative Set 1977-80,**  
1) 1977 (m), KM-YA163, Fr-191, PF68 Ultra Cameo NGC. Olympic Emblem.  
2) 1978 (m), KM-Y151, Fr-187, PF67 Ultra Cameo NGC. Lenin Stadium.  
3) 1978 (l), KM-Y162, Fr-188, PF68 Ultra Cameo NGC. Rowing Stadium.  
4) 1979 (m), KM-Y173, Fr-189, PF68 Ultra Cameo NGC. Velodrome.  
5) 1979 (m), KM-Y174, Fr-190, PF68 Ultra Cameo NGC. Druzhba Sports Hall.  
6) 1980 (m), KM-Y186, Fr-192, PF67 Ultra Cameo NGC. Olympic Torch.  
(Total: 6 coins)  
Estimate: \$4,500-\$5,500

## SARAWAK



**30939 British Protectorate. James Brooke Rajah Proof 1/4 Cent 1863, KM1, PR65 Red and Brown NGC.** Superbly struck, with nicely mirrored fields and considerable original mint-red color remaining. Very rare in proof condition. This is the single finest example certified by NGC.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500

## SAUDI ARABIA



**30940 Abdal Aziz bin Saud Gold Pound (1947), UNC Details (Scratches On Reverse) NGC.** Struck at the Philadelphia Mint for oil concession payments to Saudi Arabia.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,200



**30941 Abdal Aziz bin Saud gold 4 Pounds ND (1945-6), KM34, MS62 NGC.** Struck at the Philadelphia mint. Typical small contact marks and scarce in Mint State.  
Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500

## SCOTLAND



**30942 David II (1329-71) Halfgroat 1357-67, S-5105, Burns-5, Edinburgh, AU58 NGC.** Obv. ❖ DAVID + DEI + GRA + REX + SCOTORVM, crowned bust left holding scepter in tressure of five arcs. Rev. ❖ DnS | PROT | ECTOR | MEVS || VILL | A ED | InBV | RGh, long cross with mullets in angles. A beautifully toned example struck only slightly off-center on a flan with few flaws. The halfgroats of David II were issued in fewer numbers than the groats as they were not considered as necessary a denomination.  
Estimate: \$500-\$700





## SPANISH NETHERLANDS



**30943** Lanarkshire, PAYABLE AT DALZELL FARM Countermark on a France AN13 A 5 Francs, KM-CC22, VF25 NGC. A very rare countermarked issue. These pieces were issued by Archibald James Hamilton, a retired soldier who farmed the Dalzell estates. He had been a Lieutenant in the 4th Dragoons in the Iberian Peninsula before retiring. He brought numerous French 5 Franc coins home with him and countermarked them before paying his workers.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**30947** Carlos II of Spain Cob 8 Reales Countermarked (c.1672), VF30 NGC. A Bolivia 8 Reales Cob dated 1669-E counterstamped with the Golden Fleece for circulation in Brabant. Nicely toned with no salt water oxidation, bold date, mint and assayer.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

## SPAIN



**30944** Glasgow, Thistle Bank-4 Shillings/9 Pence Countermark on a Potosi 8 Reales 1794, KM-CC50, XF40 NGC. This is the very rare variety with no reverse thistle countermark. Nice, even wear on the coin, with lead-gray toning and a slightly blundered 9 in the counterstamp.  
Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000



**30948** Catalonia. Fernando II (Fernando V of Spain) gold Principat (Ducat) ND (1479-1516), Fr-32, Cayon-2325, XF45 NGC. Obv. Crowned bust right. Rev. Crowned arms. Fully round with well-defined legends; a noticeable scrape is seen in the right obverse field.  
Estimate: \$1,200-\$1,500



**30949** Ferdinand & Isabella (1474-1516) gold 2 Excelentes ND, Seville mint, Fr-129. Calico-78, Cayon-2926, XF45 NGC. Obv. + : FERNANDVS : 7 : ELISABET : DEI : GRA, crowned busts facing, an S between and •X• above. Rev. SVB : VMBRA : ALARVM : TVA, an eagle, head left, supporting quartered arms of the Catholic monarchs. This example is lightly toned and evenly circulated. Small areas of striking weakness are present, particularly at the edges.  
Estimate: \$1,750-\$2,250



**30945** Republic gold 1/2 Pond 1896, KM9.2 XF Details (Surface Hairlines) NGC. Quite sharp details for the grade.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**30946** George V gold Sovereign 1925-SA, KM21, S-4004, MS64 NGC. Superior quality for this scarce and collectible South African issue.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800



**30950** Carlos III gold 2 Escudos 1776/4-PJ, Madrid mint, KM417.1, XF Details (Faint Scratches Obverse) NGC. An interesting overdate. This is an example of a scarce issue from the mint in Madrid.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400







**30951 Carlos III gold 4 Escudos 1788 M-M, KM418.1a, AU Details** (Obverse Scratched) NGC. The bust of Carlos III is nearly full in detail. Strong flowers and date.  
**Estimate: \$500-\$700**



**30952 Valencia. Carlos III Silver Prize Medal 1785, by D.M. Peleguer** for the Valencia Economic Society, 19.3 gm, 36.5mm, MS63 NGC. A prize medal awarded by the society. Glossy surfaces with bold details and minor obverse flan flaws.  
**Estimate: \$300-\$400**

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS



**30953 Edward VII 10 Cents 1902, KM21, MS64 NGC.** Dappled russet patina over lustrous surfaces. Very scarce in this condition.  
**Estimate: \$400-\$500**



**30954 Edward VII 50 Cents 1902, KM23, AU55 NGC.** Argent-gray patina with surfaces showing only light rubbing on the high points. A scarce first-year issue of this Edward VII type.  
**Estimate: \$600-\$800**

## SWEDEN



**30955 Albrekt of Mecklenburg (1364-89) silver Ortug ND,** Lagerqvist-9a, AU55 NGC. Obv. \* MOnETA \* SWECIE, crowned S. Rev. \* AL | BER | TVS | REX, long cross dividing legend with the three crowns coat of arms at the center; variety with the lower crown larger than the upper two. A choice piece with glossy cabinet patina ranging from gray to blue-green and gold. The strike is also exceptional with all details clear. Probably struck at Vastra Silvyberget in Dalarna Province. Scarce and desirable in this appealing quality.  
**Estimate: \$400-\$600**



**30956 Karl Knutsson (1448-57, 1464-65, 1467-70) silver Ortug ND,** Lagerqvist-6, AU53 NGC. Obv. KAR | OLV | S RE | X S' G', long cross dividing legend with crowned A in ship, a star to either side. Rev. MOn | ETA | ABO | EnS, long cross dividing legend with the three crowns coat of arms, a star to either side. A nicely toned and well-struck example with all legends and central designs very bold. Struck at the Mint in Abo, now Turku in Finland. Very scarce in this select grade.  
**Estimate: \$350-\$500**



**30957 Gustaf Vasa 2 Ore (15)43, Svartsjo mint, SM-200 (Rare), MS62** NGC. A superb example with incredibly sharp design features and attractive toned luster. Few coins from this era can match the eye appeal of this specimen. Very rare in this superior grade.  
**Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500**



**30958 Gustaf Vasa 2 Ore (15)60, Stockholm mint, SM-139, AU Details** (scratches) NGC. A Mint State coin with bold features and no wear evident. The surfaces are nicely toned with underlying luster. The scratches mentioned by NGC are primarily in the central obverse fields, to the left and right of the King's portrait, and are not especially distracting. Very scarce early type in this quality.  
**Estimate: \$600-\$800**







**30959 Gustaf Vasa 1/2 Mark 1544**, Svartsjo mint, SM-191 (Rare), MS62 NGC. Nicely toned with flashes of original mint brilliance, a sharply struck example of this very scarce type. The obverse features a classic half bust of the King with sword and royal orb. A most appealing coin and certainly rare in Mint State. Variety with stars in the reverse legends.  
**Estimate: \$1,200-\$1,500**



**30960 Eric XIV 2 Ore 1567**, Stockholm mint, SM-34, XF40 NGC. Lightly porous surfaces with well-struck details and medium gray toning. The King's name and date are especially sharp. Very rare type with only one collectible date (1567); this is the first we can remember seeing.  
**Estimate: \$1,750-\$2,500**



**30961 Eric XIV Klippe 16 Ore 1568**, SM-49, AU55 NGC. Lightly toned and fully original with considerable underlying mint luster. A highly attractive example and very scarce in this select grade.  
**Estimate: \$800-\$1,200**



**30962 Johan III 2 Penningar ND (1576)**, SM-121, AU53 NGC. An incredibly sharp example of this rare little type with bold features on both sides and appealing brown surfaces. Although this issue is not dated, the reverse legend REG SVEC confirms it as 1576.  
**Estimate: \$400-\$600**



**30963 Carl IX Regent Ore 1601**, KM8, SM-23, XF45 NGC. Lightly porous surfaces as is typical for this series but with virtually no wear evident. Very scarce type struck during the Regency of Carl IX while his brother and King, Sigismund III, was ruling in Poland. The obverse features a large Jehovah in Hebrew.  
**Estimate: \$400-\$500**



**30964 Carl IX 4 Ore 1606**, KM17, SM-59, MS63 NGC. A marvelous example of this very scarce type with exceptionally sharp design features and nearly full mint luster. The balance of toning and mint brilliance is highly attractive and creates immediate eye appeal. Rare in this elite grade and certainly among the finer pieces extant.  
**Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500**



**30965 Carl IX 4 Mark 1605**, Stockholm mint, KM15.1, SM-35, XF Details (mount removed) NGC. An attractive coin with aged cabinet patina and well-struck details. The mount removal is not easily seen in the holder and the surfaces do not display the usual burnished appearance from jewelry use. Quite nice for this early 4 Mark.  
**Estimate: \$400-\$600**



**30966 Gustaf II Adolf 1 1/2 Mark 1617**, KMX-M4, SM-85, AU53 NGC. Largest piece for the coronation of Gustaf II Adolf. A most handsome coin with the perfect blend of light gray toning and underlying mint luster. The details are boldly executed on both sides. The obverse features a laureate bust of the King with Jehovah above in Hebrew while the reverse displays a radiant sun above the crown. Very scarce in this select quality.  
**Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000**







**30967 Gustaf II Adolf 3 Mark 1620 Largesse**, KMX-M12, SM-89, XF Details (Rim Filing) NGC. Nicely toned with bold features, this presentation issue (kastmynt in Swedish) celebrates the coronation of Queen Maria Eleonora in 1620 and shows the hand of God offering the crown from a cloud. The 3 Mark denomination was equivalent to 1/4 Riksdaler. The rim filing noted by NGC is very faint, barely visible along the top edge. A rare type and a pleasing example.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,200



**30968 Gustaf II Adolf 6 Mark 1620 Largesse**, KMX-M13, SM-87, AU58 NGC. Lightly toned and very appealing with well-struck details on both sides. This rare presentation coinage was distributed at the coronation of the Queen. The 6 Mark denomination was equal to 1/2 Riksdaler. Highly elusive in this size and a choice example.  
Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000



**30969 Gustaf II Adolf silver Medal ND (1620-32)**, Brockmann-174, Hildebrand I, page 225 #279 (similar), MS62 NGC. A lovely oval medal featuring half busts of King Gustaf II Adolf and his Queen, Maria Eleonora. The details are meticulously sharp on both sides and the surfaces display a rich sheen. Highly attractive and rare in this superior quality. 18.6 grams, 39.4 x 30.4 mm.  
Estimate: \$1,250-\$1,750



**30970 Christina silver Ore 1636**, Goteborg mint, KM71.3, SM-87, MS62 NGC. An impressive example of this two year type with the characteristic standing lion on the reverse brandishing a sword and carrying the three crowns coat of arms. The design details are very sharp and the surfaces are nearly fully lustrous. A scarce type and highly elusive in Mint State.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

## A Masterful Medal of Christina



**30971 Christina silver Oval Medal ND (c. 1643)**, AU58 NGC. A choice piece with an intricate portrait of Queen Christina on the obverse and a Riga city view battle scene on the reverse. Lovely old-time cabinet patina with flashes of original mint luster. 44.8 grams.  
Estimate: \$500-\$750







**30972 Carl XII silver Oval Death Medal 1715**, MS62 NGC. Legends in German with a panoramic view of the City of Stralsund on the reverse. 28.2 grams. Nicely toned and original with a few tiny rim nicks. Dies by Georg Wilhelm Vestner, GWV on the truncation of the bust.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600



**30974 Christina 1/2 Riksdaler 1642-AG**, KM186, SM-27a, AU Details (plugged) NGC. A sharply struck example of this rare denomination with attractive medium gray patina. Holed at the top and skillfully repaired with just a faint trace of solder above the head of Christ. First variety with the A-G mintmaster mark at the top of the reverse.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600

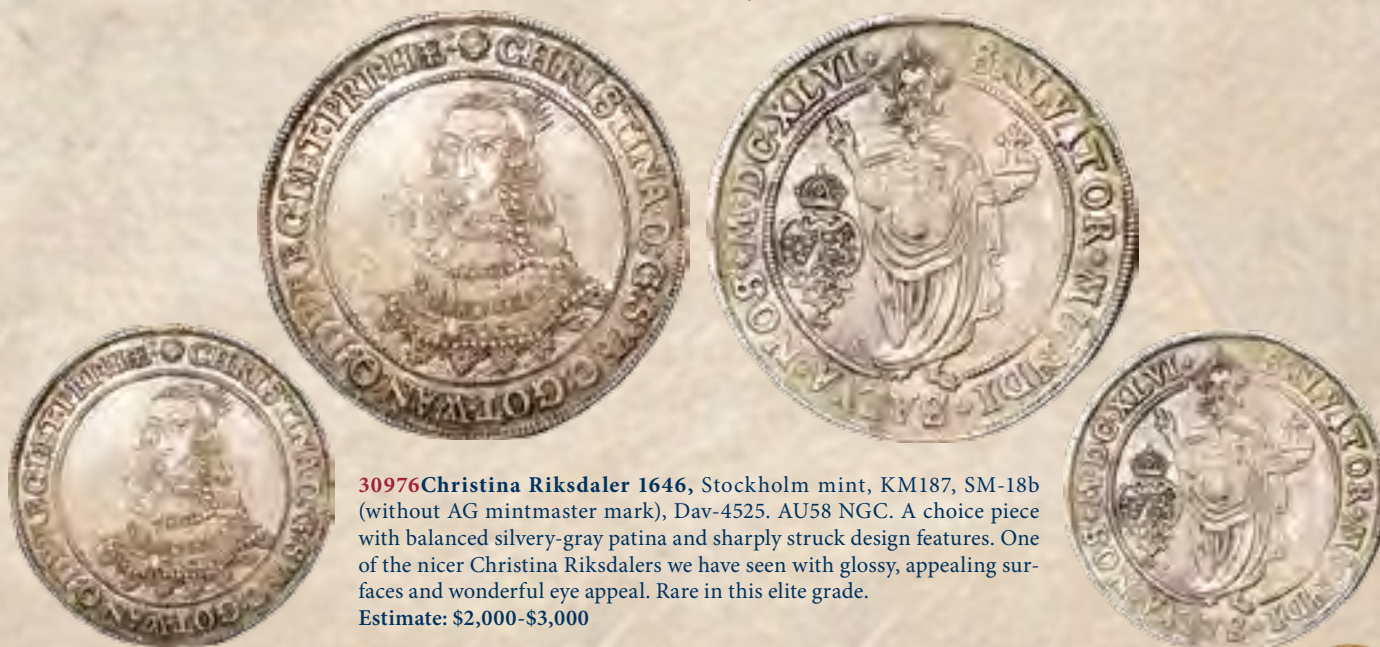


**30973 Christina 4 Mark 1647-DK**, KM193, SM-48a, XF40 NGC. Circle of dots on the reverse. An attractive example of this large silver type with a laureate bust of Queen Christina on the obverse. The surfaces are evenly toned and very appealing and the design details are bold. A very scarce type with that old-time cabinet feel.  
Estimate: \$1,250-\$1,750



**30975 Christina Riksdaler 1643-AG**, KM187, SM-15, Dav-4525, AU55 NGC. Date in Roman numerals. A highly attractive specimen of this popular Riksdaler featuring a facing bust of the Queen in an intricately detailed gown. The portrait details are exceptionally sharp as is the figure of Christ on the reverse. The surfaces are blemish free and toned a rich deep gray. An ideal type coin for this issue and very scarce in this grade.  
Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000

### Conditionally Rare



**30976 Christina Riksdaler 1646**, Stockholm mint, KM187, SM-18b (without AG mintmaster mark), Dav-4525. AU58 NGC. A choice piece with balanced silvery-gray patina and sharply struck design features. One of the nicer Christina Riksdalers we have seen with glossy, appealing surfaces and wonderful eye appeal. Rare in this elite grade.  
Estimate: \$2,000-\$3,000







**30977 Carl XI 2 Ore 1675-HIH**, KM241.2, SM-254b, VF30 NGC. A very rare type struck at Landskrona with the mintmaster's initials HIH. Nicely toned and original, an elusive type and variety.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800



**30978 Carl XI 2 Mark 1675**, KM242, SM-128a, MS63 NGC. A superb example with well-struck features and rich old-time patina. The surfaces are fresh and original with nearly full mint luster. Rare in this superior quality and a coin with exceptional eye appeal.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800



**30979 Carl XI 4 Mark 1696-AS**, KM296, MS63 NGC. Silvery gray toning with fully struck details, a most pleasing coin. Rare when certified as Mint State.  
Estimate: \$750-\$1,000



**30980 Carl XI silver Medal ND (circa 1680)**, MS63 NGC. Lovely deep gray patina with significant mint luster. Struck for the marriage of Carl and Ulrika Eleonora with their busts on either side. Dies by A. Meybusch. 15.6 grams.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600



**30981 Carl XII Mark 1716-LC**, KM313, MS64 NGC. Very attractive with a perfect blend of aged patina and underlying luster. The details are sharply struck on both sides. Very rare type in Mint State.  
Estimate: \$600-\$900



**30982 Carl XII 2 Mark 1714-LC**, KM339, MS64 NGC. A truly remarkable coin with exceptionally sharp design features and nearly full original mint brilliance. Very rare in this elite grade and perhaps the finest we have seen.  
Estimate: \$1,250-\$1,500



**30983 Carl XII silver Oval Medal 1718**, Erlanger-2814, Hildebrand-217, AU58 NGC. A most attractive medal struck in 1718 in Nuremberg marking the death of the King. Dies by G.W. Vestner. 6.9 grams.  
Estimate: \$350-\$500



**30984 Ulrika Eleonora Mark 1720/19-LC**, KM367, MS63 NGC. A choice example of this very scarce type with aged cabinet patina and abundant luster. The reverse is especially choice with nearly full white mint brilliance. Very rare in this superior grade.  
Estimate: \$1,200-\$1,500





**30985 Frederick I copper Ore 1746-KM**, KM383.3, MS62 Brown NGC. A choice example of this elusive date with sharp features and a hint of original mint luster on the reverse. Very rare grade and sure to evoke some spirited bidding. Struck at Avesta, the KM stands for copper coin (kopparmynt) as opposed to other types valued in silver.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**30986 Frederick I Ore 1723**, KM382, SM-158b, MS64 NGC. A most attractive example of this rare variety without the mintmaster's initials, GZ. The surfaces are fresh and fully lustrous and the strike is very crisp.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**30987 Frederick I 2 Mark 1737-GZ**, KM385, XF Details (obverse graffiti) NGC. Nicely toned and original, a very scarce type coin. What appears to be the initials HH are lightly engraved in the right obverse field, barely noticeable.  
Estimate: \$350-\$500



**30988 Frederick I gold 1/4 Ducat 1730**, KM417, Fr-60, AU Details (repaired) NGC. Fully struck with bold bust details, scraped in the right obverse field and creased across the center. Despite the problems this lustrous example is very collectable.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**30989 Frederick I gold 1/2 Ducat 1735-GZ**, KM422, SM-44, UNC Details (damaged) NGC. Fully struck and quite attractive with original patina, very lightly bent, visible mostly from the reverse. The metal has not been creased; just a faint wave to the flan.  
Estimate: \$1,200-\$1,500



**30990 Frederick I silver Medal 1719**, MS63 NGC. A choice example with deep gray patina and rich gloss to the surfaces. Struck for the coronation of Frederick and featuring the conjoined busts of the King and Queen on the obverse and an allegorical scene on the reverse with Svea crowning a warrior. 29.7 grams. Dies signed by V.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500



**30991 Adolf Frederick I 8 Ore 1771-AL**, KM507, SM-79a, MS61 NGC. Variety without a crossbar within the A in the monogram. A nice original example of this elusive one-year type also valued as 1/12 Riksdaler.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**30992 Adolf Frederick 2 Daler 1770-AL**, KM504, MS64 NGC. A choice example of this elusive one-year type with exceptionally sharp design features and pleasing gray patina. This denomination was equivalent to 2/3 Riksdaler.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,400



**30993 Adolf Frederick Riksdaler 1769-AL**, KM490.2, Dav-1732, MS63 NGC. Variety with 9 heads in the chain. Nicely toned and original with underlying luster, small natural flan flaws on the obverse.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,400







**30994 Adolf Frederick 3 Daler (Riksdaler) 1770-AL, KM505, Dav-1733, MS62 NGC.** Nicely toned with considerable mint luster and no adjustment marks. A very scarce type in Mint State.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,400



**30998 Gustaf III Riksdaler 1782-OL, KM527, Dav-1736, MS63 NGC.** A sharply struck coin with bold features and free of the usual adjustment marks so prevalent on this series. Somewhat dappled patina.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500



**30995 Gustaf III 16 Ore 1773-AL, KM513, MS65 NGC.** Variety with 9 heads on the chain. A choice Mint State coin with subtle patina and full mint brilliance. A very scarce and underrated type, especially in this superb quality.  
Estimate: \$500-\$700



**30999 Carl XIV Johan 2 Skilling 1840, KM643, MS63 Brown NGC.** A lovely example with rich brown surfaces and red-orange luster in the legends. Very scarce grade for this large copper type.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600



**30996 Gustaf III 1/6 Riksdaler 1778-OL, KM525, MS63 NGC.** Nicely toned with bold details and no adjustment marks, and just a tiny spot on the reverse.  
Estimate: \$275-\$350



**31000 Carl XIV Johan 1/6 Riksdaler 1829-CB, KM615, MS65 NGC.** Aged cabinet patina with considerable mint luster. A very scarce type especially in Mint State.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**30997 Gustaf III 1/3 Riksdaler 1783-OL, KM525, MS65 NGC.** A deeply toned and most handsome coin with flashy mint luster and no adjustment marks or other flaws. Rare when certified this high.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500



**31001 Carl XIV Johan silver Pattern 1/3 Riksdaler 1829-CB, KM-PN17, SM-181, MS65 NGC.** Similar to the issued type but 22 mm instead of 28. Deeply toned and highly attractive, a very rare pattern struck just before the reformed coinage of 1830-1855.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,200



## Riksdaler Pattern in Silver



**31002** Carl XIV Johann silver Pattern Riksdaler 1829-CB BANCO, KM-Pn18, SM-179. MS63 NGC. Richly toned and appealing. A very rare pattern struck on a compact flan with plain edge.

Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000



**31003** Carl XIV Johann gold Ducat 1843-AG, KM628a, MS63 NGC. Fully lustrous with well-struck features. Just a few light scuffs in the right obverse field. A very scarce type.

Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**31004** Oscar I 2 Skilling 1845, KM664, MS64 Red Brown NGC. Small bust variety. A choice piece with virtually full mint luster and excellent eye appeal. There are two small spots on the reverse at the top by the rim. These large copper types are rarely seen with such abundant mint red.

Estimate: \$400-\$600



**31005** Oscar I 2 Skilling 1855, KM664, MS62 Brown NGC. An attractive example of this large copper type with deep brown surfaces and a trace of luster on the obverse. The key date for the type with a mintage of 11,000.

Estimate: \$350-\$450



**31006** Oscar I 4 Skilling 1851, KM672, MS64 Red Brown NGC. A gorgeous copper type with lightly toned red-orange mint brilliance. These large denominations are highly popular and rarely encountered in this superb quality.

Estimate: \$400-\$600



**31007** Oscar I copper Pattern 2 Ore 1853, KM-Pn71, Proof 63 Brown NGC. A very scarce pattern struck during the proposed transition to a decimal coinage. Nicely toned and appealing with a heavy gloss to the surfaces. Reeded edge.

Estimate: \$400-\$600







**31008** Oscar I 1/16 Riksdaler 1845-AG, KM665, MS65 NGC. A spectacular example of this key low-mintage date with rich cabinet patina and full mint brilliance.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600



**31009** Oscar I 1/4 Riksdaler 1846/4-AG, KM669, MS64 NGC. Deeply toned and fully original. An attractive example of this underrated type.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600



**31010** Oscar I Riksdaler 1857-ST, KM693, AU58 NGC. Short goatee variety. Aged gray toning with just a faint rub on the ear of the King.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**31011** Oscar I 2 Riksdaler 1857-ST, KM694, AU55 NGC. Lightly toned with strong design features. A very scarce one-year type equal to 1/2 Riksdaler Specie.  
Estimate: \$350-\$450



**31012** Oscar I Riksdaler Specie 1856-ST, KM689, MS63 NGC. Lightly toned with abundant mint brilliance, a very scarce crown in Mint State. Also denominated as a 4 Riksdaler Riksmünt.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,400



**31013** Carl XV 4 Riksdaler 1862-ST, KM711, MS64 NGC. Nicely toned and original, variety with the LA designer's initials below the bust. Very scarce when certified as Mint State.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**31014** Carl XV gold Ducat 1861-ST, KM709, MS63 NGC. Fully lustrous and attractive with only faint handling in the obverse fields. A choice Mint State example and highly elusive as such.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,200



**31015** Oscar II 10 Ore 1873-ST, KM727, MS65 NGC. Lovely gray patina with underlying mint brilliance. One spot is seen on the bust of the King. A scarce two-year type.  
Estimate: \$275-\$350



**31016** Oscar II Proof 10 Ore 1904-EB, KM755, PR66, NGC. A choice coin with soft patina and flawless surfaces. Very scarce when graded Proof.  
Estimate: \$150-\$250



**31017** Oscar II Proof 10 Ore 1907-EB, KM774, PR66, NGC. A nicely toned and original coin with rich patina in the legends and lighter central details. Rare one-year type in Proof.  
Estimate: \$175-\$250



**31018** Oscar II 25 Ore 1877-EB, KM738, MS66 NGC. A superb coin with reflective surfaces and aged gray patina, highly appealing. A scarce date and very possibly the finest example extant.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400







**31019 Oscar II 25 Ore 1878-EB**, KM738, MS67 NGC. A superb example of this key date with a magnificent blend of subtle patina and full mint brilliance. The surfaces are pristine and fully original. A trophy for the collector of Oscar II.

Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**31020 Oscar II 50 Ore 1883-EB**, KM740, MS67 NGC. Sharply struck with brilliant luster and appealing gray toning, rarely seen in this elite certified grade.

Estimate: \$300-\$400



**31021 Oscar II 50 Ore 1883-EB**, KM740, MS67 NGC. Flawless surfaces with an appealing balance of mint brilliance and subtle patina. A most attractive coin and certainly among the finest known.

Estimate: \$300-\$400



**31022 Oscar II Proof 50 Ore 1907-EB**, KM771, PR66, NGC. A handsome piece with aged patina and highly reflective surfaces, rare in this quality.

Estimate: \$350-\$400



**31023 Oscar II Proof 50 Ore 1907-EB**, KM771, PR65, NGC. Lightly toned with a particularly choice reverse. A very scarce type in Proof.

Estimate: \$300-\$375



**31024 Oscar II Krona 1890-EB**, KM760, MS66 NGC. A most appealing example with blended tan and light gray patina, all blanketing fully lustrous surfaces. A pleasure to view and one of the finest we have seen for this series.

Estimate: \$500-\$600



**31025 Oscar II Krona 1890-EB**, KM760, MS65 NGC. Deeply toned and original. Rare quality for this very scarce date.

Estimate: \$400-\$500



**31026 Oscar II Proof Krona 1903-EB**, KM760, PR66, NGC. Rich silvery-gray patina with bright underlying luster, a choice example with reflective surfaces and sharply struck design features.

Estimate: \$400-\$500



**31027 Oscar II Proof Krona 1904-EB**, KM760, PR66, NGC. An attractive coin with subtle patina and flashy reflective surfaces. Very scarce in Proof and this piece has exceptional eye appeal.

Estimate: \$400-\$500



**31028 Oscar II Proof Krona 1904-EB**, KM760, Proof 65 NGC. Very lightly toned and most appealing, a choice piece and a premium example for this certified grade.

Estimate: \$350-\$450







**31029 Oscar II Proof Krona 1907-EB**, KM772, PR66, NGC. Brilliant mirror surfaces with a light dusting of silvery-gray toning, very attractive and elusive when certified as Proof.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**31030 Oscar II 2 Kronor 1876 Wide Date & Small EB**, KM742, XF Details (surface hairlines) NGC. Lightly cleaned long ago and now nicely toned on the obverse. The reverse exhibits some superficial oxidation. Very rare variety with the wide (6 mm) date and small EB. Most known examples are VG-Fine at best.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**31031 Oscar II 2 Kronor 1890-EB**, KM761, MS64 NGC. A superb Mint State example of this very scarce date with full mint brilliance and slightly mottled gray and tan patina. Rare date in this most pleasing quality.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,200



**31032 Oscar II Proof 2 Kronor 1906-EB**, KM773, PR66 NGC. Older bust of the King with legends revised to reflect Norway's independence. Brilliant reflective surfaces with subtle silvery-gray toning, one tiny contact mark on the King's hair. Rarely seen in Proof and a most appealing coin.  
Estimate: \$500-\$600



**31033 Oscar II gold 5 Kronor 1882-EB**, KM756, MS67 NGC. A stunning example with pristine surfaces and gleaming mint brilliance. Easily the finest we have seen for this date and unquestionably among the finest known.  
Estimate: \$450-\$550



**31034 Oscar II gold 5 Kronor 1886-EB**, KM756, MS66 NGC. A choice coin with brilliant luster and somewhat prooflike surfaces. Rare and desirable in this superior grade.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500



**31035 Oscar II gold 5 Kronor 1901-EB**, KM766, MS66 NGC. A superior example with sharply struck features and full mint brilliance. Very scarce in this superior quality.  
Estimate: \$350-\$450



**31036 Oscar II gold 10 Kronor 1876-EB**, KM743, MS65 NGC. Second variety with OCH. Very lightly toned and original with bold design features, an attractive piece and elusive in this certified grade.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**31037 Oscar II gold 10 Kronor 1901-EB**, KM767, MS66 NGC. A virtually pristine coin with lightly toned surfaces and sharply defined details. Rare in this elite quality.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**31038 Oscar II gold 10 Kronor 1901-EB**, KM767, MS65 NGC. Lightly toned and very attractive, a select example with full mint bloom.  
Estimate: \$275-\$375







**31039** Oscar II gold 10 Kronor 1901-EB, KM767, MS64 NGC. Older bust type struck in 1901 only. Fully brilliant and original, scarce in this grade.  
Estimate: \$250-\$325



**31040** Oscar II gold 20 Kronor 1873-ST, KM733, MS65 NGC. Lightly toned and original, a superior example of this first date of the 20 Kronor series.  
Estimate: \$450-\$550



**31041** Oscar II gold 20 Kronor 1875-ST, KM733, MS62 NGC. Lightly toned surfaces with a few tiny contact marks in the obverse fields.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500



**31042** Gustaf V 5 Ore 1914, KM779.2, MS65 Brown NGC. Lightly toned and original with considerable underlying mint luster. Very scarce low-mintage date in Mint State.  
Estimate: \$375-\$450



**31043** Gustaf V Proof 50 Ore 1912-W, KM788, PR67, NGC. Brilliant surfaces with a pleasing dusting of old-time cabinet patina. Highly elusive when certified as Proof.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**31044** Gustaf V Proof 50 Ore 1912-W, KM788, PR66, NGC. Deeply toned, this attractive coin has virtually pristine, flashy, mirrored surfaces.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**31045** Gustaf V Proof 50 Ore 1912-W, KM788, PR66, NGC. Reflective surfaces with pleasing gray toning. A sparkling example!  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**31046** Gustaf V Proof 50 Ore 1912-W, KM788, PR66, NGC. A choice and fully original example with reflective fields and aged toning. Very scarce early date especially when graded Proof.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**31047** Gustaf V 50 Ore 1914-W, KM788, MS66 NGC. A superb example with full mint brilliance and just hint of gray and gold toning in the legends. Very scarce early date in Mint State.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**31048** Gustaf V Proof 50 Ore 1916-W, KM788, PR66, NGC. Reflective fields with aged toning on both sides, a most attractive piece.  
Estimate: \$275-\$350







**31049 Gustaf V Proof Krona 1912-W, KM786.1, PR66, NGC.** Medium gray patina with silvery mirror surfaces. A Gem example of this key date and most appealing.  
Estimate: \$450-\$600



**31054 Gustaf V Krona 1918-W, KM786.1, MS67 NGC.** A lovely Gem example of this very scarce date with aged russet and silvery-gray patina. The 1918 Krona is rated as the key date for this series in Scandinavian references.  
Estimate: \$500-\$600



**31050 Gustaf V Proof Krona 1912-W, KM786.1, PR66, NGC.** A gorgeous coin with aged cabinet patina ranging from deep gray to a touch of magenta in the obverse legends.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500



**31055 Gustaf V Proof Krona 1918-W, KM786.1, PR66, NGC.** A gorgeous coin with rich gray toning and just a hint of deep red in the date area. Very rare as a Proof.  
Estimate: \$500-\$600



**31051 Gustaf V Proof Krona 1912-W, KM786.1, PR66, NGC.** Rich old-time patina with flashy underlying mint brilliance. A highly attractive and rare in Proof.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500



**31056 Gustaf V Proof 2 Kronor 1913-W, KM787, PR66, NGC.** A virtually flawless coin with aged silvery-gray patina and reflective fields. Very rare in this certified grade.  
Estimate: \$350-\$450



**31052 Gustaf V Proof Krona 1912-W, KM786.1, PR66, NGC.** First variety with dots in the date. Deeply toned with reflective fields. A very scarce low-mintage date.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500



**31057 Gustaf V Proof 2 Kronor 1913-W, KM787, PR66, NGC.** A Gem example with attractive medium gray toning and pristine mirror surfaces, certainly among the finest extant.  
Estimate: \$350-\$450



**31053 Gustaf V Proof Krona 1913-W, KM786.1, PR66, NGC.** Deeply struck features with flashy mirror surfaces. A superb coin with instant eye appeal.  
Estimate: \$350-\$450







**31058 Gustaf V Proof 2 Kronor 1913-W, KM787, PR66, NGC.** A most attractive coin with deeply toned surfaces and sparkling underlying mint brilliance.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**31059 Gustaf V Proof 2 Kronor 1913-W, KM787, PR66, NGC.** Deeply toned with fully mirrored surfaces. A superb original specimen.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**31060 Gustaf V Proof 2 Kronor 1913-W, KM787, PR66, NGC.** Fully brilliant with reflective surfaces, this coin has slightly dappled patina on the obverse. Proof examples of these early 2 Kronors are highly elusive.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**31061 Gustaf V Proof 2 Kronor 1913-W, KM787, PR66, NGC.** A lovely original example with gold and gray toning and highly reflective surfaces, especially on the obverse.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**31062 Gustaf V Proof 2 Kronor 1914-W, KM787, PR66, NGC.** A sharply struck example of this very scarce date with aged gray and gold patina and full underlying mint brilliance.  
Estimate: \$350-\$450



**31063 Gustaf V gold 5 Kronor 1920-W, KM797, MS67 NGC.** A superb example of this one-year type with full mint brilliance and pristine surfaces. Highly elusive in this elite grade and easily one of the finest we have observed.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

## SWEDISH POSSESSIONS



**31064 Estonia - Reval. Eric XIV 1/4 Mark ND (1561-68),** Ahlstrom-13, MS62 NGC. Bold legends with a pleasing combination of toning and underlying luster, one small spot on the bust. Also known as a Ferding. Reval capitulated to the Swedish army in 1561 due to a rising threat from Russia and was eventually ceded to Russia in 1721 in the Treaty of Nystad. Reverse "d" with REVALIE and no date.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**31065 Estonia - Reval. Carl XI of Sweden 4 R (Rundstuck) 1670,** KM37, Ahlstrom-107 (Rare), AU58 NGC. Somewhat crudely struck, as always with tiny flan flaws. This nearly Mint State coin, with antique patina retains considerable mint luster. The denomination for this silver series, Rundstuck, is quite unusual literally meaning "round piece." The value was equal to the Ore in Sweden.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400







**31066 Hesse-Cassel. Frederick I of Sweden 1/8 Taler 1748-ICB, KM438, MS63 NGC.** A choice and fully original example of this scarce type with aged silvery-gray toning and flashy underlying mint luster. Highly attractive and rare in Mint State.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**31067 Pomerania. Carl XI of Sweden 1/24 Taler 1662-VB, KM232, Ahlstrom-160, MS62 NGC.** Lightly toned and original with extremely sharp design features, a most appealing example of this very rare variety with the VB mintmaster initials.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800



**31068 Pomerania. Carl XI 2/3 Taler 1689-ILA, KM307.1, Ahlstrom-113b, MS62 NGC.** A lovely coin with silvery-gray patina and abundant mint luster. The design features are also highly attractive with every curl in the King's peruke clearly defined.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600



**31069 Pomerania. Adolf Frederick I of Sweden 1/6 Taler 1760-OHK, KM412, MS63 NGC.** A lovely piece with bold features and glossy gray surfaces. Mint State examples are seldom encountered and this coin displays exceptional eye appeal.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**31070 Stralsund. Carl XII of Sweden 2/3 Taler 1707-ICH, KM196, Ahlstrom-108b, VF Details (mount removed) NGC.** Light gray surfaces with nice details for this type, the mount removal at the top has been skillfully repaired.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

## SWITZERLAND



**31071 Bern gold Duplone 1796, KM182, Fr-186, AU53 NGC.** There is a small planchet lamination issue on the obverse, but otherwise this coin is Choice AU. The reverse especially is superb.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,200



**31072 Haldenstein. Baron Thomas I Goldgulden ND (1609-28), KM28, Fr-270, VF Details (Mount Removed) NGC.** Crudely struck with some weakness in the legends. The damage noted by NGC is not immediately obvious in the holder. A highly elusive type and quite decent for this series.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,200





## Impressive Double “Show” Taler



**31073 Lucerne. Honorary Medal or Double Schautaler 1699**, by P.H. Muller (unsigned), Haller 1086, Wunderly 1548 var., 56.2g, 48.7mm, AU58 NGC. Obv. View of the city of Lucerne, with the Virgin and Child in the clouds above. Rev. St. Leodegar seated facing with a view of the cathedral of Lucerne behind. Richly toned over lustrous surfaces, this coin has a beautiful design complemented by amazing detail.  
Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000



**31074 Confederation 5 Francs 1850-A**, Paris mint, KM11, MS63 NGC. Attractive steel-blue and gold toning with a sharp strike. The popular first-year issue of the Confederation 5 Francs.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,250



**31075 Confederation gold 100 Francs 1939-B**, KM-X-S21, MS65 PCGS. A beauty with glowing luster and gold toning.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,000

## TRANSYLVANIA



**31076 Isabella and Johann II Sigismund gold Ducat 1558**, Fr-264, AU58 NGC. These types are usually flawed in some way, with a wavy flan, die breaks, or significant weakness, but this example is actually free of those faults. A strong strike with good, even details throughout make this a very desirable piece.  
Estimate: \$2,500-\$3,500



**31077 Sigismund Bathori gold Ducat 1584**, Fr-295, UNC Details (Scratches) NGC. Slightly wavy flan, with the scratches referred to by NGC being three moderately sized ones on the reverse. Otherwise, an attractive example of a very rare piece. All examples of this type that have been sold publicly in the past decade have been of other years, adding a sense of even greater scarcity to this piece.  
Estimate: \$2,000-\$3,000



**31078 Sigismund Bathory gold Ducat 1593**, Neustadt mint, Fr-297, AU50 NGC. Struck in a much finer style than the Hermannstadt issues, this example displays a little weakness in areas on a lightly undulating flan. Typical of many examples of this type, the first “S” in Sigismund’s title is backward. The protected areas in the legends display considerable luster.  
Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000



**31079 Sigismund Bathory gold Ducat 1593**, Hermannstadt mint, Fr-295, AU55 NGC. A bright gold ducat on a slightly wavy planchet. There is noticeable luster left in protected areas and a few light marks appear on the surfaces. The portrait of St. Ladislaus is a little crude for the type, however both sides retain excellent detail.  
Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000





## An Appealing Transylvania Ducat



**31080 Gabriel Bethlen gold Ducat 1620-KB**, Kremnitz mint, KM128, Fr-358, AU55 NGC. An appealing example with light, even circulation. There is a faint crease visible primarily from the reverse running from approximately 2:00 to 7:00. Much of the surface area exhibits light reddish toning. This issue is quite scarce and was struck in the year Gabriel was elected King of Hungary in opposition to the Habsburgs. The Habsburg response forced him out in 1621 although he would launch two more campaigns over the next few years in an attempt to unite Hungary.  
Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000



**31081 Georg I Rakoczi gold Ducat 1648-NB**, Neustadt mint, KM271, Fr-386, XF45 NGC. Struck on a slightly out-of-round flan, this ducat has few areas of weakness and mostly even circulation wear. Georg's portrait is nicely detailed, although there are a few notable surface marks, the most obvious being a scratch running from Georg's eye to ear. This ducat was one of his final issues before his death in October of 1648, prior to passing sole rule onto his son, Georg II, who had been elected prince in 1642. The father and son ruled jointly from 1642 to 1648.  
Estimate: \$3,000-\$3,500



**31082 Karl III gold 1/4 Ducat ND (1711-40)** Karlsburg mint, KM548, Fr-522, MS62 NGC. A beautiful gold fraction featuring a fanciful depiction of the globe within a circle of clouds. The fields are flashy and the devices well struck. There are some tiny deposits in the reverse legend and at the tip of the eagle's wing on the obverse.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500



**31083 Karl III gold Ducat 1714**, Karlsburg mint, KM563, Fr-520, AU Details (Surface Hairlines) NGC. A rare type with a very typical strike for the issue; the high relief on the eagle's heads has resulted in some weakness to Karl's temple as well as to the eagle itself. The obverse surfaces have been brushed with the effect of creating a slightly unnatural sheen. Karl was the third of the Hapsburg emperors to rule over Transylvania.  
Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500



**31084 Maria Theresia gold 1/8 Ducat 1778-HS**, KM660, Fr-548, MS63 NGC. A choice example of this diminutive type with well-struck details and full mint luster. Very scarce in this select grade.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,200



**31085 Maria Theresia Gold 1/2 Ducat 1780 HS**, Fr-545, KM655, MS62 NGC. Obv. Draped bust right. Rev. Crowned double-headed eagle with date and value. Lustrous with a few light marks on the obverse. A very scarce type.  
Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000



**31086 Maria Theresia gold Ducat 1753**, KM610, Fr-543, XF45 NGC. Attractively toned with slight waves to the flan. The coat of arms includes the seven mountains indicative of the optional name for this region, Siebenbergen.  
Estimate: \$550-\$700







**31087 Maria Theresia gold 2 Ducats 1773/2 H-G**, Karlsburg mint, KM650, Fr-541, XF Details (Scratched) NGC. Placed on a slightly wavy flan with a meandering mark on the obverse that runs from the edge at 8:00 to Maria Theresia's chin. Easily differentiated as an issue of Transylvania by the addition of "TRAN" along the reverse legends.  
**Estimate: \$600-\$800**

## VENEZUELA



**31088 Caracas 2 Reales 1818-BS**, KM-C6.1, XF45 NGC. This very nice example has well-defined details and displays dappled gray toning. Scarce in this condition.  
**Estimate: \$800-\$1,000**



**31089 Caracas 4 Reales 1819-BS**, KM-C7.1, VF Details (Holed) NGC. Fully original, and well-toned, with a small hole at 1:00, as is often the case for this denomination. A very rare type and quite collectible despite the small piercing.  
**Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,250**



**31090 Republic copper Centavo 1852**, KM-Y6, MS63 Brown NGC. Well-struck, with touches of original mint-red color around the devices and no flaws worthy of mention. High-grade circulated examples of this issue are only scarce, but Mint State pieces, such as this, are rare and difficult to obtain.  
**Estimate: \$600-\$800**



**31091 Republic copper Centavo 1858**, Heaton mint, KM-Y7, LIBERTAD in relief (raised), PR65 Red and Brown NGC. Sharply struck, with mirrored fields and abundant original mint-red color remaining. The proof strikes of this 1858 issue are extremely rare and this is the first example we have offered. None have been certified finer than this Gem example.  
**Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000**



**31092 Republic 5 Reales 1858-A**, KM-Y11, VF30 NGC. A nice example of this popular, one-year, type. The hair detail is near-full, and LIBERTAD is bold. A few marks are noted, as one would expect of a VF graded coin.  
**Estimate: \$500-\$700**



**31093 Republic copper-nickel 2-1/2 Centavos 1877**, KM-Y26, MS65 NGC. This example, with full mint luster, is slightly soft in the centers, as often seen with this issue. The scarcest date of a conditionally rare two-year type.  
**Estimate: \$1,500-\$2,000**



**31094 Republic Bolivar 1886**, KM-Y22, narrow date, MS62 NGC. The strike is nice and the surfaces free of all but the most minute marks. Most of the coin is blanketed in a rich taupe-gray patina, with small areas of bright silvery-gray luster creating a sharp contrast. Very rare in Mint State. No coins have been certified finer than this by NGC.  
**Estimate: \$2,000-\$2,500**





## YUGOSLAVIA



**31095 Alexander I gold 20 Dinara 1925, KM7, MS66 NGC.** A fully brilliant coin with pristine surfaces, and very scarce in this superior certified grade.

Estimate: \$500-\$700

## ZANZIBAR



**31096 British Protectorate. Ali bin Hamud Cent 1908, KM8, MS63 Red Brown NGC.** About 75% full-red, with nice definition. A very rare one-year type, and one of only three types issued by this tiny group of islands off the coast of Tanganyika. We believe that between 20 and 30 of these items survive in all grades.

Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



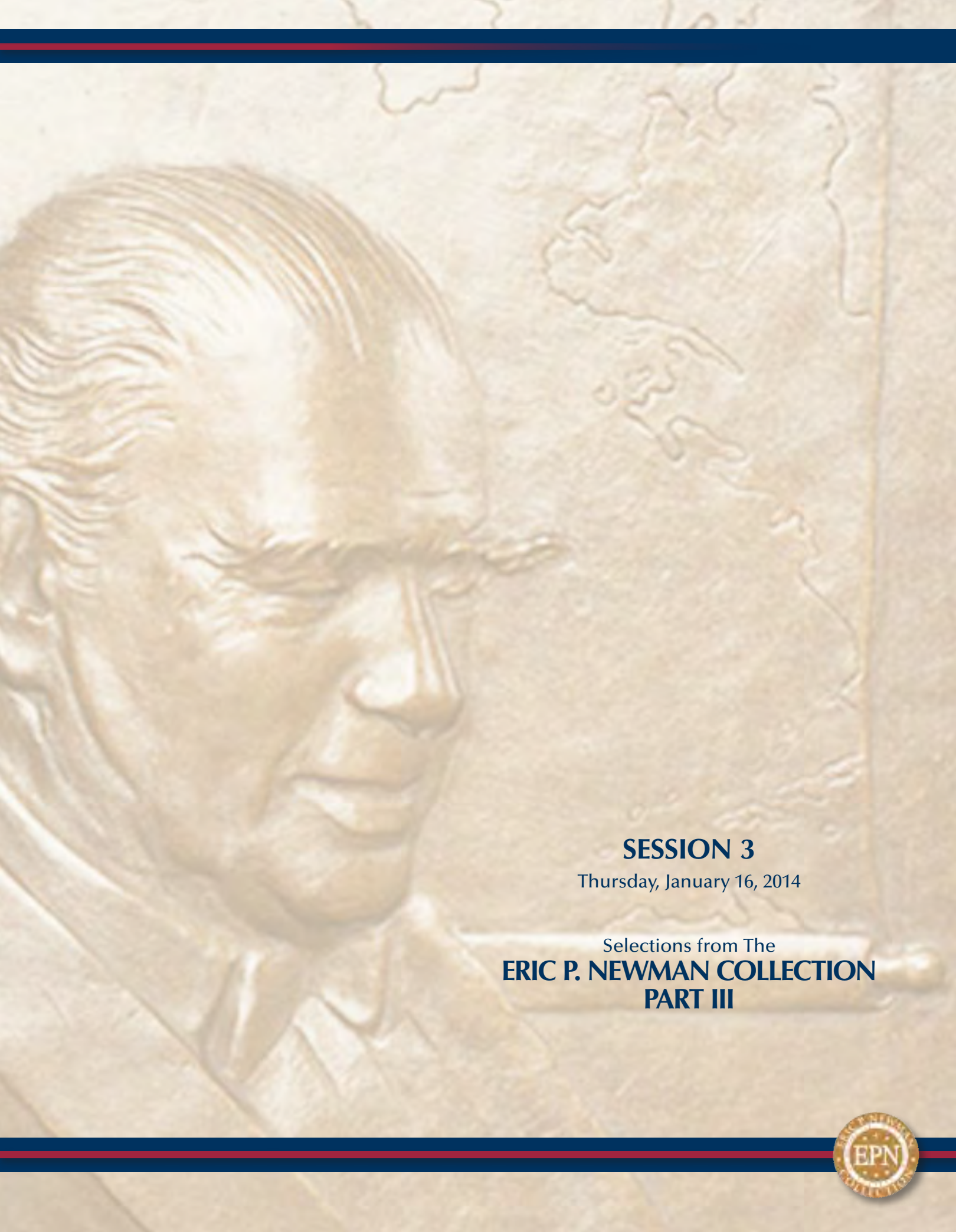
**31097 British Protectorate. Ali bin Hamud Cent 1908, KM8, MS63 Red Brown NGC.** An above-average Mint State example of this very scarce type with nearly full mint luster on the reverse. Interestingly, this type was virtually unobtainable until a small group surfaced with the Heaton Mint archives collection in the late 1970s. Newman's coin surely predates that source.

Estimate: \$1,200-\$1,500

END OF SESSION TWO







## **SESSION 3**

Thursday, January 16, 2014

Selections from The  
**ERIC P. NEWMAN COLLECTION**  
**PART III**





## AFGHANISTAN



**31098** Amanullah gold 1/2 Amani AH1304//7 (1925), KM911, MS62 NGC. An eye-appealing example with thick luster in the fields.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

## ALBANIA

**31099** Zog I gold 10 Franga Ari 1927-R, KM9, Fr-3, AU Details (Mount Removed) NGC. Once mounted at 12:00, but possessing flashy reddish-orange patina on both sides.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

## ARGENTINA



**31100** La Rioja. 1/2 Real 1844-B, KM18, XF40 NGC. This provisional issue possesses well-struck details with deeply toned surfaces.  
Estimate: \$125-\$175



**31101** La Rioja. 2 Reales 1843-RB, KM15, VF30 NGC. A well-struck example with an attractive blend of medium to deep gray patina.  
Estimate: \$125-\$175

**31102** La Rioja. 4 Reales 1849-RB, KM20, VF30 NGC. An original example of this provisional coinage with aged gold and gray toning.  
Estimate: \$125-\$175

## AUSTRALIA



**31103** Victoria gold Sovereign 1864-Sydney, KM4, Fine 15 NGC. An affordable example of this early Australian sovereign.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600

**31104** Victoria gold Sovereign 1870-Sydney, KM4, VF30 NGC. A widely collected type with "AUSTRALIA" boldly displayed in the center of the reverse.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500

**31105** Victoria gold Sovereign 1874-S, KM7, S-3858A, AU50 NGC. A lightly circulated example of this classic gold coin.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31106** Victoria gold Sovereign 1888-M, KM10, S-3867B, AU58 NGC. Friction is evident on Victoria's cheek with light hairlines in the fields.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**31107** Victoria gold Sovereign 1888-S, KM10, S-3868B, MS62 NGC. A pleasing example of this short-lived type with few marks for the grade.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500

**31108** Victoria gold Sovereign 1890-S, KM10, S-3868B, AU58 NGC. On the cusp of Mint State with a soft milky patina on both sides.  
Estimate: \$350-\$450

**31109** Victoria gold Sovereign 1896-M, KM13, S-3875, AU55 NGC. An attractive example of this "Veiled Head" type with a ring of eye-catching reddish-copper toning near the dentils.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400







**31110 Victoria gold Sovereign 1898-S, KM13, MS62 NGC.** Bright surfaces with typical marks for the grade. A slightly better date at the Uncirculated level.

Estimate: \$800-\$1,000

**31111 Victoria gold Sovereign 1900-M, KM13, AU55 NGC.** A lightly circulated example with several minor rim ticks on the reverse. The "M" of the Melbourne Mint can be seen embedded in the base below the right hoof of Saint George's horse.

Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31112 Edward VII gold Sovereign 1903-M, KM15, S-3971, AU50 NGC.** Ideal for the grade with original mint bloom clinging to the protected devices.

Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31113 Edward VII gold Sovereign 1906-M, KM15, S-3971, AU58 NGC.** A dazzling example with struck-up devices and lightly marked surfaces commensurate with the grade.

Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31114 Edward VII gold Sovereign 1907-P, KM15, S-3972, AU55 NGC.** This lightly circulated Perth Mint issue was struck during the latter years of Edward VII's reign.

Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31115 Edward VII gold Sovereign 1908-P, KM15, MS62 NGC.** This luminous example has soft honey-gold coloration.

Estimate: \$350-\$450



**31116 Edward VII gold Sovereign 1910-S, KM15, S-3973, MS63.** Light ticks on Edward's necks preclude the near-Gem grade. The final year for the type.

Estimate: \$500-\$600

**31117 Edward VII gold Sovereign 1910-S, KM15, S-3973, MS63 NGC.** An attractive example of this final year of type issue.

Estimate: \$500-\$600

**31118 George V gold Sovereign 1914-M, KM29, S-3999, MS63 NGC.** Well-struck and effulgent. A more than adequate example for the type.

Estimate: \$400-\$500



**31119 George V gold Sovereign 1915-M, KM29, S-3999, MS64 NGC.** A satiny example with few marks.

Estimate: \$500-\$600

**31120 George V gold Sovereign 1918-S, KM29, S-4003, MS63 NGC.** A lovely select piece with a slight clockwise die rotation evident on the reverse.

Estimate: \$400-\$600

## AUSTRIA

**31121 Ferdinand I Taler 1556, Klagenfurt mint, Dav-A8022, XF Details (Mount Removed) NGC.** An attractive example of this early Taler with gray and gold toning. The mount mark is quite small and has been skillfully repaired.

Estimate: \$275-\$350



**31122 Leopold the Hogmouth Taler 1699, Hall mint, Dav-3245a, AU55 NGC.** Nicely toned and original with intricate bust details. An attractive example of this seventeenth century Taler.

Estimate: \$350-\$500

**31123 Joseph II gold Ducat 1786-A, Vienna mint, KM1873, VF Details (Mount Removed) NGC.**

Estimate: \$150-\$200

**31124 Joseph II gold Ducat 1787-A, Vienna mint, KM1873, Fr-439, AU Details (Surface Hairlines) NGC.** An example of this eighteenth century trade coinage.

Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31125 Ferdinand I gold Ducat 1841-A, Vienna mint, KM2262, AU Details (Bent) NGC.** A slight bend in the flan is barely evident and original flash encircles the protected devices. A popular issue of trade coinage.

Estimate: \$200-\$300







**31126 Ferdinand I gold Ducat 1848-E**, KM2262, AU55 NGC. Very attractive with full mint brilliance; the reverse is especially choice on this specimen.

Estimate: \$275-\$350

**31127 Franz Joseph I gold Ducat 1871-A**, KM2266, UNC Details (Surface Hairlines) NGC. Though cleaned in the past, this coin possesses a crescent of orange-crimson color on the obverse peripheries and a dash of the same color on the reverse.

Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31128 Franz Joseph I gold Ducat 1893**, KM2267, AU58 NGC. Sharply defined with a touch of friction on the design and in the fields.

Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31129 Franz Joseph I gold 10 Corona 1905**, KM2805, AU58 NGC. Lightly circulated with no significant abrasions. Very attractive for the grade.

Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31130 Franz Joseph I gold 10 Corona 1908**, KM2810, MS62 NGC. Lightly handled with some reflectivity in the fields. A popular one-year commemorative issue that was struck for the 60th anniversary of Franz Joseph's reign.

Estimate: \$250-\$350

## SALZBURG

**31131 Salzburg. Hartwig (991-1023) Denar ND**, reverse as Probszt-1, VF35 NGC. Obverse legends badly blundered / H + AITCCICVS IC (some letters retrograde or inverted), an attempt at + HARTVICVS EPS. Nicely toned and original with most of the reverse details readable. This is likely an imitative issue of the Salzburg denars as it is particularly crude. As well, the small cross reverse is not found with the temple obverse in Salzburg issues of this period.

Estimate: \$300-\$400



**31132 Salzburg. Wolf Dietrich von Raitenau Klippe silver Rechenpfennig ND (1587-1612)**, Probszt-906, Zottl-1078, VF35 NGC. Nicely toned and undamaged, these dies were also used to mint gold 1/2 Ducats.

Estimate: \$175-\$250

**31133 Salzburg. Paris von Lodron Klippe 1/4 Thaler 1626**, KM88, AU Details (Mount Removed) NGC. An attractive example of this frequently holed or mounted type with eye-catching multicolored iridescent patina that has settled among the protected devices.

Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31134 Salzburg. Johann Ernst gold 1/4 Ducat 1688**, KM255, Fr-835, UNC Details (Surface Hairlines) NGC. Fully struck with microscopic hairlines that fail to mute the luster. This is a coin with which even the strict grader would struggle to find serious fault.

Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31135 Austrian Netherlands. Maria Theresa with Franz I Kronentaler 1761**, KM22, Dav-1283, VF30 NGC. Evenly worn details with original toning, small edge bump at 2:00.

Estimate: \$100-\$150

## BELGIUM



**31136 Leopold II gold 20 Francs 1871**, KM37, position A, MS63 NGC. A well-struck piece with original toning.

Estimate: \$275-\$350

## BOLIVIA

**31137 Felipe II Cob 8 Reales ND (1574-86) P-B**, KM5.1, VF Details (Holed) NGC. Less than perfect, but nicely centered.

Estimate: \$150-\$250

**31138 Carlos II Cob 8 Reales ND (1679-84)**, KM26, VF30 NGC. Crudely struck but not a sea salvage example. The date is obscured by a double strike on the obverse, but the P mintmark and VR assayer are readable on both sides.

Estimate: \$150-\$200

**31139 Carlos III Pillar 8 Reales 1770-JR**, KM50, VF20 NGC. Originally toned with evenly worn design features and a few scattered marks in the obverse fields. Pillar Dollars from Potosi are underrated in today's market. This is an example of the variety with a dot after CAROLUS.

Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31140 Carlos III 8 Reales 1788 PTS-PR**, KM55, XF40 NGC. An appealing example for the grade. The original surfaces hold antique rainbow tone along much of the peripheries.

Estimate: \$200-\$400

**31141 Carlos III gold Escudo 1787 PTS-PR**, KM56, VF Details (Mount Removed) NGC. AGW 0.0983 oz.

Estimate: \$200-\$250

**31142 Carlos IV 4 Reales 1793 PTS-PR**, KM72, VG Details (OBV Scratched) NGC.

Estimate: \$60-\$90

**31143 Carlos IV 4 Reales 1808 PTS-PJ**, KM72, VF25 NGC. Well-circulated and rather pleasing in appearance with gray fields that deepen around the devices. A desirable denomination for this type.

Estimate: \$150-\$250





**31144 Carlos IV 8 Reales 1796 PTS-PP, KM72, AU58 NGC.** A lustrous example of this popular Spanish Colonial type with attractive toning around the edges.  
Estimate: \$300-\$500

**31145 Carlos IV 8 Reales 1798 PTS-PP, KM73, XF40 NGC.** This piece is immersed in gray-tan tone with hints of underlying luster.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31146 Carlos IV 8 Reales 1808 PTS-PJ, KM73, XF40 NGC.** Tan-brown in presentation with moderate wear on the surfaces. Close inspection reveals several pinscratches that are toned over on the reverse surfaces, but these hardly affect the appearance. This coin is from the final year of the Carlos IV type before the mid-year transition to Ferdinand VII coinage.  
Estimate: \$150-\$250



**31147 Carlos IV gold Escudo 1801 PTS-PP, KM78, VF35 NGC.** A most attractive coin with lightly toned surfaces and no obvious flaws. The mintage figures for this type are tiny, and undamaged examples are elusive.  
Estimate: \$275-\$350

**31148 Ferdinand VII 8 Reales 1814 PTS-PJ, KM84, AU53 NGC.** Attractive dappled patina wisps across the flashy surfaces. There is some central bluntness of note.  
Estimate: \$150-\$250

**31149 Ferdinand VII 8 Reales 1825 PTS-JL, KM84, XF45 NGC.** Pleasingly detailed for the grade with variegated earthen patina on both sides.  
Estimate: \$150-\$250

**31150 Republic 4 Soles 1855 Paz-F, KM130, MS63 NGC.** Attractively toned with sharp details — a very scarce grade for this branch mint issue.  
Estimate: \$150-\$250



**31151 Republic 8 Soles 1842 PTS-LR, KM103, MS62 NGC.** Deeply toned with underlying mint luster. A very scarce type in Mint State.  
Estimate: \$175-\$250

**31152 Republic gold 1/2 Escudo 1840 PTS-LR, KM100, AU Details (Holed) NGC.** Sharply detailed with original surfaces despite a hole at 6:00.  
Estimate: \$200-\$250

**31153 Republic gold 1/2 Escudo 1842 PTS-LR, KM104, UNC Details (Holed) NGC.** Great surfaces with faint luster and a small hole at 12:00.  
Estimate: \$200-\$250

**31154 Republic gold 1/2 Escudo 1844 PTS-R, KM104, AU55 NGC.** A lovely orange-red toned type that features the bust of Simon Bolivar, "The Great Liberator," on the obverse.  
Estimate: \$300-\$500

**31155 Republic gold 1/2 Escudo 1847-R, KM104, MS61 NGC.** Lightly toned and original with exceptionally sharp design features. One natural lamination is found in the right obverse field.  
Estimate: \$225-\$350



**31156 Republic Proclamation gold 1/2 Escudo 1854 PTS-MJ, Fonrobert-9591, AU53 NGC.** A lovely proclamation medal in coin weight with the bust of General Belzu on the obverse and a mother with three children on the reverse. Often encountered with a hole or evidence of a mount, making this a good opportunity to acquire a problem-free example.  
Estimate: \$200-\$400

**31157 Republic Proclamation gold 1/2 Escudo 1854-PTS, BRN-65.1, Fonrobert-9591, AU Details (Plugged) NGC.** Sharply rendered in the centers with detail that has been skillfully re-engraved over the plug.  
Estimate: \$200-\$250

**31158 Republic gold 1/2 Escudo 1855 PTS-MF/FJ, KM113, AU58 NGC.** A clear example of the over-assayer type, with smooth fields for the grade.  
Estimate: \$300-\$500

**31159 Republic gold 1/2 Escudo 1855 PTS-MJ, KM113, AU55 NGC.** Technically Uncirculated with a large wire strike-through that runs through the obverse surfaces and defines the assigned grade. An interesting coin with the "MJ" assayer being unlisted for 1855.  
Estimate: \$300-\$500

**31160 Republic gold 1/2 Escudo 1868 PTS-FE, KM140, AU Details (Plugged) NGC.** A scarce one-year type. Neatly plugged with lightly disturbed luster around the plug at 12:00.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31161 Republic gold Escudo 1832 PTS-JL, KM98, VF25 NGC.** A well circulated example of this "Bolívar in Military Uniform" type. Problem-free for the grade and alluring as such.  
Estimate: \$200-\$400

**31162 Republic gold Escudo 1835 PTS-LM, KM98, Fr-24, UNC Details (Surface Hairlines) NGC.** Some original luster remains with moderate hairlines in the fields and a repaired hole above Bolívar's head.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31163 Republic gold Escudo 1852 PTS-FP, KM114, Fr-35, Uncirculated Details (Repaired) NGC.** As-struck details remain with some smoothing in front of Bolívar's face and a plugged hole near the rim at 6:00.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350





**31164 Republic silver Melgarejo Medal 1865**, Potosi mint, Fonrobert-9675, MS64 NGC. The details on the bust of the General are wonderfully sharp and the surfaces are lightly toned and attractive. Very scarce in this quality as nearly all surviving examples have been holed or mounted.

Estimate: \$150-\$200

**31165 Republic silver Melgarejo Medal 1867**, MS62 NGC. Minted to mark the General's December visit to Potosi. Very attractive with silvery-gray toning and rare in Mint State.

Estimate: \$150-\$200



**31166 Republic Boliviano 1864-FP**, KM152.1, MS63 NGC. Deeply toned and attractive with flashes of luster in the legends. This is the first date of the Boliviano series and is quite scarce in Mint State.

Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31167 Republic 5 Centavos 1883-A**, KM169.1, MS64 NGC. The first type without the central hole. Scarce in this designation.

Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31168 Republic Proof 5 Centavos 1883-A**, KM169.1, PR65 NGC. A superb piece with full mint brilliance and reflective fields. A very scarce Paris Mint Proof.

Estimate: \$150-\$250

**31169 Republic silver Pattern 20 Centavos 1868-CT**, La Paz mint, KM-Pn20, reeded edge, MS63 NGC. A choice example of this pattern with soft silvery-gray toning.

Estimate: \$300-\$400

## BRAZIL

**31170 Pedro I 80 Reis 1827-R**, KM366.1, MS64 Red Brown NGC. A superb example of this huge copper type with aged brown surfaces and considerable mint red in the legends. Rarely seen in this elite quality.

Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31171 Pedro II white metal Medal 1841**, Fonrobert-8673, AU58 NGC. Nicely toned with silvery surfaces and minimal contact marks. Struck for the coronation of Pedro II.

Estimate: \$175-\$250

## BRITISH GUIANA

**31172 William IV Proof 1/8 Guilder 1836**, KM22, PR65 NGC. A lovely little coin with a multi-hued patina and excellent eye appeal. A very scarce series in Proof.

Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31173 William IV 1/4 Guilder 1836**, KM23, MS64 NGC. Deeply toned and fully original. A very scarce one-year type in Mint State.

Estimate: \$200-\$300

## BRITISH HONDURAS

**31174 Victoria 25 Cents 1894**, KM9, MS62 NGC. This nice Mint State coin has fully original deep gray, magenta, and blue-green patina. A very scarce series in this select grade.

Estimate: \$300-\$450

## BRITISH NORTH BORNEO

**31175 British Colonial Specimen Half Cent 1886-H**, KM1, SP64 Red Brown NGC. A choice piece with reflective surfaces and nearly full mint red.

Estimate: \$250-\$350

## BRITISH WEST AFRICA



**31176 George V Shilling 1913**, KM12, MS66 NGC. A choice piece with lovely blue-green and gold patina. Rare in this elite certification.

Estimate: \$125-\$175

## BRITISH WEST INDIES



**31177 George IV 1/16 Dollar 1822**, KM1, MS63 NGC. A lovely select example with rich gold, brown and red patination blanketing both sides.

Estimate: \$300-\$400



**31178 George IV 1/4 Dollar 1820**, KM3, MS63 NGC. Toned throughout with olive-gray base color and iridescent rose, gold and blue highlights around the devices. An enticing first-year example of this "anchor money" type.

Estimate: \$400-\$600





## CANADA



**31179** Victoria "L.C.W." 50 Cents 1870, KM6, AU58 NGC. Deeply toned with an antique blend of olive color alongside fiery gold tones and lovely shades of blue. Numerous marks reside in the fields, but the high-point detail remains unusually intact.

Estimate: \$500-\$700

**31180** George VI Dollar 1951, KM46, MS66 NGC. Dappled rose-tan patina resides in the centers with deeper variations of color along the rims. Prooflike beneath the tone and scarce at this grade level.

Estimate: \$250-\$450

## NEWFOUNDLAND



**31181** Newfoundland. Victoria Cent 1872-H, KM1, MS65 Red Brown NGC. More red than brown with a full strike and no discernable marks.

Estimate: \$400-\$500

**31182** Newfoundland. Victoria gold 2 Dollars 1870, KM5, Fr-1, AU Details (Tooled) NGC. Three dots variety. Well struck, with abundant original luster, and areas of tooling on the reverse around the date.

Estimate: \$300-\$400



**31183** Newfoundland. Victoria gold 2 Dollars 1882-H, KM5, AU58 NGC. Choice for the grade with only minor handling atop delicate orange-toned surfaces.

Estimate: \$300-\$400



**31184** Newfoundland. Victoria gold 2 Dollars 1882-H, KM5, AU55 NGC. Yellow-gold with delicate peach-rose highlights appear around the protected devices. For accuracy's sake, a pinscratch is noted dividing the date on the reverse.

Estimate: \$300-\$400



**31185** Newfoundland. Victoria gold 2 Dollars 1885, KM5, AU58 NGC. Choice for the grade. Semi-prooflike obverse fields are set in vibrant gold. Lightly toned at the edges.

Estimate: \$500-\$700

## CANADA - TOKENS &amp; MEDALS

## FRENCH CANADA



**31186** French Canada. Louis XV silver Jeton 1753, Lecompte-127, Br-513, AU55 NGC. Bust right with bandeau, script FM below / SATUS UNIS UTRIQUE, radiant sun over eastern and western hemispheres. Well-struck, with dappled gray and blue toning and over prooflike fields.

Estimate: \$300-\$400







**31187 French Canada. Louis XV copper Restrike Jeton 1754**, Lecompte-130 var., Br-514 var., MS65 Brown NGC. Obv. Bust right with bandeau, script JCR below. Rev. Beavers building a dam, signed C.N.R. This flawless strike, has no detracting flaws. Traces of luster are seen around the reverse devices. This piece is a mule of the obverse of the type of Lecompte 113/118, and the reverse of type Lecompte 129/135. Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31188 French Canada. Louis XV copper Jeton 1755**, Lecompte-148 var., Br-515, AU53 Brown NGC. Obv. Bust right with bandeau, script FM below. Rev. The Argo with the Golden Fleece atop its mast and bearing the Argonauts. The bust on this piece is not the usual armored type seen with Lecompte-148. The color for this example is a light mahogany, with no significant defects. Estimate: \$300-\$500

**31189 French Canada. Louis XV copper Jeton 1755**, Lecompte-150, Br-515, AU55 Brown NGC. Obv. Bust right with script FM below. Rev. The Argo with the Golden Fleece atop its mast and bearing the Argonauts. Well struck, with the slightest hint of rubbing on the high points. Estimate: \$400-\$500

#### NEWFOUNDLAND



**31190 Newfoundland. Responsible Government and Free Trade Copper Token 1860**, Fishery Rights for Newfoundland, Charlton NF4, AU58 BN. Sharply detailed with no major flaws. The piece is of the thin flan variety (Charlton NF4B). Estimate: \$400-\$600



**31191 Newfoundland. St. John's Cathedral Medal 1841**, Leroux-323, struck in white metal, 53.6mm, MS61, Pierced, NGC. Bold relief, with prooflike fields and a small hole at 12:00. This medallion was issued to commemorate the laying of the cornerstone of the Cathedral in St. Johns, Newfoundland, by Bishop Fleming in 1841. Estimate: \$100-\$150

#### NOVA SCOTIA

**31192 Nova Scotia. Token Halfpenny 1823**, NS-1A4, AU58 Brown NGC. 13 Leaves with hyphen. Very attractive with aged mahogany-brown patina. Estimate: \$275-\$350

**31193 Nova Scotia. Token Halfpenny 1832**, NS-3D1, AU53 Brown NGC. Nicely toned with glossy brown surfaces and just a bit of mild handling on the obverse. Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31194 Nova Scotia. Token Penny 1832**, NS-4A2, AU58 Brown NGC. Copper with engrailed edge. A handsome piece with rich brown toning and traces of luster in the legends. Estimate: \$350-\$450

**31195 Nova Scotia. Halifax Token 1814**, NS-7A, AU58 Brown NGC. Captain Broke issue. Glossy brown surfaces. While this piece is crudely made, it is still quite attractive. There is an edge bump at the top of the reverse. Very scarce in this grade. Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31196 Nova Scotia. Trade & Navigation Token Halfpenny 1812**, NS-19A, AU58 Brown NGC. Very sharply struck with rich chocolate-brown surfaces. Estimate: \$300-\$400



**31197 Nova Scotia. Success to Navigation & Trade Copper Halfpenny Token 1815**, Charlton NS23A2, (2 upper leaves, small flag), AU55 Brown NGC. There is light rubbing on the highpoints, and traces of original luster remain. Scarce in this near-mint condition. Estimate: \$400-\$500





**31198 Nova Scotia. Halifax Token Halfpenny 1815**, NS-27A3, AU50 Brown NGC. Lightly toned with considerable sheen. The reverse features a clipper ship.  
Estimate: \$325-\$450

### NEW BRUNSWICK

**31199 New Brunswick. Token Penny 1843**, NB-2A, AU58 Brown NGC. A choice example with well-struck details and considerable mint red in the legends. A very scarce and desirable token in this quality.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31200 Lower Canada. Montreal Token Sou (1835)**, LC-2A2, MS63 Brown NGC. Highly attractive with plenty of mint red. Scarce in this grade.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300



**31201 Lower Canada. La Banque Du Peuple Montreal Un Sou copper Token (1837)**, Arnault Issue, Charlton LC4A2, MS63 Brown NGC. Well struck, with reddish-brown patina and a reverse edge flaw between 12 and 1 o'clock.  
Estimate: \$500-\$600

**31202 Lower Canada. Montreal Token Sou (1838)**, LC-5A3, Belleville issue, closed wreath, reeded edge, MS63 Brown NGC. Deeply struck details with some surface sheen.  
Estimate: \$150-\$225

**31203 Lower Canada. City Bank Token Penny 1837**, LC-9A3, MS63 Brown NGC. A choice Mint State piece with mint luster in the legends. Also denominated as 2 Sous.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31204 Lower Canada. Quebec Bank Token Halfpenny 1837**, LC-8B1, MS61 Brown NGC. Highly attractive with well-struck details.  
Estimate: \$175-\$250

**31205 Lower Canada. Montreal Token (1832)**, LC-15A1, MS62 Brown NGC. T.S. Brown & Co., importers of hardware. Nicely struck with attractive gloss.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31206 Lower Canada. Montreal Token Sou (1837)**, LC-20, VF35 Brown NGC. J. Roy. Somewhat crudely struck with a faint scattering of surface marks. Very scarce token issue.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600



**31207 Lower Canada. J. Roy Montreal Un Sou copper Token ND (1837)**, Charlton LC20A1 (thick flan), Br-671, XF45 NGC. A very scarce issue, with soft strike in the central areas and a light obverse scratch.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600

**31208 Lower Canada. Montreal Token Sou (1837)**, LC-24A1, Belleville issue, MS62 Brown NGC. Very attractive with deep chocolate-brown fields.  
Estimate: \$150-\$200



**31209 Lower Canada. Thomas Halliday copper Penny Token 1812**, Charlton LC47B1 (small ship), Br-958, MS62 Brown NGC. Superbly struck, with obvious re-cutting of the "1's" in the date. The surfaces are free of obvious flaws, and traces of original mint color remain around the devices. An English produced token, shipped to Canada to help ease the coin shortage. Very scarce in mint state.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500

### WELLINGTON TOKENS

**31210 Wellington Token Halfpenny 1813**, WE-2A3, MS63 Brown NGC. Sharply struck with aged brown surfaces.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31211 Wellington Commerce Token 1813**, WE-7, AU55 Brown NGC. Nice brown surfaces. This token was originally struck in Ireland.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31212 Wellington Token Halfpenny 1816**, WE-10A2, 8 Strings, 2 leaves, MS62 Brown NGC. Toned surfaces with no wear evident- an attractive Mint State example.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31213 Wellington Peninsular Token 1812**, WE-11B3, MS63 Brown NGC. A choice piece with sharp details and deep brown surfaces.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31214 Wellington Peninsular Token (1813)**, WE-11C2, MS61 Brown NGC. Error spelling CIUDAD. Glossy brown surfaces with excellent details. A type that is scarce in Mint State.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350





**31215 Wellington Cossack Token Penny (1813)**, WE-13, AU58 Brown NGC. Nicely toned with reddish-brown highlights. The reverse features a mounted Cossack with lance.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500

## UPPER CANADA

**31216 Upper Canada. Token 1816**, UC-6A6, MS62 Brown NGC. Sr. Isaac Brock. Brown surfaces with bold details. Scarce in this quality.  
Estimate: \$275-\$350

**31217 Upper Canada. Sloop Token Halfpenny 1833**, UC-12A1, AU58 Brown NGC. Nicely toned with rich brown surfaces.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31218 Upper Canada. Sloop Token Halfpenny 1833**, UC-13, AU55 NGC. Brown surfaces with strong details, including a sailing ship on the reverse.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

## PROVINCE OF CANADA

**31219 Bank of Montreal. Token Penny 1842**, PC-2B, MS62 Brown NGC. Nicely toned with well-struck details and considerable surface gloss.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31220 Quebec Bank. Token Halfpenny 1852**, PC-3, MS64 Brown NGC. A lovely token with reddish-brown patina and well-struck design features.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31221 Quebec Bank. Token Penny 1852**, PC-4, AU58 Brown NGC. Very attractive with glossy surfaces and just a hint of wear on the high points.  
Estimate: \$225-\$300

**31222 Bank of Upper Canada. Token Halfpenny 1850**, PC-5A, MS65 Red Brown NGC. A lovely piece with nearly full mint red on the obverse. Rare and desirable in this elite certified grade.  
Estimate: \$275-\$350

**31223 Bank of Upper Canada. Token Halfpenny 1852**, PC-5B1, Royal Mint, MS63 Brown NGC. Very sharp with appealing reddish-brown surfaces.  
Estimate: \$150-\$250

**31224 Bank of Upper Canada. Token Penny 1850**, PC-6A1, MS63 Brown NGC. Without dot variety. Very handsome with red-brown surfaces and plenty of gloss.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31225 Bank of Upper Canada. Token Penny 1854**, PC-6C1, Plain 4, MS64 Brown NGC. Highly glossy surfaces grace this most attractive example.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

## MISCELLANEOUS

**31226 Anticosti Island 1/8 Penny Copper Token 1870**, MS64 RB NGC. Boldly struck, with prooflike fields and considerable original red luster remaining. In 1890, a catalog was published by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. that attributed these tokens to Anticosti Island. The reasoning for this attribution was the "A" at the top of the reverse.  
Estimate: \$200-\$250



**31227 E.A. Cardinal Numismatist Montreal Brass Token 1886**, Br-577, MS65 NGC. Crudely made for Mr. Cardinal, an avid coin collector from Montreal, this is reportedly one of 100 pieces produced. It shows heavy die-clashing and an almost comic design of the beaver.  
Estimate: \$150-\$250

## CEYLON

**31228 British Colonial gilt copper Proof 1/192 Rixdollar 1802**, KM73, PR62 NGC. Lightly toned with slight handling evident in the fields. Scarce pattern series.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31229 British Colonial gilt copper Proof 1/96 Rixdollar 1802**, KM74, PR63 NGC. A choice piece with bright reflective surfaces and full mint bloom.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500

**31230 George IV Rixdollar 1821**, KM84, AU55 NGC. Medium gray toning with just a hint of wear on the high points. A scarce and popular type featuring an elephant.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31231 Victoria Proof Cent 1892**, KM92, PR65 RB NGC. Sharply struck and attractive with aged sunset red-orange mint luster. Very scarce in proof.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31232 Victoria 10 Cents 1893**, KM94, MS65 NGC. A choice piece with aged toning and sharply struck details.  
Estimate: \$60-\$100

## CHILE



**31233 Carlos IV 4 Reales 1794 So-DA**, KM60, AU50 NGC. Attractively toned with deep blue flashes on the reverse. The bust details are well-struck, and abundant mint luster resides in the legends. Scarce grade for this denomination.  
Estimate: \$275-\$350

**31234 Ferdinand VII 2 Reales 1811 So-FJ**, KM74, VF30 NGC. Imaginary military bust. A nice original piece with attractive toning. Scarce two-year type with this bust style.  
Estimate: \$150-\$200





**31235 Ferdinand VII gold Escudo 1811 So-FJ, KM76, VG10 NGC.** Toned surfaces with evenly worn features. The reverse is quite bold. Very scarce type and date; KM lists a mintage of 680 for this date.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31236 Republic gold Escudo 1838 So-IJ, KM99, AU Details (Holed) NGC.** A one-year type. Attractive despite a neatly placed hole.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31237 Republic gold Escudo 1838 So-IJ, KM99, VF30 NGC.** Choice for the grade, determined only by honest wear. An extremely collectible specimen.  
Estimate: \$300-\$500

**31238 Republic gold Escudo 1838 So-IJ, KM99, VF20 NGC.** Evenly worn and charming as such with a couple of small marks on the obverse and several small laminations on the reverse.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31239 Republic gold Escudo 1839 So-IJ, KM101.1, VF25 NGC.** An attractive coin for the grade, with several interesting diagonal depressions that run through Liberty and her pedestal. The first year of this seven-year type issued as a result of the decree of January 17, 1839.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31240 Republic gold Escudo 1841 So-IJ, KM101.1, VF Details (OBV Scratched) NGC.**  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31241 Republic gold Escudo 1843 So-IJ, KM101.1, VF Details (Bent) NGC.**  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31242 Republic gold Peso 1864-So, KM133, XF45 NGC.** The final year of this short-lived type. A perfect representative for the grade, this coin has no distracting marks; blushes of attractive apricot tone appear on both sides.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31243 Republic 5 Pesos 1927-So, KM173.1, XF Details (Environmental Damage) NGC.** Deeply toned in pinkish and brown hues.  
Estimate: \$50-\$75

**31244 Republic gold 100 Pesos 1962-So, KM175, MS66 NGC.** A beautiful type with original, light patina.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,000

## CHINA

**31245 People's Republic silver 5 Jiao 1983 Marco Polo, KM65, Proof 69 Ultra Cameo NGC.** This is essentially a perfect coin.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150

## COLOMBIA

**31246 Carlos IV gold Escudo 1793 P-JF, KM56.2, VG10 NGC.** A charming example with thick obverse dentillation and thorough smoothing of the design from circulation. Rarely found at this grade level without significant problems.  
Estimate: \$200-\$400



**31247 Estados Unidos gold Peso 1872-Medellin, KM157.1, MS65 NGC.** A deeply struck example with sharp design features and virtually flawless surfaces. Very scarce in this certified grade.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

## COSTA RICA

**31248 Republic gold Peso 1864-GW, KM107.1, XF Details (Mount Removed) NGC.** Good details with a few noticeable marks along the edges.  
Estimate: \$200-\$250



**31249 Republic gold 2 Colones 1900, KM139, MS64 NGC.** This example has well-struck details and aged harvest gold patina. Very scarce when certified this high.  
Estimate: \$275-\$350

## CUBA

**31250 Republic gold 2 Pesos 1916, KM17, MS61 NGC.** A satiny example with even, yellow-gold surfaces.  
Estimate: \$200-\$400

**31251 Republic gold 5 Pesos 1915, KM19, AU58 NGC.** A trace of friction is barely visible with attractive rose accents around the protected devices. AGW 0.2419 oz.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31252 Republic gold 5 Pesos 1916, KM19, MS62 NGC.** Bright, but with small ticks around the central devices that limit the grade.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31253 Republic gold 10 Pesos 1916, KM20, MS61 NGC.** Lightly marked for the grade with attractive luster.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

**31254 Republic gold Ducat 1923, KM8, MS65 NGC.** Nearly pristine with luminous luster that adorns both sides.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400





## DENMARK

**31255 Frederick VI Speciedaler 1839 IC-WS, KM695.4, XF40 NGC.** Light gray toning, with some tiny contact marks and wear on the high points.  
Estimate: \$275-\$350

**31256 Christian VIII Speciedaler 1845-FF, KM720.2, XF45 NGC.** Blue and gray toning with sharp details- an attractive Danish crown.  
Estimate: \$275-\$350

**31257 Christian IX Proof Skilling 1867, KM774, PR66 Red NGC.** A choice example with reflective surfaces and full mint bloom. Very attractive and rare when certified as Proof.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

**31258 Republic 10 Centesimos 1891-A, KM9, MS63 Red Brown NGC.** A choice example of this one-year type with abundant red-orange mint luster.  
Estimate: \$175-\$250

## EAST AFRICA

**31259 Post-Independence 10 Cents Mint Error 1964-H, KM-40, struck 10% off-center, MS64 Red Brown NGC.** The most common errors found in this issue have the hole punched off-center, making this error uncommon and very desirable for the collector of Heaton or British Commonwealth errors.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150

## EGYPT



**31260 Fuad I gold 100 Piastres AH1340 (1922), KM341, AU55 NGC.** Briefly circulated with myriad marks that help to define the grade.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

## ETHIOPIA

**31261 Menelik II 1/2 Birr EE1889 (1896-7), KM15, AU53 NGC.** An original example of this scarce type featuring the fierce Lion of Judah with strong details and a naturally freckled patina.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600

## FINLAND

**31262 Alexander III gold 10 Markkaa 1882-S, KM8.2, AU Details (Surface Hairlines) NGC.** Toning conceals many of the hairlines.  
Estimate: \$200-\$250

## FRANCE

**31263 Louis XIV billon 15 Deniers 1693-A, KM285.1, MS62 NGC.** Nicely toned with muted luster. A very scarce type in mint state.  
Estimate: \$250-\$375

**31264 Louis XVI Ecu 1777-M, KM564.10, Dav-1333, AU58 NGC.** Lightly toned and well-struck for the issue with shimmering underlying surfaces.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600

**31265 Napoleon white metal 5 Franc Plaque ND (1802), Dies by Tiolier, Paris Mint with A mintmark, MS61 NGC.** This uniface striking shows Napoleon I in a Roman-style laureate portrait. The surfaces are evenly toned with some handling evident on the bust. The reverse has some faded ink notations, possibly from the mint.  
Estimate: \$275-\$350

**31266 Napoleon copper-plated white metal Pattern 5 Francs An 11-A, Maz-543, UNC Details (Reverse Scratched) NGC.** Lovely reddish-brown surfaces with well-struck details. This pattern features Napoleon as Premier Consul and was struck at the Paris Mint. The reverse has a large X-shaped scratch, almost as if the piece was canceled.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31267 Napoleon gold 20 Francs An 12-A, KM661, XF40 NGC.** Moderately circulated with some remnants of lacquer on the surfaces.  
Estimate: \$350-\$450

**31268 Napoleon gold 20 Francs An 13-A, KM663.1, VF30 NGC.** Evenly worn surfaces with no obvious flaws.  
Estimate: \$275-\$350



**31269 Napoleon gold 20 Francs 1810-A, KM695.1, XF45 NGC.** Free of individually bothersome marks.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31270 Napoleon gold 20 Francs 1812-A, KM695.1, XF40 NGC.** Lightly toned with well-struck details.  
Estimate: \$300-\$350

**31271 Louis XVIII gold 20 Francs 1815-A, KM706.1, AU50 NGC.** First Restoration. Original toning with traces of luster in the legends. Scarce two-year type.  
Estimate: \$350-\$450

**31272 Louis XVIII silver Essai 40 Francs 1815-A, Maz-720A, VG10 NGC.** Pleasantly toned and attractive, this coin either circulated as a 2 Francs or spent many years in someone's pocket. A rare pattern in an unexpected grade!  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31273 Louis XVIII 5 Francs 1822-A, KM711.1, UNC Details (Spot Removals) NGC.** Nicely toned with deep gray and blue-green highlights. The patina on the obverse is somewhat dappled.  
Estimate: \$175-\$250

**31274 Louis Philippe I silver Essai 25 Centimes ND (1830), VG-2796, variety in silver, MS61 NGC.** Lightly toned with well-struck features. This pattern tested the Thonnellier presses.  
Estimate: \$175-\$250







**31275 Louis Philippe I Franc 1831-B, KM742.2, MS65 NGC.** A superb example of this one-year type with aged toning and full mint bloom. Very rare in this select grade.

Estimate: \$700-\$1,000

**31276 Republic 5 Francs 1851-A, KM761.1, MS62 NGC.** An attractive coin with multi-hued toning and strong eye appeal.

Estimate: \$225-\$300

**31277 Republic gold 10 Francs 1851-A, KM770, Ceres Head, XF45 NGC.** A nice piece with considerable toned luster.

Estimate: \$200-\$250

## GERMAN STATES

### BADEN

**31278 Baden. Friedrich gold 10 Mark 1877-G, KM264, AU55 NGC.** An appealing and fully original coin with toned surfaces and traces of luster in the legends.

Estimate: \$300-\$400

### BAVARIA

**31279 Bavaria. Ludwig II gold 10 Mark 1872-D, KM892, MS62 NGC.** Lustrous surfaces with well-struck details. Scarce when certified as Mint State.

Estimate: \$375-\$450

**31280 Bavaria. Ludwig II gold 20 Mark 1873-D, KM894, Fr-3762, AU58 NGC.** Lightly toned with substantial underlying mint luster.

Estimate: \$400-\$500

### BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBUTTEL



**31281 Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. Rudolf August Wildman Taler 1684-RB, KM555, Dav-6380, AU50 NGC.** Nicely toned with bold design features. An attractive example of this very popular series.

Estimate: \$600-\$800

### FRANKFURT

**31282 Frankfurt. Free City gold 1/4 Ducat ND (ca.1711), KM-A176, Fr-994, UNC Details (Obverse Scratched) NGC.** An attractive issue struck to commemorate the coronation of Karl IV as Holy Roman Emperor. His bust appears on the obverse, and a globe encircled by clouds is seen on the reverse. Produced on a broad flan.

Estimate: \$200-\$300

### HAMBURG

**31283 Hamburg. Free City Goldgulden ND (1435-37), Fr-1084, VF30 NGC.** \* MOn€' \* nO' | hAMBö€' \*, St Peter standing, holding key and gospels, a shield between his feet / + SIGISMV'D' \* RO'nORV' \* IMPATOR, Imperial orb within angled trilobe. Crudely struck as always with aged rose gold patina and some light surface encrustation. Struck in the name of Sigismund I.

Estimate: \$600-\$900

**31284 Hamburg. Free City gold 10 Mark 1875-J, KM600, MS65 NGC.** A choice specimen with subtle toning and razor sharp details. Very scarce in this premium grade.

Estimate: \$500-\$700

**31285 Hamburg. Free City gold 20 Mark 1878-J, KM602, Fr-3776, MS63 NGC.** A glowing example with full luster beneath a light patina. Overall a very appealing example.

Estimate: \$500-\$600

**31286 Hamburg. Free City gold 20 Mark 1884-J, KM602, Fr-3776, MS62 NGC.** The surfaces of this example bear hints of reddish-gold tone with a handful of light marks commensurate with the grade.

Estimate: \$450-\$550

### MAINZ



**31287 Mainz-Archbishopric. Adolph II von Nassau (1461-75) Goldgulden ND, Mainz mint, Fr-1628, VF25 NGC.** o ADOLF' AR | o Ch EPI' MA \*, Christ enthroned facing, holding gospel; coat of arms below / + \* Mon€' nOVA \* AVREA \* MAGVn \*, cross fleurey with the arms of Mainz, Trier, Cologne, and Pfalz/Bayern in the quarters. This example exhibits a strike typical for the type with problem-free surfaces and olive-brown patina in protected areas.

Estimate: \$500-\$600

**31288 Mainz. Friedrich Karl Josef gold Kreuzer 1795-IA, KM-Pn22, type of KM404 in gold, AU55 NGC.** Well-toned with a faint wave to the flan. This is an off-metal strike in gold of the billon Kreuzer.

Estimate: \$500-\$600

### NURNBERG

**31289 Nurnberg. Free City Taler 1633, KM130, Dav-5652, XF Details (Mount Removed) NGC.** Toned surfaces with a small mount trace at the top, otherwise an attractive city view Taler. Date in chronogram Roman numerals.

Estimate: \$400-\$500





**31290 Nurnberg. Free City Taler 1768-SR, KM350, Dav-2494, AU58 NGC.** An attractive example of this popular city view Taler with a panoramic glimpse of the buildings along the river. Scarce type in this grade. Estimate: \$600-\$750

## PRUSSIA

**31291 Prussia. Wilhelm I gold 5 Mark 1877-A, KM507, Fr-3825, AU53 NGC.** A nice example, with most hairline scratches not affecting the overall appeal of the coin. The only really noticeable one appears between the forehead and "K" in "KONIG" on the obverse. Estimate: \$200-\$300

## REGENSBURG



**31292 Regensburg. Free City Taler 1773-GCB, KM416, Dav-2623, AU58 NGC.** Nicely toned with blue-green flashes in the legends and evidence of moderate handling in the obverse fields. Struck in the name of Joseph II. Estimate: \$500-\$700

## SAXONY

**31293 Saxony. Friedrich August I gold 1/2 Ducat 1726-IGS, KM714, Fr-2784, VF35 NGC.** Quite bold for this type with well-struck details. A scarce fractional Ducat from a popular series. Estimate: \$500-\$700

## GERMANY

**31294 Weimar Republic 5 Mark 1930-A Graf Zeppelin, KM68, MS65 NGC.** Lightly toned and fully original. Always a popular type. Estimate: \$375-\$450

## GREAT BRITAIN

**31295 Anglo-Saxon. Continental Sceat c.695-740, S-790A, North-48 var, BMC Series E, AU Details (Environmental Damage) NGC.** Degenerate head right / Votive standard, TOT II design. Estimate: \$100-\$200

**31296 Anglo-Saxon. Continental Sceat ca. 695-740, Dorestad mint, S-790D, MS61 NGC.** Obv. Degenerate head right with bars, cross, and annulet. Rev. Standard with four pellets around a central annulet. Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31297 Archbishops of York. Eanbald II (c.796-835) Styca ND, North-194, S-861, Ethelweard as moneyer, XF Details (Environmental Damage) NGC.** + EANBALD, short cross / + EDILVEARD, short cross. Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31298 Kings of Northumbria. Eanred (c.810-41) Styca c.810-30, North-186, S-860, Eadwine as moneyer, VF Details (Environmental Damage) NGC.** + EANRED REX, short cross / + EADVINI, short cross. Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31299 Kings of Northumbria. Eanred (c.810-41) Styca ND, S-860, North-186, struck from two obverse dies, VF20 NGC.** + EANRED REX, short cross / + EPIRED, annulet with a pellet inside and one outside. This example is likely not an official issue. Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31300 Kings of Northumbria. Eanred (c.810-41) Styca ca. 810-30, S-860, North-186, Wilheah as moneyer, AU50 NGC.** + EANRED REX, short cross / + VILHEAH, pellet in annulet. Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31301 Kings of Northumbria. Eanred (c.810-41) Styca c.810-30, North-186, S-860, Wilheah as moneyer, AU50 NGC.** + EANRED REX, pellet in annulet / + VILHEAH, pellet in annulet. A flan crack runs from the obverse cross to the center. Estimate: \$150-\$250

**31302 Kings of Northumbria. Eanred (c.810-41) Styca c.810-30, S-860, North-186, Wilheah as moneyer, AU50 NGC.** + EANRED REX, pellet in annulet / + VILHEAH, pellet in annulet. Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31303 Kings of Northumbria. Eanred (c.810-41) Styca c.830-44, North-186, S-862, Monne as moneyer, AU50 NGC.** + EANRED REX, short cross / + MONNE, short cross. Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31304 Kings of Northumbria. Aethelred II (First Reign c.841-844) Styca ND, North-188, S-865, Leofthegn as moneyer, XF Details (Environmental Damage) NGC.** EDILRED REX, short cross of pellets in circle / + LEOF[DEG]N, short cross pattée in circle. Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31305 Archbishops of York. Wigmund (837-49) Styca ND, North-196, S-870, Ethelweard as moneyer, VF35 NGC.** + VGMVND IPEP, short cross / + EILVBVAD, short cross. Blundered legends. Estimate: \$150-\$250



**31306 Kings of all England. Aethelred II (978-1016) Penny ND, S-1149, North-777, last Small Cross type, London mint, moneyer probably Aelfcetel, AU Details (Peck Marked, Cracked) NGC.** One of the last-issued pieces, the portrait on this type was by then crude. This piece is struck on a broad flan, though cracked as noted by NGC, and shows some Viking peck (or test) marks at center of reverse. Overall a pleasing coin with readable legends, fairly sharp details, and ages-old silvery greenish gray patina. The final pieces of this style were minted during the years 1009-1017. Estimate: \$300-\$500







**31307 Henry I (1100-35) Penny c.1125-35**, North-871, S-1276, London Mint, Ædgar as moneyer, AU50 NGC. [+ hE]NRICVS, bust facing crowned and diademed, head three-quarters left, scepter in right hand / + ÆDGAR [ON LV]ND, quadrilateral with incurved sides and lis at each angle over a cross fleury. This steel-gray example exhibits flashes of golden luster in protected areas.

Estimate: \$400-\$500

**31308 Henry I (1100-35) Penny c.1125-35**, North-871, S-1276, Winchester Mint, Ailward as moneyer, XF45 NGC. + HENRICV[S], bust facing crowned and diademed, head three-quarters left, scepter in right hand / + AILPARD ON PINC, quadrilateral with incurved sides and lis at each angle over a cross fleury. Despite weakly struck centers, the legends on this piece are remarkably complete for a coin of this type.

Estimate: \$400-\$500

**31309 Henry I (1100-35) Penny c.1125-35**, North-871, S-1276, XF40 NGC. Blundered strike, making attribution of the mint difficult; probably Winchester. The design type is clear, and the flan is of sound silver and gleams with golden toning atop lustrous surfaces.

Estimate: \$400-\$500

**31310 Stephen (1135-1154) Penny c.1136-45**, North-873, S-1278, Unclear mint (Insert indicates Bury St Edmunds), Gilibert as moneyer, AU55 NGC. + STI[EFNE] REX, bust right, crowned and diademed, holding scepter in right hand / + GI[LIBE]RT:ON:[?], cross moline with fleur in each quadrant. An iridescent patina adds appeal to this coin, although the flan is slightly bent with the usual crude strike for this issue.

Estimate: \$400-\$500

**31311 Stephen (1135-54) Penny c.1136-45**, North-873, S-1278, York Mint, Ulf as moneyer, XF45 NGC. [+ STIEFN]E, bust right, crowned and diademed, holding scepter in right hand / [+ V]LF ON EVER, cross moline with fleur in each quadrant. The obverse is very weakly struck as is so common with this issue. The reverse of the slightly concave flan is much clearer, although slightly double struck, with only a couple of characters missing from the legend. This mint/moneyer combination is fairly scarce, having appeared at auction only four times in the last eight years. Two of those appearances were the same coin.

Estimate: \$400-\$500

**31312 Henry III (1216-72) Penny 1251-72**, Canterbury mint, S-1368, North-992/2, Nicole as moneyer, XF45 NGC. hENRICVS REX | III', crowned bust facing with scepter in right hand / NIC | OLE | ON C | ANT, long voided cross with trefoil pellets in angles.

Estimate: \$100-\$200

**31313 Edward I (1272-1307) Farthing ND**, S-1443/50, new Coinage of 1279 on, London mint, VF20 NGC. A typical piece of this reign, the flan is ragged and the legends indistinct while the surfaces contain heavy black deposits. The king's name, however, is clear.

Estimate: \$50-\$100

**31314 Edward III (1327-77) Groat 1354-55**, North-1163, S-1567, London Mint, VF Details - Surface Hairlines NGC. Annulet stops. Ragged, cracked flan and cleaned ages ago, but the portrait and shield, as well as legends, are all most presentable.

Estimate: \$150-\$200

**31315 Henry VI (1422-61) Groat 1422-30**, North-1424, S-1836, Annulet Issue, Calais Mint, XF45 NGC. This well-detailed example features lovely pewter-gray surfaces with a small obverse stain.

Estimate: \$200-\$300



**31316 Henry VI (1422-61) Groat 1430-31**, North-1446, S-1859, Rosette-masle issue, Calais Mint, AU58 NGC. A very choice example of this issue with iridescent toning accenting a firm strike.

Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31317 Henry VII (1485-1509) Groat 1499-1502**, North-1705, S-2199, Anchor mm, AU53 NGC. Areas of slight striking weakness do little to detract from the eye-appeal of this piece.

Estimate: \$300-\$350

**31318 Henry VIII Penny ND (1530-44)**, North-1813, S-2354, Durham Mint, Star mm, CD on either side of shield, Bishop Cuthbert Tunstall, VF30 NGC. Light gray with mostly bold legends, and the distinctive "throned king" motif is better than on many extant examples.

Estimate: \$250-\$300

**31319 Edward VI Penny ND (1551)**, North-1946, S-2475, York Mint, Third Period, Pierced Mullet mm, VG10 NGC. Examples of this denomination from the basest of Edward's issues were coined only between c. April-August of 1551 and are, therefore, quite scarce.

Estimate: \$250-\$300

**31320 Edward VI Sixpence ND (1551-53)**, North-1938, S-2483, Fine silver issue, Tun mm, VF30 NGC. A handsomely toned specimen of this brief issue.

Estimate: \$200-\$250

**31321 Edward VI Shilling ND (1551)**, North-1937, S-2482, Fine silver issue, "y" mm, VF30 NGC. This issue immediately followed the third period of debased coinage under Edward VI and is said to be the finest silver ever produced under the Tudor dynasty.

Estimate: \$150-\$250

**31322 Mary Groat ND (1553-54)**, S-2492, Pomegranate mm, AU50 NGC. Deeply toned with a strong strike on the upper-right quarter of the obverse, emphasizing the crown of Queen Mary.

Estimate: \$500-\$700

**31323 Philip and Mary Groat ND (1554-58)**, North-1973, S-2508, VF20 NGC. This example has retoned appreciably after a light cleaning long in the past.

Estimate: \$200-\$250

**31324 Elizabeth I Penny ND (1561-77)**, North-2001, S-2570, London Mint, Third and Fourth Issues, unclear mm, XF Details (Bent) NGC.

Estimate: \$150-\$200





**31325 Elizabeth I Threepence 1561**, North-2000, S-2568, London Mint, Third and Fourth Issues, Pheon mm, VF30 NGC. Wavy flan but exceptionally pleasing, with sharp details and pleasing golden gray toning.  
Estimate: \$250-\$300

**31326 Elizabeth I Halfgroat ND (1582-84)**, North-2016, S-2579, London Mint, Third and Fourth Issues, "A" mm, F12 NGC. This type is defined by the two pellets behind the Queen's bust. Remarkably clear legends for the grade. Ragged flan, which is normal, and deep gray toning.  
Estimate: \$250-\$300

**31327 Elizabeth I Threepence 1561**, North-1998, S-2565, Third and Fourth Issues, rose behind bust, Pheon mm, XF45 NGC. Featuring a superb portrait, this exactly struck piece is well-centered on a nice, round flan.  
Estimate: \$350-\$450

**31328 Elizabeth I Sixpence 1561**, North-1997, S-2561, Third and Fourth Issues, Pheon mm, VF20 NGC. A typical piece really, with small ancient scratches and deep, two-toned gray patina, but all details are quite clear.  
Estimate: \$250-\$300

**31329 Elizabeth I Sixpence 1567**, S-2599, small bust, milled coinage, AU Details (Graffiti) NGC. The graffiti referred to on the slab is a series of etchings on the obverse field that don't make out any discernable letter or character, but appear nonetheless deliberate. Aside from that, this is a very attractive coin with good detail on all devices, with the only wear coming on the points of absolute highest relief.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600

**31330 Elizabeth I Shilling ND (1595-98)**, North-2014, S-2577, Sixth Issue, Key mm, XF40 NGC. Despite a few imperfections such as small flan tears and an old collection accession number inked on the obverse, this example retains appreciable detail.  
Estimate: \$250-\$300

**31331 James I Shilling ND (1604-05)**, North-2099, S-2654, Second coinage, third bust, Lis mm, Fine Details (Scratched) NGC. The devices of this example are accentuated by a light pearlescent tone.  
Estimate: \$200-\$250

**31332 James I Shilling ND (1620-21)**, North-2124, S-2668, Third coinage, Rose mm, VF30 NGC. Portions of the portrait are weakly struck but the first and fourth quarters of the arms as well as the legends display sharp detail.  
Estimate: \$250-\$300

**31333 James I Halfcrown ND (1604-05)**, North-2098, S-2653, Second coinage, Lis mm, VF25 NGC. This piece retains iridescent-toned mint luster in protected areas throughout.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500

**31334 Charles I (1625-49) Aberystwyth Threepence ND**, North-2340, S-2894, Book mm (1638-42), VF25 NGC. Well worn on a ragged flan but the portrait, shield, and legends are all remarkably clear for the grade. Light gray toning. A scarce issue from one of the provincial mints of Thomas Bushell.  
Estimate: \$300-\$350

**31335 Charles I Sixpence 1643**, KM203.2, S-2981, Oxford mint, VF details (Bent and Straightened) NGC. A nice coin, with little wear, that was unfortunately bent at one point and then flattened out again, with the crease visible going from 10 o'clock on the obverse to 5 o'clock, and another wavy aspect of the planchet on the upper-right quarter of the obverse.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600



**31336 Charles I Sixpence 1643**, KM203.2, S-2981, Oxford mint, Shrewsbury plumes, XF40 NGC. Strongly struck on the lower-right part of the obverse, resulting in some faint iridescent toning below the struck-up lettering in the legend. The front part of the portrait on the obverse is a little worn and weakly-struck, but the legend on the reverse is very strong.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600

**31337 Charles I Shilling ND (1636-38)**, North-2225, S-2791, Tower Mint, Fourth bust, Tun mm, VF30 NGC. The planchet has been clipped but sharp details remain in the legends and coat of arms.  
Estimate: \$150-\$200

**31338 Charles I 'Pontefract' Shilling 1648**, S-3148, G4 NGC. A scarcer issue struck during the siege of Pontefract Castle during the English Civil War. This example is heavily circulated but with decent definition to the castle on the obverse.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500

**31339 Charles I Halfcrown ND (1642-49)**, KM124, S-2780, Tower mint under Parliament, sun mintmark, XF45 NGC. Unevenly struck, with a weak striking in the upper-right quarter on the obverse, and a corresponding strong-striking in the lower-left quarter. However, the full designs of the king on horseback and arms are visible. Two very minor scratches on the reverse in the legend do not obstruct the primary design at all.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600

**31340 Commonwealth Halfpenny ND (1649-1660)**, KM386, S-3223, ESC-2363, MS62 NGC. A charming little coin, with an unusually detailed reverse, depicting a shield within which is an Irish harp. Better than most other examples found on the market.  
Estimate: \$150-\$200

**31341 Commonwealth Penny ND (1649-60)**, KM387, S-3222, ESC-2263, XF45 NGC. Some flatness on the reverse, but all devices are visible. A nice example for the type.  
Estimate: \$150-\$200

**31342 Commonwealth Shilling 1654/3**, KM390.1, S-3217, ESC-991, sun mm, VF25 NGC. A rarer overdate variety, with typical uneven striking for the type. Overall a nice example.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31343 Charles II silver Pattern Farthing 1665**, Peck-414, XF Details (Obverse Scratched) NGC. Handsome blue-gray tone over glossy surfaces. Light scratches appear in the field before Charles' portrait.  
Estimate: \$350-\$450

**31344 Charles II copper Farthing 1673**, KM436.1, S-3394, XF45 Brown NGC. Worn on the lower-half of Britannia on the reverse, but with a still bold portrait on the obverse.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300





**31345 Charles II Proof copper Pattern Halfpenny ND (1662)**, Peck-404 (very scarce), plain edge, PF30 BN NGC. An interesting and attractive pattern. Struck out of a collar, this piece has a huge flan with an attractive brown patina.

Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31346 Charles II silver Penny ND (1660-1662)**, KM397, S-3319, ESC-2272, machine-made, XF45 NGC. A lovely little piece. Although a few scratches appear on the obverse field, it is in remarkable condition for such a small and fragile coin.

Estimate: \$150-\$200

**31347 Charles II silver Maundy Penny 1676**, KM432, S-3390, ESC-2281, MS65 NGC. One of the rarer years of this issue, and overall a scarce type to find. An attractive example with deep toning along the edges that emphasizes this coin's superb condition.

Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31348 Charles II Twopence ND (1660-62)**, KM399, S-3387, ESC-2161, no inner-circle or value mark, AU58 NGC. In unusually good condition for the type. One would be hard-pressed to find a significantly nicer example.

Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31349 Charles II Twopence 1673**, KM429, S-3388, ESC-2174, MS62 NGC. Minimally handled and deeply toned in charcoal and brown earthen shades. Several planchet voids slightly obscure the reverse crown and 73 in the date.

Estimate: \$150-\$250



**31350 Charles II Threepence 1673**, S-3386, MS64 NGC. A totally original and choice coin with bold details. Semi-prooflike luster beneath fine old-cabinet bluish gray patina shows a hint of lighter silvery gold iridescence.

Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31351 Charles II Threepence 1679**, KM433, S-3386, ESC-1970, third issue, AU58 NGC. A lustrous silver example with earthen russet coloration around the devices.

Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31352 Charles II Fourpence (Groat) 1677**, KM434, S-3384, ESC-1848, AU58 NGC. A pleasing example, with some surfaces hairlines.

Estimate: \$75-\$100

**31353 James II Crown 1686**, KM457, S-3406, ESC-76, First Bust style - SECUNDO edge, VF25 NGC. Attractive for the grade with a rose-tan base of tone and light yellow-green patina on the highpoints. A scarce one-year type.

Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31354 William & Mary silver Medalet or Pattern Farthing ND (1689)**, MI-692/87, VF35 NGC. A rare issue, supposedly produced as a pattern farthing. The reverse image depicts the hands of William and Mary holding a scepter supporting a crown, symbolizing their mutual love and protection of the country. Overall a very nice piece.

Estimate: \$150-\$200

**31355 William & Mary tin Farthing 1691**, KM466.1, S-3451, Fine Details (Environmental Damage) NGC. Deeply toned with surface patination throughout. Very scarce.

Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31356 William & Mary Proof silver Pattern Farthing 1694**, KM466.2a, P-623, PR25 NGC. A rare pattern in silver. Clearly circulated but with good details.

Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31357 William & Mary copper Pattern Halfpenny ND (1688-1694)**, Peck-637, VG8 Brown NGC. When this rare pattern halfpenny does make an appearance on the market (which is not often), it is usually seen in a similar condition, so the present example is not atypical in its degree of wear. The coin depicts the king on the obverse and the queen on the reverse, without any legends or other iconography. A very interesting piece.

Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31358 William & Mary tin Halfpenny 1692**, with official copper plug at center, S-3449, XF45 NGC. Little actual wear but struck from heavily rusted and corroded dies, therefore lacking detail. The flan itself is mostly sound, showing on a small amount of black oxidation. The date is all but unreadable.

Estimate: \$600-\$800



**31359 William & Mary Halfpenny 1694**, KM475.3, S-3452, VF35 Brown NGC. Lovely for the grade with slight fading of the detail as one would expect, but smooth brown surfaces with limited marks that really drive the appeal. A real collector coin.

Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31360 William & Mary Threepence 1689**, KM470.1, S-3441, ESC-1988, XF40 NGC. A popular conjoined bust issue, this example has attractive variegated tone on both sides.

Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31361 William & Mary Fourpence (Groat) 1689**, KM471.1, S-3439, ESC-1866, AU55 NGC. Deeply toned with glossy luster and little evident highpoint luster. Light haymarking is noted.

Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31362 William & Mary Halfcrown 1693**, KM477, S-3436, ESC-519, VF30 NGC. Wear and circulation marks appear on the center of the obverse and reverse, but the legends are bold and clear, with very subtle blue iridescent toning.

Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31363 William III Fourpence (Groat) 1698**, KM495, S-3549, ESC-1881, AU58 NGC. Impressively preserved with the reeding running slightly off the flan on both sides.

Estimate: \$200-\$400







**31364 William III Sixpence 1696**, KM484.1, S-3520, ESC-1533, First Bust style, MS63 NGC. Fully toned and lustrous with an impressively sharp portrait. An obtainable date in this condition, but very desirable with much eye appeal.  
Estimate: \$200-\$400

**31365 William III Sixpence 1697**, KM496.1, S-3538, ESC-1566, MS63 NGC. Some minor marks are seen here and there, but there are no major defects anywhere on the coin.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31366 William III Sixpence 1697**, Bristol mint, KM496.2, S-3532, ESC-1555, small crowns, AU55 NGC. Some residual lacquer appears on the top of the obverse this is an attractive coin with a strong strike and attractive even gray toning.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31367 William III Halfcrown 1697**, KM491.7, S-3487, ESC-541, AU55 NGC. Richly toned with deeper saturation along portions of the peripheral lettering. Numerous toned-over scratches are well concealed, but become evident when inspected with a loupe.  
Estimate: \$300-\$500

**31368 Anne copper Pattern Farthing 1714**, KM537, S-3625, VF25 BN NGC. While not released for general circulation, there is some wear on this piece, but only on the points of highest relief. Very few, if any, circulation marks.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31369 Anne copper Pattern Halfpenny ND (1737-45)**, Peck-731, restrike, VF35 Brown NGC. Die rust, as is typically found on this issue. Light brown patina.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300



**31370 Anne Fourpence (Groat) 1713**, KM515, S-3595C, ESC-1893A, MS63 NGC. Sharply defined with steely-blue tone throughout that elevates the brightness when viewed beneath a lamp. The final year for the type and very scarce at this grade level. An ideal specimen.  
Estimate: \$200-\$400

**31371 Anne Shilling 1709**, KM523.1, S-3610, ESC-1154, MS62 NGC. Third Bust style. Lustrous tone highlights the devices with admirably defined central detail.  
Estimate: \$300-\$500

**31372 Anne Shilling 1709**, KM523.1, S-3610, ESC-1154, Third Bust style, AU58 NGC. Smooth and pleasing with deep brown and iridescent blue patination on both sides.  
Estimate: \$300-\$500

**31373 Anne Shilling 1711**, KM533.2, S-3618, ESC-1158, XF40 NGC. A lovely circulated example with tone that brightens at the edges.  
Estimate: \$150-\$250

**31374 Anne Halfcrown 1708-E**, KM525.2, S-3605, ESC-577, Fine 15 NGC. Post Union - "Septimo" edge. This coin is problem-free for the grade and quite attractive.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31375 Anne "Plumes & Roses" Halfcrown 1714**, KM525.4, S-3607, ESC-585, Post-Union type, VF35 NGC. Pleasingly patinated with few apparent marks. Some striking bluntness on Anne's head and the corresponding reverse cross helps define the grade.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31376 George I Farthing 1719**, KM556, S-3662, VF30 Brown NGC. Even brown patina blankets the surfaces. Wear is seen, but no real scratches anywhere.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150



**31377 George I Error Halfpenny 1720**, KM557, S-3660, VF30 Brown NGC. Double Struck Error - 2nd Strike 30% Off Center. An especially desirable example of this error type with evenly circulated, problem-free surfaces and two legible dates on the reverse. Interestingly labeled a "Double struck freak" on Newman's accompanying envelope.  
Estimate: \$300-\$500

**31378 George I Halfpenny 1723**, KM557, S-3660, VF Details (Altered Color) NGC. Appears to have been previously cleaned and then artificially colored, but otherwise decent details.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31379 George I "Plumes & Roses" Shilling 1719**, KM539.1, S-3645, ESC-1166, VF30 NGC. Choice for the grade with minimal marks and original olive-brown color throughout.  
Estimate: \$150-\$250

**31380 George I Shilling 1723-SSC**, KM539.3, S-3647, ESC-1176, first bust, VF35 NGC. One-year type made from silver provided by the South Sea Company. Exceptional for the grade with charming tone encircling the legends.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31381 George I Shilling 1723-SSC**, KM558.1, S-3648, ESC-1178, second bust, AU55 NGC. Overall a solid piece.  
Estimate: \$150-\$200

**31382 George II "Roses and Plumes" Sixpence 1728**, KM564.3, S-3707, ESC-1606, XF40 NGC. An original example with moderate wear and rich tone on both sides. One of three sixpence variations struck in 1728.  
Estimate: \$150-\$250





**31383 George II Sixpence 1757**, KM582.2, S-3711, ESC-1622, AU58 NGC. Choice and original with a mixed rainbow tone swirling around both sides. Wear is not immediately discernable and close inspection suggests highpoint incompleteness was more a consequence of the strike than anything else.

Estimate: \$150-\$250



**31384 George II Sixpence 1757**, KM582.2, S-3711, ESC-1622, MS63 NGC. Scarce at this level. Original olive-brown patina pleasingly envelops both sides.

Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31385 George II Shilling 1741**, KM561.4, S-3701, ESC-1202, AU55 NGC. Roses in angles type. Well struck and incredibly smooth in appearance. A medium pinkish-gray example with olive-green highlights.

Estimate: \$500-\$700

**31386 George II Shilling 1743**, S-3702, Old Laureate Head, Roses reverse, AU50 NGC. Another old-time collection piece, with well-set gray patina and golden blue iridescence. Light even wear is seen. The reserve is especially sharp, and faint tin flecks (or haymarks) appear in the silver alloy. Scarce.

Estimate: \$300-\$500



**31387 George II Shilling 1758**, S-3704, Old Laureate Head, AU58 NGC. Just the faintest rub, otherwise lustrous and sharp in all details. This very choice piece is sheathed in gorgeous golden bluish gray iridescent toning. Final year of issue of this classic type.

Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31388 George II bronze Coronation Medal 1727**, MI-479/4, Eimer-510, MS62 Brown NGC. Distributed at the ceremony for the coronation of George II, on October 11, 1727. Superb details with very high relief and an attractive, even brown patina.

Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31389 George II King's Private Roads copper pass 1737**, Mitchiner-5665, pierced, 36 x 31 mm, VF30 Brown NGC. Counterstamped with a cursive 3/7 in the left obverse field. Incuse digits "1721" on the reverse below the 1737 date. Seldom seen. A true historical memento from the days of the highwaymen.

Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31390 George II copper Medal 1758**, MI-692/416, Betts-416, UNC Details (Environmental Damage) NGC. Struck to celebrate the successes of the British military in 1758, this medal bears traces of light surface patination and a museum or collection accession number inked on the left obverse field. Hints of mint red peek from protected areas.

Estimate: \$500-\$700

**31391 Admiral Boscawen "The Capture of Louisburg" bronze Medal, 1758**, MI-688/408, Betts-406, MS62 NGC. Rare commemorative medal struck for Admiral Edward Boscawen after he took Louisburg, Nova Scotia during the Seven Year's War (also known as the French and Indian War). Very good condition for the type. These medals for Boscawen do not appear at auction very frequently, so it is very unusual to have multiple pieces in a single sale.

Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500

**31392 Admiral Boscawen "The Capture of Louisburg" bronze Medal, 1758**, MI-689/411, Betts-403, MS61 NGC. A rare medal struck in commemoration of the capture of Louisburg in Nova Scotia, Canada on July 26, 1758, and depicting as much on the reverse. In better condition than most examples seen on the market.

Estimate: \$800-\$1,200

**31393 George II gold Guinea 1750**, S-3680, Old Laureate Head, VF Details (Scratches) NGC. A well worn example.

Estimate: \$350-\$500

**31394 George III Halfpenny 1799**, KM647, S-3778, MS63 Brown NGC. Soho Mint issue. 6 Raised Gun Ports type. A glossy chestnut-brown specimen with hints of original color at the edges.

Estimate: \$150-\$250

**31395 George III Halfpenny 1806**, KM662a, S-3781, 3 Berries variety, Soho Mint, copper PR61 Brown NGC. Richly colored deep brown surfaces.

Estimate: \$250-\$350



**31396 George III bronzed Pattern Halfpenny 1799**, S-3778 for type, Peck-1246 (scarce), incuse "grained" edge, Late Soho, PR63 Brown NGC. A full proof impression with lovely chocolate-brown surfaces and some bluish iridescence combine to make this a pleasing piece. On this variety, a raised die-flaw extends from the rim through the left edge of the first letter in the king's name and touches the base of his portrait. On the reverse each digit is ghosted.

Estimate: \$350-\$500







**31397 George III bronzed Pattern Halfpenny 1805**, restrike by Taylor, Peck-1309 (very scarce), plain edge, PR64 Brown NGC. A beautiful piece that is fully detailed and has surfaces in a delightful medium mahogany color. It has diagonally lined raised rim borders, as is seen on the restrikes. A very choice pattern in every way.  
Estimate: \$350-\$500

**31398 George III Halfpenny 1806**, S-3781, KM662, MS64 Red Brown NGC. An original piece, nearly full golden red in color, and well struck. Several small black carbon deposits are in evidence. No berries on reverse.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31399 George III "Cartwheel" Penny 1797**, Soho mint, KM618, S-3777, AU55 Brown NGC. 10 Leaves variety. A scarce variety of this immensely popular type.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31400 George III Penny 1806**, Soho mint, KM663, S-3780, MS63 Red Brown NGC. Cartwheel luster.  
Estimate: \$300-\$500

**31401 George III Penny 1806**, KM663, S-3780, MS61 Brown NGC. Soho Mint issue. Glossy with soft iridescent tone. Minor discoloration is evident in the left reverse field.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31402 George III "Commerce" Penny Token ND (ca. 1813)**, Withers-1616, Bowman-5, XF40 Brown NGC. Obv. Allegorical commerce seated left. Rev. Denomination inside wreath. Likely struck in Great Britain, but from a questioned area of circulation, with some speculation that primary usage occurred in Canada.  
Estimate: \$75-\$125



**31403 George III "Hearts" Sixpence 1787**, KM606.2, S-3749, ESC-1629, MS63 NGC. A lovely toned example of this single-year type with the addition of hearts in the leftmost shield on the reverse.  
Estimate: \$150-\$250



**31404 George III Sixpence 1816**, KM665, S-3791, MS66 NGC. Fully struck with no discernable marks; a blanket of rich crimson, gold and navy-blue patination appears on both the obverse and reverse surfaces. Rarely encountered finer.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31405 George III Shilling 1787**, KM607.2, S-3746, ESC-1225, Hearts in Shield type, MS63 NGC. Sporadically toned in pinkish-gray shades with full underlying brilliance. Fully struck and choice.  
Estimate: \$150-\$250

**31406 George III "Hearts - 1/Inverted 1" Shilling 1787**, KM607.2, S-3746, ESC-1225A, MS62 NGC. Intricately defined with variegated tone atop lustrous surfaces. Slide abrasions on George's portrait prevent a finer grade. A very scarce and desirable variety.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300



**31407 George III "Small Bust" Halfcrown 1817**, KM672, S-3789, AU50 NGC. Wonderfully original with a halo of attractive patination around the peripheries.  
Estimate: \$200-\$400



**31408 George III gold Quarter Guinea 1762**, S-3741, 1-year type, MS62 NGC. Sharply struck with no major marks and just a few light hairlines.  
Estimate: \$500-\$750

**31409 George III gold Half Guinea 1809**, KM651, S-3737, 7th bust, AU58 NGC. A normal strike with some residual luster and some light hairlines.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600





**31410 George III gold Spade Guinea 1788**, S-3729, 5th Bust, VF30 NGC. An honest old-time piece with considerable wear.

Estimate: \$350-\$500

**31411 George III gold Spade Guinea 1791**, S-3729, 5th Bust, VF30 NGC. This example, as above, exhibits considerable wear.

Estimate: \$350-\$500

**31412 George III gold Spade Guinea 1793**, S-3729, 5th Bust, "XF Details Bent" NGC. Some luster remains with reddish highlights. The bend is rather slight.

Estimate: \$350-\$500

**31413 George III gold Spade Guinea 1793**, S-3729, 5th bust, MS62 NGC. With a sharp strike and good luster, this is a flashy piece that is only lightly cleaned.

Estimate: \$500-\$750

**31414 George III gold Spade Guinea 1796**, S-3729, 5th Bust, XF Details (Bent) NGC. There is a slight camber to the flan. There are a few scattered marks, but everything is visible and attractive overall.

Estimate: \$350-\$500



**31415 George III gold Half Sovereign 1817**, KM673, S-3786, MS62 NGC. A normal strike, but retaining some of its original luster and a few light hairlines.

Estimate: \$400-\$600



**31416 George III - City of London silver Broker's Pass Award Medal ND (ca. 1801)**, E-936, Naylor-4b, AU55 NGC. By J. Milton. Awarded to Henry Hulbert. Obv. Royal Arms with motto beneath. Rev. Arms supported by dragons and motto of the City of London, awardee panel beneath. A moderately gray toned example with some wear on the highest devices. This historic medal was issued to stockbrokers in the City of London beginning in 1697 in order to help prove their legitimacy to the public. From an approximate mintage of 1,625 for the type and the 15th example to appear (including institutional examples) in the Naylor census.

Estimate: \$200-\$400

**31417 George IV Farthing 1821(.)**, KM677, S-3822, MS63 Brown NGC. The premier year for this short-lived issue with glimpses of fiery orange-red color along the denticles.

Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31418 George IV Sixpence 1825**, KM691, S-3814, MS62 NGC. A gorgeous toned representative with banded shades of color and reflected gleam in the fields. A light wipe accounts for the grade.

Estimate: \$150-\$250

**31419 George IV "Bare Head" Shilling 1825**, KM694, S-3812, AU58 NGC. Richly toned with limited highpoint friction. The first year of this short-lived and popular type.

Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31420 William IV Penny 1831**, KM707, S-3845, XF45 NGC. The premier year for this short-lived and scarce type. Nice detail remaining on the highpoints and some light verdigris appears along portions of the obverse dentils.

Estimate: \$250-\$350



**31421 William IV Proof 1 1/2 Pence 1834**, KM719, S-3839, PR66 NGC. Wonderfully presented with glossy surfaces that hold luxurious blue tone over all but the obverse centers. An unusual denomination and very rare as a proof.

Estimate: \$250-\$450

**31422 William IV "Britannia" Fourpence (Groat) 1836**, KM723, S-3837, MS65 NGC. Free from noticeable blemishes with olive tone in the centers and iridescent blue tone around the edges.

Estimate: \$200-\$400

**31423 William IV "Britannia" Fourpence (Groat) 1836**, KM723, S-3837, MS64 NGC. A desirable near-Gem of this short-lived type. The sharp strike and attractive variegated tone highlights the central design and legends on both sides. Worthy of a premium bid.

Estimate: \$200-\$400

**31424 William IV "Britannia" Fourpence (Groat) 1836**, KM723, S-3837, MS64 NGC. Impressively presented with a mixture of olive-gold and blue patination on both sides that gives way to a pocket of gray on portions of the reverse.

Estimate: \$200-\$400



**31425 William IV "Britannia" Fourpence (Groat) 1837**, KM723, S-3837, MS65 NGC. Antique gold tone adorns the obverse with fiery yellow, sea-green and blue flares on the reverse. A popular type that was largely struck for circulation in British Guiana.

Estimate: \$200-\$400





**31426 William IV Shilling 1834**, KM713, S-3835, AU55 NGC. Entirely original with limited marks for the grade and attractive blended gold and olive toned surfaces.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31427 William IV Halfcrown 1834**, KM714.2, S-3834, WW in script, UNC Details (Surface Hairlines) NGC. Medium gray with electric blue overtones. The cleaning of this coin was far enough in the past for attractive toning to develop.  
Estimate: \$350-\$450



**31428 William IV Halfcrown 1836**, KM714.2, S-3834, MS65 NGC. Rarely matched quality for this date with a gorgeous cornucopia of blended blue, maroon and gold color that imparts a glossy prooflike appearance where present. Closer inspection yields the expected - few marks impede the surfaces and those present are of limited visual significance. All in all, an outstanding example that would perfectly serve as an addition to an elite set.  
Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500

**31429 William IV gold Sovereign 1832**, KM717, S-3829B, 2nd bust, VF30 NGC. Smooth and even wear, as is the usual condition for this type.  
Estimate: \$350-\$450

**31430 Victoria Half Farthing 1844**, KM738, S-3951, MS64 Red Brown NGC. An outstanding example with incandescent luster and mellow red-brown coloration on both sides.  
Estimate: \$150-\$250

**31431 Victoria Farthing 1848**, KM725, S-3950, MS64 Red Brown NGC. Delicately preserved with mostly red surfaces that fade gently to light brown on the highpoints and central fields.  
Estimate: \$200-\$400

**31432 Victoria Halfpenny 1837**, KM706, S-3847, MS62 Brown NGC. Glossy with hints of original reddish color in protected areas. Several small charcoal-colored flecks above Britannia's shield preclude a finer designation.  
Estimate: \$150-\$250

**31433 Victoria Halfpenny 1838**, KM726, S-3949, MS63 Red Brown NGC. Mostly red with several spots and a small detached lamination in Britannia's shield that preclude a finer designation.  
Estimate: \$150-\$250

**31434 Victoria Halfpenny 1845**, KM726, S-3949, Fine 15 NGC. A heavily circulated example of this rare date, with a thin elliptical ring of corrosion on Victoria's chin. This coin is certain to catch the attention of the date collector.  
Estimate: \$250-\$450

**31435 Victoria Halfpenny 1848/7**, KM726, S-3949, MS62 Brown NGC. Bold overdate. Medium brown with tinges of mint red.  
Estimate: \$150-\$250

**31436 Victoria "Dots on Shield" Halfpenny 1851**, KM726, S-3949, MS63 Brown NGC. An attractive example with lustrous and even reddish-brown surfaces. Several minor rim bumps are worthy of notation and limit the grade.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31437 Victoria "Dots on Shield" Halfpenny 1857**, KM726, S-3949, MS63 Red Brown NGC. Mostly brown with original salmon color emerging from the protected devices.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150



**31438 Victoria Penny 1841**, KM739, S-3948, no colon type, MS64 Red Brown NGC. A scarce variety without the colon after REG, rarely offered anywhere in this quality, with limited abrasions and, effulgent luster. The preservation of significant amounts of original red coloration on both obverse and reverse adds to appeal. Currently tied with three other examples for the finest known at the Red Brown color designation with no Red examples recorded, and no Brown examples graded technically finer.  
Estimate: \$700-\$900

**31439 Victoria Penny 1844**, KM739, S-3948, AU55 Brown NGC. Circulation is barely evident with some darkening of the patina noted from 6 o'clock to 9 o'clock on the reverse.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150



**31440 Victoria Penny 1848**, KM739, S-3948, MS63 Brown NGC. Extremely choice for the grade with knife-like detail on the devices and even coloration throughout.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31441 Victoria "Large Date" Penny 1857**, KM739, S-3948, MS63 Brown NGC. Original red color accents the rims and protected areas.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31442 Victoria "Large Date - No W.W." Penny 1858**, KM739, S-3948, MS63 Brown NGC. An eye-catching brown specimen with pinpoint definition on the obverse and reverse. Shimmering blue and maroon background tone, mostly confined to the edges, heightens the appeal.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31443 Victoria "Large Date - No W.W." Penny 1858**, KM739, S-3948, MS62 Brown NGC. Reddish-brown with shimmers of original color at the edges.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150





**31444 Victoria "Maundy" Proof Twopence 1839**, KM729, S-3919, PR65 NGC. A ring of vibrant cobalt-blue and purple tone encircles the obverse legends, while more muted shades are seen on the reverse. A lovely proof-like Gem.

Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31445 Victoria Threepence 1838**, KM730, S-3914, MS63 NGC. Struck from noticeably clashed dies with surfaces that appear high-end for the grade. Moderate tone confirms originality.

Estimate: \$100-\$150



**31446 Victoria Fourpence (Groat) 1838**, Young Head, Britannia reverse, S-3913, KM731.1, MS63 NGC. Really bold in all details, with old-time gray patina highlighted by light iridescent golden hues, a very pleasing example of this first year of issue.

Estimate: \$250-\$300

**31447 Victoria Fourpence (Groat) 1839**, KM731.1, S-3913, MS63 NGC. A dusky-gray example with underlying iridescence. In our opinion, conservatively graded with no apparent surface issues.

Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31448 Victoria Fourpence (Groat) 1849**, KM731.1, S-3913, MS63 NGC. A blanket of rich golden tone caresses both sides with instances of extra metal within the final two digits of the date.

Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31449 Victoria Sixpence 1838**, KM733.1, S-3908, MS62 NGC. A flashy example with a rich blend of gold, crimson and blue colors on both sides. This marks the first year of issue of the Victoria sixpence.

Estimate: \$250-\$350



**31450 Victoria Proof Sixpence 1839**, KM733.1, S-3908, Plain Edge - Coin Alignment, PR64 NGC. Fully toned with mostly blue hues on the reverse with a pleasing multicolored blend that traverses the obverse. A delightful Gem with the added intrigue of a copper wire (presumably used to polish the dies) toward the upper right portion of the reverse wreath that was struck into the coin's surface as a lamination.

Estimate: \$1,000-\$1,500

**31451 Victoria Sixpence 1845**, KM733.1, S-3908, MS62 NGC. Vividly toned in rainbow shades on the reverse with blended colors elsewhere. More eye appeal than the grade would suggest.

Estimate: \$150-\$250

**31452 Victoria Sixpence 1846**, KM733.1, S-3908, MS65 NGC. Deeply patinated with sea-green and magenta color on the obverse, while the reverse holds a mixture of lilac and orange tone. Prooflike on both sides with an impressive cameo appearance to Victoria's bust. Rather unusual and certainly appealing.

Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31453 Victoria Sixpence 1850**, KM733.1, S-3908, MS65 NGC. A lovely Gem with old-time tone that holds a palette of colors and deepens around the legends.

Estimate: \$300-\$500



**31454 Victoria Proof Sixpence 1853**, KM733.1, S-3908, PR65 NGC. Reeded Edge. Conservatively graded, this coin has unblemished surfaces and a mixture of animated blue and purple color that jumps from the coin's surfaces when rotated beneath a light. A remarkably appealing example that merits a premium bid.

Estimate: \$800-\$1,000



**31455 Victoria Proof Sixpence 1853**, KM733.1, S-3908, Reeded Edge, PR64 NGC. The rims, as well as the central design, are sharp and struck up with surface reflectivity beneath a layer of rich olive-brown patina. Touches of sunset-orange iridescence, visible primarily along the reverse legends, enhance the appeal.

Estimate: \$600-\$800

**31456 Victoria Sixpence 1856**, KM733.1, S-3908, MS65 NGC. A carefully preserved Gem with blemish-free surfaces that hold flashy tone at the edges.

Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31457 Victoria Sixpence 1858**, KM733.1, S-3908, MS64 NGC. Attractively toned with moderate reflectivity in the fields. A premium example for the grade.

Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31458 Victoria Sixpence 1868**, KM751.1, S-3910, MS64 NGC. Die #5. Patinated in vibrant multicolored iridescent hues with few observed marks. Light dappled toning on the obverse surfaces.

Estimate: \$200-\$300





**31459 Victoria Sixpence 1877**, KM751.2, S-3911, MS65 NGC. No Die Number type. A delightful Gem with shimmering luster beneath a mixture of swirled blue, purple and gold patina. A short-lived type and a perfect candidate for a high-end type set.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31460 Victoria Sixpence 1877**, KM751.2, S-3911, MS65 NGC. No Die Number type. Nearly mark-free with mixed golden tone on both sides and especially effulgent reverse surfaces.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31461 Victoria "DRITANNIAR" Error Sixpence 1878**, KM751.1, S-3910, VF35 NGC. Die #6. A popular blundered-legend error that, according to Newman's envelope, was not discovered until 1912, with examples originally having been released into circulation in Cyprus.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150



**31462 Victoria Sixpence 1884**, KM757, S-3912, MS66 NGC. Toned, yet remaining flashy with hammered design detail and an interesting window of lighter tone in front of Victoria's face. As original an example as one could imagine.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31463 Victoria Sixpence 1885**, KM757, S-3912, MS65 NGC. An exemplary specimen with rich glossy patination and few underlying disturbances. This example is ideal for the toned coin lover.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31464 Victoria Sixpence 1886**, KM757, S-3912, MS65 NGC. Unquestionably a superior example for the type with luxurious royal-blue and purple tone at the obverse peripheries and olive-green and brown color in the centers. A coin that merits a premium bid.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**31465 Victoria Proof Shilling 1839**, KM734.1, S-3904, ESC-1282, Plain Edge - "WW" on Truncation, PR65 NGC. Struck in coin rotation with high rims that tower above the surfaces. Sharp central details define every aspect down to the acorn texture in the reverse wreath. Deeply toned, yet evidently frosted on the devices. A very scarce and desirable Coronation Set issue.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,200

**31466 Victoria Shilling 1855**, KM734.1, S-3904, MS65 NGC. Deeply toned and boldly detailed with impressively preserved surfaces that even after magnified inspection reveal almost no flaws. A coin that deserves attention from the die state enthusiast, as numerous spindly die cracks (as made) traverse Victoria's portrait and in all likelihood signaled the near-end for this obverse die.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**31467 Victoria Halfcrown 1849**, KM740, S-3888, large date type, MS63 NGC. This fully original gray-brown toned example has several lighter colored areas that show enhanced flash. A low-mintage date for the type and incredibly scarce at the uncirculated level. A coin that would place perfectly within a high-end toned set.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,200

**31468 Victoria Halfcrown 1876**, KM756, S-3889, AU53 NGC. Minimally marked with a yellow-rose base of color on both sides. Overlying russet flecks on the obverse peripheries extend into the centers on the reverse.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31469 Victoria Halfcrown 1886**, KM756, UNC Details (Excessive Surface Hairlines) NGC. Bright surfaces with speckled olive tone.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31470 Victoria gold Half Sovereign 1876**, KM735.2, S-3860E, Young Head, Die #73, XF45 NGC. There are a number of small abrasions, but generally sharp details.  
Estimate: \$300-\$450

**31471 Victoria gold Shield Sovereign 1851**, KM736.1, S-3852C, AU58 NGC. High-end for the grade with very few marks and several minor dirty areas in the obverse fields that give the appearance of luster breaks.  
Estimate: \$500-\$700

**31472 Victoria gold Shield Sovereign 1852**, KM736.1, S-3852C, Young Head, XF40 NGC. A moderately circulated example of this collectible "Young Head" type.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31473 Victoria gold Shield Sovereign 1857**, KM736.1, AU58 NGC. Struck in bright yellow gold. The trivial loss visible in Victoria's hair curls defines the grade. The reverse is particularly attractive on this example, and if graded separately from the obverse, would approach the Gem level.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500

**31474 Victoria gold Shield Sovereign 1862**, KM736.1, No Die number type, AU Details (OBV Scratched) NGC. The reverse of this example is choice.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500

**31475 Victoria gold Shield Sovereign 1873**, KM736.2, S-3853B, AU58 NGC. Die #51. An radiant example. Only delicate rub precludes the Mint State designation.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600







**31476 Victoria gold Sovereign 1880 “8/7”, KM752, S-3856A, Young Head, XF45 NGC.** Smooth and even wear.  
**Estimate: \$350-\$450**

**31477 Victoria Farthing 1886, Laureate or Bun Head, S-3958, KM753, MS62 BN NGC.** Dappled old-time toning, mostly medium brown with hints of luster. A sharply struck example.  
**Estimate: \$50-\$75**

**31478 Victoria Penny 1887, KM755, S-3954, MS64 Red Brown NGC.** On the cusp of the Gem level with limited evidence of handling and attractive faded red color that transitions smoothly from red to brown.  
**Estimate: \$200-\$400**

**31479 Victoria “Godless” Florin 1849, KM745, S-3890, XF40 NGC.** Clear “W.W.”. Flares of multi-colored tone adorn the legends with medium gray centers. A small depression is noted just to the left of Victoria’s nose, for accuracy’s sake.  
**Estimate: \$100-\$150**



**31480 Victoria Gothic Florin 1849, KM745, S-3890, “Godless” type - Without “W.W.”, MS64 NGC.** The far scarcer of two major varieties for the year and quite rare overall, the present example shows only faint evidence of the William Wyon initials that were removed from the die just to the right of Victoria’s bust instead of clear initials. Overlying tone that mutes the luster limits the grade. A coin that is sure to receive significant attention from the specialist.  
**Estimate: \$800-\$1,000**

**31481 Victoria Gothic Florin 1876, KM746.2, S-3893, MS61 NGC.** Die #27. A better date with slightly dappled toning and apparent underlying brilliance.  
**Estimate: \$400-\$600**

**31482 Victoria Gothic Florin 1883, KM746.4, S-3900, MS63 NGC.** An unusually sharp strike on the reverse shield, and pleasing surfaces with old-time, well-set silvery gray toning. A nice coin for the grade, especially as it lacks any die-clashing.  
**Estimate: \$350-\$500**

**31483 Victoria Gothic Florin 1885, KM746.4, S-3900, AU53 NGC.** Earthen toning traverses both sides with no observed evidence of bothersome contact marks. A technically high-end example for the grade.  
**Estimate: \$200-\$400**



**31484 Victoria Proof Threepence 1887, KM758, S-3931, Jubilee Head, PR65 NGC.** Possessing reflective surfaces and deeply toned in shades of rich bluish gray and amber-gold iridescence.  
**Estimate: \$250-\$350**

**31485 Victoria Proof Threepence 1887, KM758, S-3931, Jubilee Head, PR65 NGC.** Richly toned in beautiful blue iridescent shades over reflective fields, this lovely coin has a frosted portrait of Victoria.  
**Estimate: \$250-\$350**

**31486 Victoria Proof Threepence 1887, KM758, S-3931, Jubilee Head, PR64 NGC.** Deeply toned and evidently frosted on the central devices with glassy textured fields that become evident after rotation beneath a light. No flaws are evident upon magnified inspection.  
**Estimate: \$200-\$300**

**31487 Victoria Threepence 1887, KM758, S-3931, Jubilee Head, MS65 NGC.** Flashy at the edges with gray-brown toning in the centers. A nearly flawless original Gem.  
**Estimate: \$150-\$250**

**31488 Victoria Threepence 1887, KM758, S-3931, Jubilee Head, MS65 NGC.** A marvelous jewel with lovingly preserved and attractively toned surfaces.  
**Estimate: \$150-\$250**

**31489 Victoria Threepence 1891, KM771, S-3931, Jubilee Head, MS65 NGC.** Gray-brown with iridescent autumnal colors that flash through the obverse surfaces when rotated beneath a light. A minimally marked delight.  
**Estimate: \$200-\$300**

**31490 Victoria Proof Sixpence 1887, KM760, S-3928, Jubilee Head, Shield reverse, PR64 NGC.** Lovely, slightly dappled, silvery blue and golden amber iridescent toning with underlying bright reflectivity.  
**Estimate: \$200-\$300**

**31491 Victoria Sixpence 1888, KM760, S-3929, Jubilee Head, MS65 NGC.** Fully blanketed in tone with lightly varied multicolored hues. Very clean overall with no marks worthy of notation.  
**Estimate: \$200-\$300**

**31492 Victoria Sixpence 1891, KM760, S-3929, Jubilee Head, MS65 NGC.** A splendid envelope-toned Gem with variegated green, yellow and gold tone on both sides and a full strike.  
**Estimate: \$200-\$300**







**31493 Victoria Sixpence 1892**, KM760, S-3929, Jubilee Head, MS66 NGC. Minimally marked with multicolored tone that highlights the obverse and reverse devices.  
Estimate: \$200-\$400

**31494 Victoria Sixpence 1892**, KM760, S-3929, Jubilee Head, MS63 NGC. Rich toning caresses the surfaces with deeper shades on the reverse. A minimally marked example.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300



**31495 Victoria Proof Shilling 1887**, KM761, S-3926, Jubilee Head, PR63 Cameo NGC. Reflective fields, with pleasing old-time silvery-gold and bluish mauve iridescent toning. Bold portrait and reverse shield. Scarce so fine.  
Estimate: \$250-\$400

**31496 Victoria Shilling 1888**, KM761, S-3926, Jubilee Head, MS62 NGC. Beautifully toned and sharply struck. There is some disturbance in the left obverse field, but it is muted by overlaid lovely iridescence.  
Estimate: \$150-\$250

**31497 Victoria "Large Head" Shilling 1890**, KM774, S-3927, MS64 NGC. Vividly toned around the peripheries with delicate reflectivity in the fields.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31498 Victoria Florin 1887**, KM762, S-3925, Jubilee Head, MS65 NGC. Delicately toned with bright prooflike flash in the fields that increases the eye-appeal. A most attractive example that merits attention from the high-grade set builder.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31499 Victoria Florin 1887**, KM762, S-3925, Jubilee Head, MS64 NGC. Sharply detailed with attractive multi-hued tone at the edges and tan centers.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31500 Victoria Florin 1892**, KM762, S-3925, Jubilee Head, MS63 NGC. Toned over in gold and blue hues with semi-glossy surface texture. The key date and final year of issue for the type.  
Estimate: \$300-\$500

**31501 Victoria Halfcrown 1887**, KM764, S-3924, Jubilee Head, MS64 NGC. Radiant bloom races over the surfaces with soft golden overtones. A sharp example of this "Jubilee" type.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31502 Victoria Halfcrown 1888**, KM764, S-3924, Jubilee Head, AU58 NGC. Toned on both sides with underlying brilliance.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150



**31503 Victoria Half Crown 1889**, KM764, S-3924, Jubilee Head, MS65 NGC. Minimally marked and sharply defined with flashy luster peeking through the rich veil of tone.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31504 Victoria "Roman I" Double Florin 1887**, KM763, S-3922, Jubilee Head, MS63 NGC. Richly toned with glossy iridescent purple, blue and magenta pastel patina on both sides. Accompanied with an envelope of numismatic dealer L.S. Forrer.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350



**31505 Victoria "Arabic I" Double Florin 1887**, KM763, S-3923, Jubilee Head, MS64 NGC. The obverse field holds a glassy texture with die polish lines (as made); the reverse field produces a shimmering glow. An attractively toned example with variegated patina.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400



**31506 Victoria Double Florin 1889**, KM763, S-3923, Jubilee Head, MS65 NGC. A uniquely toned gem with untuned brilliance highlighting the centers, with tan tone atop much of the fields and high points, and lively blue-purple patina around portions of the legends. Currently the only example of the date to merit the MS65 or finer grade at NGC.  
Estimate: \$500-\$700





**31507 Victoria Double Florin 1889**, KM763, S-3923, MS64 NGC. Dusky multicolored patina adorns both sides with few apparent underlying marks. Purchased at one time from L.S. Forrer Ltd., with the envelope and ticket accompanying the lot.  
Estimate: \$300-\$500

**31508 Victoria Crown 1887**, KM765, S-3921, Jubilee Head, MS64 NGC. Billowy golden-tan color dominates the eye with a touch of lime-green and antique gold patina running through Victoria's portrait.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31509 Victoria Crown 1887**, KM765, S-3921, Jubilee Head, MS64 NGC. Vivid blue and gold iridescent toning highlights the appeal of this classic coin.  
Estimate: \$250-\$400

**31510 Victoria Crown 1887**, KM765, S-3921, Jubilee Head, MS63 NGC. Deeply patinated with a mixture of dusky tan and gray color on both sides. A very well-struck example for the type with the devices showing near-medallion relief.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31511 Victoria Crown 1889**, KM765, S-3921, Jubilee Head, MS63 NGC. Toned throughout with deeper saturations around the outer legends and central designs.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31512 Victoria Crown 1891**, KM765, S-3921, Jubilee Head, MS63 NGC. Richly toned and fully detailed. This is a popular and highly collectible denomination, especially at the Mint State level.  
Estimate: \$250-\$450

**31513 Victoria gold Half Sovereign 1887**, KM766, S-3869, Jubilee Head, MS64 NGC. An especially vibrant example with superb color and limited evidence of coin-to-coin contact.  
Estimate: \$350-\$450

**31514 Victoria gold Sovereign 1887**, KM767, S-3866, Jubilee Head, MS62 NGC. An attractive coin with appealing old-time gold toning. Possibly a sovereign issued in the Mint sets of this year, the new portrait designating the queen's Golden Jubilee.  
Estimate: \$350-\$400

**31515 Victoria gold Sovereign 1889**, KM767, S-3866B, Jubilee Head, AU55 NGC. Struck with satiny luster. Light gold toning. Scarcer date of this type.  
Estimate: \$350-\$400

**31516 Victoria gold Sovereign 1890**, KM767, S-3866B, Jubilee Head, MS61 NGC. A scarcer date of this Jubilee Head type at the Uncirculated grade.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500

**31517 Victoria Farthing 1896**, KM788.1, S-3963, MS65 Red NGC. A desirable three-year type with mesmerizing luster that dances around the central devices. A great example.  
Estimate: \$200-\$400

**31518 Victoria Threepence 1893**, KM777, S-3942, Old or Veiled Head, MS65 NGC. Golden blue toning.  
Estimate: \$75-\$100

**31519 Victoria Threepence 1893**, S-3942, KM777, Old or Veiled Head, MS65 NGC. A beauty with golden gray toning.  
Estimate: \$75-\$100

**31520 Victoria Threepence 1893**, KM777, S-3942, Old or Veiled Head, MS64 NGC. Lustrous with lovely golden gray toning.  
Estimate: \$75-\$100

**31521 Victoria Threepence 1895**, KM777, S-3942, Old or Veiled Head, MS66 NGC. Beautiful sea-green and sun-gold iridescent toning.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31522 Victoria Threepence 1901**, KM777, S-3942, Old or Veiled Head, MS65 NGC. Splendid golden blue iridescent toning over reflective surfaces.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31523 Victoria Threepence 1901**, KM777, S-3942, Old or Veiled Head, MS65 NGC. Reflective luster and vivid golden blue iridescent toning.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31524 Victoria Threepence 1901**, KM777, S-3942, Old or Veiled Head, MS63 NGC. Deep bluish mauve toning.  
Estimate: \$75-\$100

**31525 Victoria Sixpence 1893**, KM779, S-3941, Old or Veiled Head, MS64 NGC. A premium quality example for the grade, with flashy tone that highlights the central devices and peripheral lettering.  
Estimate: \$75-\$125



**31526 Victoria Proof Sixpence 1893**, KM779, S-3941, Old or Veiled Head, PR65 NGC. A beautiful Gem with lime-green, sky-blue, burgundy and gold tone atop reflective surfaces. The rims show knife-like sharpness and confirm the proof designation.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31527 Victoria Sixpence 1894**, KM779, S-3941, Old or Veiled Head, MS62 NGC. A key date for the type with choice surfaces for the grade. Minor striking bluntness on the reverse crown prevents a finer designation.  
Estimate: \$75-\$125

**31528 Victoria Sixpence 1895**, KM779, S-3941, Old or Veiled Head, MS63 NGC. A slightly better date with rich envelope-toned surfaces. Lightly marked for the grade.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31529 Victoria Sixpence 1898**, KM779, S-3941, Old or Veiled Head, MS65 NGC. The surfaces are fully saturated with antique tone, yet the luster remains evident. A delightful, nicely preserved example.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31530 Victoria Sixpence 1900**, KM779, S-3941, Old or Veiled Head, MS65 NGC. A fully prooflike specimen with vibrant gold and yellow toning at the legends and a mixture of blues in the centers.  
Estimate: \$200-\$400

**31531 Victoria Sixpence 1901**, KM779, S-3941, Old or Veiled Head, MS64 NGC. Rich bluish mauve pastel toning.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31532 Victoria Shilling 1893**, KM780, S-3940, Old or Veiled Head, MS66 NGC. A choice specimen with bands of vibrant color pushing towards the centers. Very scarce with the assigned premium Gem designation.  
Estimate: \$300-\$500





**31533 Victoria Shilling 1893**, KM780, S-3940, Old or Veiled Head, MS65 NGC. Envelope toned in variegated autumn shades of gold and orange. This is indeed a delightful Gem.  
Estimate: \$150-\$250

**31534 Victoria "Large Rose" Shilling 1895**, KM780, S-3940A, Old or Veiled Head, MS62 NGC. Fully detailed with luster subdued by the tone.  
Estimate: \$75-\$125

**31535 Victoria Shilling 1901**, KM780, S-3940, Old or Veiled Head, MS65 NGC. Rich amber-gold and gray pastel toning. Hard to find graded MS65.  
Estimate: \$150-\$200

**31536 Victoria Florin 1893**, KM781, S-3939, Old or Veiled Head, MS65 NGC. An attractively toned Gem with pleasing luster that cartwheels around Victoria.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31537 Victoria Florin 1893**, KM781, S-3939, Old or Veiled Head, MS63 NGC. Iridescent gray tones with a semi-satin sheen throughout. Minimally marked for the grade.  
Estimate: \$150-\$250



**31538 Victoria Florin 1894**, KM781, S-3939, Old or Veiled Head, MS62 NGC. A choice coin with a few abrasions, it has deep amber-gray toning. This is considered the best date of this type, and it is scarce.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31539 Victoria Florin 1897**, KM781, S-3939, Old or Veiled Head, MS62 NGC. Slide lines on the queen's cheek, otherwise a gem. Vivid reddish gold and blue iridescent toning.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31540 Victoria Florin 1901**, KM781, S-3939, Old or Veiled Head, AU58 NGC. Russet gray surfaces with encrustations around the legends.  
Estimate: \$50-\$100



**31541 Victoria Halfcrown 1893**, KM782, S-3938, Old or Veiled Head, MS65 NGC. Richly toned in shades of grayish-gold with bright iridescent hues.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31542 Victoria Halfcrown 1893**, KM782, S-3938, Old or Veiled Head, MS63 NGC. Attractively toned with apparent flash to the underlying surfaces. A gem if not for a couple of marks on Victoria's cheek.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31543 Victoria Halfcrown 1893**, KM782, S-3938, Old or Veiled Head, MS63 NGC. Deep red and mauve toning.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31544 Victoria Halfcrown 1899**, KM782, S-3938, Old or Veiled Head, MS63 NGC. Attractive iridescent blue, rose and purple pastel patina adorns both sides. There are fewer than average marks evident for the grade.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31545 Victoria Halfcrown 1900**, KM782, S-3938, Old or Veiled Head, MS63 NGC. The obverse fields gleam with reflectivity and both sides carry a palette of rich golden hues.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31546 Victoria Crown 1895**, KM783, S-3937, Old or Veiled Head, MS63 NGC. LIX edge. Deeply-hued tone traverses the surfaces with glimmers of underlying flash. Few marks are visible without magnification.  
Estimate: \$300-\$500

**31547 Victoria Crown 1897**, KM783, S-3937, Old or Veiled Head, MS62 NGC. LXI edge. Deeply toned in gold and charcoal shades.  
Estimate: \$200-\$400

**31548 Victoria Crown 1900**, KM783, S-3937, Old or Veiled Head, LXIV edge, AU58 NGC. Some rubbing on the queen's face and on the horse-man's high points, but with dusky bluish-gray toning. A generally scarce piece. Sold with a source envelope from L.S. Forrer Ltd., 175 Piccadilly, London, W.1.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31549 Victoria Trade Dollar 1899-B**, KM-Tn5, MS64 NGC. Dappled blue and gold iridescent toning.  
Estimate: \$500-\$650

**31550 Victoria Trade Dollar 1899-B**, KM-Tn5, MS61 NGC. Bright luster and toning.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31551 Victoria gold Sovereign 1893**, KM785, S-3874, Old or Veiled Head, UNC Details (Surface Hairlines) NGC. The surfaces of this example are slightly dull but lightly toned.  
Estimate: \$350-\$400

**31552 Victoria gold Sovereign 1900**, KM785, S-3874, Old or Veiled Head, AU Details (Reverse Damage) NGC. The damage referred to on the grading insert is a punch (banker's mark?) beneath the horse's tail.  
Estimate: \$350-\$400

**31553 Edward VII Halfpenny 1902**, KM793.2, S-3991, MS62 Red Brown NGC. Dusky red color with a carbon spot on reverse.  
Estimate: \$50-\$75

**31554 Edward VII Sixpence 1902**, KM799, S-3983, MS66 NGC. Superb. Highly lustrous. Gorgeous golden blue iridescent toning. Rare grade.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31555 Edward VII Trade Dollar 1902-B**, KM-Tn5, MS64 NGC. Brilliant luster with light gold iridescent toning.  
Estimate: \$500-\$650

**31556 Edward VII gold Sovereign 1903**, KM805, S-3969, MS61 NGC. Thick luster resides in the fields; light handling that defines the grade.  
Estimate: \$350-\$450





**31557 Edward VII gold Sovereign 1904**, KM805, S-3969, AU58 NGC. Briefly circulated, this example displays orange-rose highlights.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31558 Edward VII gold Sovereign 1909**, KM805, S-3969, MS61 NGC. The penultimate year for the Edward VII sovereign.  
Estimate: \$350-\$450

**31559 George V Threepence 1911**, KM813, S-4015, MS67 NGC. A gorgeous example with radiant luster beneath a layer of eye-catching bluish gold iridescent toning. A spectacular gem!  
Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31560 George V Threepence 1912**, KM813, S-4015, MS67 NGC. Minimally marked with lightly dappled tone on both sides. Rarely offered at the MS67 grade.  
Estimate: \$150-\$250

**31561 George V Maundy Fourpence (Groat) 1911**, KM814, S-4017, MS66 NGC. Boldly struck with an eye-appealing mixture of color atop flashy surfaces. Struck during the first year of coinage for George V.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150



**31562 George V Proof Sixpence 1911**, KM815, S-4014, PR65 NGC. Fully struck with glittering mirrored fields under lovely silvery gray and delicate golden-blue iridescent toning. Simply delightful.  
Estimate: \$150-\$200



**31563 George V Proof Florin 1911**, KM817, S-4012, PR66 NGC. Technically superb. A wonderfully preserved coin, with lovely golden-gray and vivid blue iridescent toning and a full strike.  
Estimate: \$250-\$300

**31564 George V "Jubilee" Crown 1935**, KM842, S-4048, Incuse XXV edge, MS64 NGC. Most pleasing color.  
Estimate: \$50-\$75

**31565 George V Trade Dollar 1930-B**, KM-Tn5, MS64 NGC. Bright cartwheel luster. Lovely light golden blue iridescent toning. A delightful BTB.  
Estimate: \$599-\$650

**31566 George V Trade Dollar 1930**, KM-Tn5, MS63 NGC. Silvery white surfaces.  
Estimate: \$250-\$300



**31567 George V gold Sovereign 1911**, KM820, S-3996, MS66 NGC. Lightly toned.  
Estimate: \$350-\$450

**31568 George V gold Sovereign 1911**, KM820, S-3996, MS62 NGC. A touch of stacking friction is evident, but full mint brilliance sits in the fields giving this example a high-end appearance.  
Estimate: \$350-\$450

**31569 George V gold Sovereign 1912**, KM820, S-3996, AU58 NGC. Enticing for the grade with radiant luster.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31570 George V gold Sovereign 1914**, KM820, S-3996, MS64 NGC. Lightly toned.  
Estimate: \$350-\$400

**31571 George V gold Sovereign 1914**, KM820, S-3996, MS63 NGC. Set in orange-gold with vibrant luster. More than suitable for this type.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500

**31572 Elizabeth II gold Sovereign 1958**, KM908, S-4125, MS63 NGC. Attractive luster swirls through the fields with light luster grazes that define the grade.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31573 Elizabeth II gold Sovereign 1959**, KM908, S-4125, MS65 NGC. Nearly pristine with thick yellow frost in the fields.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31574 Elizabeth II gold Sovereign 1967**, KM908, S-4125, MS63 NGC. A premium example for the grade with few marks and an even, frosty mint bloom.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

## GUATEMALA

**31575 Carlos III Pillar 8 Reales 1771-P**, KM27.2, Fine 15 NGC. Nicely toned with evenly worn details and quite attractive for the grade assigned. Small planchet variety.  
Estimate: \$275-\$350

**31576 Ferdinand VII 1/2 Real 1820-M**, KM65, MS62 NGC. A most attractive coin with aged patina blended with original mint luster. Very scarce, and not of the more common 1821 hoard date.  
Estimate: \$150-\$250

**31577 Ferdinand VII 4 Reales 1814-M**, KM68, AU50 NGC. Deeply toned with a full PLUS ULTRA and no adjustment marks. A very scarce denomination in this quality.  
Estimate: \$350-\$500

**31578 Ferdinand VII 8 Reales 1818-M**, KM69, AU55 NGC. Boldly struck with old-time cabinet patina, and only a few faint adjustment marks on the reverse.  
Estimate: \$225-\$300





## HAWAII



**31579 Kalakaua I 1/4 Dollar 1883, KM5, MS62 NGC.** Deeply toned with rich golden highlights on the reverse. The strike is crisp with all of the details very bold.  
Estimate: \$175-\$250

**31580 Kalakaua I 1/2 Dollar 1883, KM6, XF40 NGC.** Medium gray toning with bold bust details.  
Estimate: \$225-\$300

**31581 Kalakaua I 1/2 Dollar 1883, KM6, VF30 NGC.** Lightly toned with well-defined features. An example from an always a popular series.  
Estimate: \$150-\$200

## HUNGARY

**31582 Leopold the Hogmouth Taler 1688-KB, KM214.1, Dav-3260, XF40 NGC.** Attractively toned with bold design features and faint old-time scratches in the right obverse field.  
Estimate: \$300-\$500

**31583 Leopold the Hogmouth gold 1/6 Ducat 1690-NB, KM189, Fr-154, MS61 NGC.** Very lightly toned with well-struck features. A scarce little gold type in Mint State. The 0 in the date appears to be cut over a 9.  
Estimate: \$500-\$700

**31584 Leopold the Hogmouth gold 1/6 Ducat 1690-NB, KM189, Fr-154, AU58 NGC.** Nicely toned with sharp details, this is an attractive original coin.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600

**31585 Karl VI gold 1/6 Ducat 1739-NB, KM307.1, Fr-176, MS63 NGC.** A most attractive tiny gold type with exceptionally crisp design features and full toned luster. Very scarce in this superior quality; this date is not listed in the SCWC.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600

## INDIA

**31586 Edward VII Rupee 1903-B Raised Mintmark, KM508, MS65 NGC.** A choice example of this scarce variety with a multi-hued patina.  
Estimate: \$150-\$225

**31587 Edward VII Rupee 1905-B, KM508, MS65 NGC.** Fully lustrous and original with attractive toning.  
Estimate: \$125-\$200



**31588 Madras Presidency. Gold Pagoda ND (1740-1807), KM304, Fr-1575, MS62 NGC.** An exceptionally sharp example of this crude coinage featuring three standing deities on the obverse.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

## IRAN

**31589 Nasir al-Din 5000 Dinars (1/2 Toman) AH1294, KM926, MS63 NGC.** Sharply struck details with full mint bloom. This is the highly elusive first series struck after the monetary reform of 1876.  
Estimate: \$750-\$1,000

## IRELAND



**31590 Henry III (1216-72) Penny 1251-54, Dublin mint, Ricard as moneyer, S-6236, AU55 NGC.** hENRI | CVS R | EX | III, crowned bust facing in triangle holding scepter, a cinquefoil to the right / RIC | ARD | ON D | IVE, long voided cross with pellet in angles. Protected areas show mint luster, although the reverse is slightly off-center.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31591 Edward VI Threepence ND (1547-50), S-6491, in the name of Henry VIII, late 'Tower' bust, VF20 NGC.** The strike is crude, as is typical, but the portrait is visible and the reverse is relatively sharp.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31592 Charles II Halfpenny 1680, KM90.1, S-6574, Armstrong & Legge issue, pellets in legend variety, VF35 Brown NGC.** Struck from worn, somewhat rusted dies, particularly the reverse, with some scratches on the obverse at 2:00. A scarce and interesting type.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500

**31593 Charles II Halfpenny 1681, KM90.1, S-6574, Armstrong & Legge issue, XF45 Brown NGC.** A surprisingly nice example; superior to most others that have come on the market in recent years. No major defects.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500

**31594 Charles II Halfpenny 1681, KM90.1, S-6574, Armstrong & Legge issue, VF30 Brown NGC.** This coin has a lovely dark green and brown patina. A little surface roughness on the reverse but no major faults.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300





**31595 Charles II Halfpenny 1682**, KM91, S-6575, Armstrong & Legge issue, small lettering variety, XF45 Brown NGC. An example of the somewhat scarcer small-letters variety. Very attractive and natural surfaces with a few minor deposits.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500



**31596 James II Halfpenny 1690**, S-6592, Civil War coinage, Pewter Money of 1689-90, engrailed edge, F15 NGC. An emergency issue made of pewter with a brass plug at center (with a reduced diameter to the size of a farthing), this piece is well worn. The pewter is a deep brown color and the brass plug fairly lightly colored; some spots of corrosion are seen on the obverse along with some ancient scratches. Seldom seen today, this brief coinage replaced the "gun money" coins after they were demonetized in 1691. They continued to be used as currency for many years, as proven by the condition of the present example, which is typical for the type.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31597 William & Mary Halfpenny 1693**, KM109, S-6597, XF45 Brown NGC. An attractive piece for the type with good detail on the portraits.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31598 William & Mary Halfpenny 1694**, KM109, S-6597, XF45 Brown NGC. Some minor corrosion on the obverse on the busts, but possessing a nice milk chocolate-brown patina.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31599 George II Farthing 1760**, KM135, S-6611, AU55 Brown NGC. A few tiny nicks on the obverse that don't detract from the general appearance of the coin.  
Estimate: \$150-\$200

## ITALY

### NAPLES & SICILY

**31600 Naples & Sicily. Joachim Murat Lira 1813**, KM257, AU55 NGC. A choice example of this scarce coinage with sharp details and rich old-time patina.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31601 Naples & Sicily. Joachim Murat 2 Lire 1813**, KM258, XF45 NGC. Highly attractive with medium silvery-gray toning. Very scarce in this quality.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500

**31602 Naples & Sicily. Ferdinand II 2 Tornesi 1839**, KM327, MS64 Red Brown NGC. A gorgeous piece with rich brown surfaces and ample mint red.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31603 Naples & Sicily. Ferdinand II 2 Tornesi 1852**, KM327, MS63 Brown NGC. Well-struck details with glossy brown surfaces. Overall a very appealing coin.  
Estimate: \$75-\$125

### NAPOLEONIC ITALY

**31604 Kingdom of Napoleon. 10 Soldi 1810-M**, KM-C6.1, MS63 NGC. Sharply struck with aged gray toning, with just one natural flan flaw on the reverse crown.  
Estimate: \$75-\$125



**31605 Kingdom of Napoleon. 15 Soldi 1808-M**, KM-C7, MS63 NGC. Well-struck details with rich cabinet patina- a lovely example of this very scarce type.  
Estimate: \$500-\$700

### ROMAN REPUBLIC

**31606 Roman Republic. 2 Baiocchi ND-AP (1798)**, Ancona mint. KM6, AU58 Brown NGC. An extremely sharp example of this cast coinage with an appealing sheen to the surfaces. There is one casting fault through the coin, which is a natural result of the production process.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

### SICILY

**31607 Sicily. Roger II copper Follaro ND (1127-54) Messina, MEC-162**, XF40 Brown NGC. A well-struck and extremely attractive example of this crude coinage with a lovely deep brown gloss.  
Estimate: \$175-\$250

### TUSCANY

**31608 Tuscany. Francesco III Paolo 1738**, KM-C4, AU58 NGC. A superb piece with deeply toned surfaces and exceptionally sharp design features. Highly appealing!  
Estimate: \$150-\$225

**31609 Tuscany. Pietro Leopoldo Paolo 1783**, KM-C17, MS62 NGC. An attractive example of this one-year type with rich silvery-gray toning. Rare in Mint State.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

### VENICE

**31610 Venice. Andrea Dandolo (1343-54) Mezzanino di nuovo tipo ND**, Paolucci-3, XF45 NGC. AN DADVL | S M VENE | DVX, St. Mark right presenting standard to Doge left, a P below / • + XPS • RES | VRESIT, Christ, nimbate, rising from a sepulcher, holding long cross with banner. Nicely toned with well-struck details. A scarce grade for this early silver type.  
Estimate: \$175-\$225







**31611 Venice. Lorenzo Celsi (1361-65) gold Ducat ND**, Fr-1225, Paolucci-1, AU Details (Damaged) NGC. LVR CELSI DVX | • SM • VENETI, St. Mark standing right presenting banner to kneeling Doge left / • SIT T XPE DAT' Q' TV | REGIS ISTE DVCAT', Christ standing facing, holding gospels and raising hand in benediction, surrounded by mandorla and stars. A bright and well-struck example, this piece has unfortunately been damaged, apparently in an attempt to straighten it. The flan still retains a hint of a crease and the damage noted by NGC seems localized to that area on both sides of the coin.  
Estimate: \$300-\$500

**31612 Venice. Michele Steno gold Ducat ND (1400-13)**, Fr-1230, Paolucci-1, AU55 NGC. MICHAEL STEN DVX | • S • M • VENETI, St. Mark standing right presenting banner to kneeling Doge left / • SIT • T • XPE DAT' Q' TV | REGIS ISTE DVCAT', Christ standing facing, holding gospels and raising hand in benediction, surrounded by mandorla and stars. An attractive example with little striking weakness and some remaining mint luster on a faintly wavy flan.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500



**31613 Venice. Tomaso Mocenigo (1414-23) gold Ducat ND**, Fr-1231, Paolucci-1, MS63 NGC. TO MOCENIGO DVX | • SM • VENETI, St. Mark standing right presenting banner to kneeling Doge left / • SIT T XPE DAT' Q' TV | REGIS ISTE DVCAT', Christ standing facing, holding gospels and raising hand in benediction, surrounded by mandorla and stars. A bright mint state example struck from worn dies. The devices, particularly the legends, are a bit mushy but the fields are nearly pristine. This example is a bit unusual in that there is an "M" missing from the Doge's name in the obverse legend.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500

**31614 Venice. Francesco Foscari (1423-57) gold Ducat ND**, Fr-1232, Paolucci-1, XF40 NGC. FRAC FOSCARI DVX | • SM • VENETI, St. Mark standing right presenting banner to kneeling Doge left / • SIT • T • XPE • DAT' Q' TV | REGIS • ISTE • DVCAT', Christ standing facing, holding gospels and raising hand in benediction, surrounded by mandorla and stars. Weakly struck in the centers, but with legible titles and well-preserved surfaces.  
Estimate: \$375-\$450

**31615 Venice. Francesco Venier gold Zecchino ND (1554-56)**, Fr-1253, AU53 NGC. An exceptionally bold example of this very scarce type with aged patina and strong eye appeal.  
Estimate: \$600-\$900

**31616 Venice. Marino Grimani gold Zecchino ND (1595-1605)**, Fr-1274, XF45 NGC. A choice piece with light patina and bold design features.  
Estimate: \$375-\$450

**31617 Venice. Giovanni Comer Scudo ND-AM (1709)**, Dav-1530, VF35 NGC. Very attractive with medium gray surfaces and bold details. The AM mintmaster struck coins in 1714-15 only.  
Estimate: \$225-\$350

**31618 Venice. Alvise Mocenigo III gold 1/4 Zecchino ND (1722-32)**, Fr-1381, XF45 NGC. Nicely toned and original with fully readable details. A very scarce type. This example is particularly desirable, as most of these smaller coins have been mounted.  
Estimate: \$350-\$500

**31619 Venice. Carlo Ruzzini gold 1/4 Zecchino ND (1732-35)**, Fr-1386, XF45 NGC. Somewhat crudely struck but with bold legends including the ruler's name. Very scarce type.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600



**31620 Venice. Pietro Grimani gold 1/4 Zecchino ND (1741-52)**, Fr-1403, MS62 NGC. Fully lustrous with well-struck details on the reverse. The obverse central features are somewhat muddled.  
Estimate: \$500-\$700

**31621 Venice. Pietro Grimani gold 1/2 Zecchino ND (1741-52)**, Fr-1402, XF45 NGC. Lightly toned and original, a faint wave to the flan. Scarce denomination.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600

**31622 Venice. Francesc Loredano gold 1/4 Zecchino ND (1752-62)**, Fr-1407, AU55 NGC. Crudely struck as always, but with toned luster and strong eye appeal. Scarce grade for this denomination.  
Estimate: \$500-\$700

**31623 Venice. Alvise Mogenigo IV gold 1/2 Zecchino ND (1763-78)**, Fr-1422, AU55 NGC. Very attractive with exceptionally sharp details and soft patina.  
Estimate: \$500-\$700

**31624 Venice. Ludovico Manin gold 1/4 Zecchino ND (1789-97)**, Fr-1447, AU Details (Plugged) NGC. Lightly cleaned with crude details. Holed and plugged below the doge.  
Estimate: \$75-\$125

**31625 Venice. Ludovico Manin gold Zecchino ND (1789-97)**, Fr-1445, XF45 NGC. Lightly toned and original, with some extra metal in the fields indicating well-used dies.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31626 Venice. Revolution 15 Centesimi 1848-ZV**, KM801, MS62 NGC. Toned and original - a scarce provisional coinage in Mint State.  
Estimate: \$125-\$200





## KINGDOM

**31627 Vittorio Emanuele II 10 Centesimi 1866-H**, KM11.3, MS64 Brown NGC. An attractive Mint State coin with considerable luster. Scarce in this select grade!  
Estimate: \$150-\$200

**31628 Umberto I 2 Lire 1881-R**, KM23, MS63 NGC. An attractive coin with flashy light blue and gray toning.  
Estimate: \$150-\$225

## JAMAICA

**31629 British Colonial 5 Pence (1758)**, KM1.3, XF45 NGC. GR monogram counterstamp on a Peru 1/2 Real 1758. Nicely toned and attractive. Most surviving examples of this denomination have been holed or mounted.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600

## JAPAN

**31630 Meiji 5 Sen Year 4 (1871)**, KM-Y1, AU58 NGC. Dragon type. Nicely toned and original, just a faint rub on the high points. Very scarce type and grade.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600

**31631 Meiji Yen Year 29 (1896)**, KM-YA25.3, MS64 NGC. A flashy example with colorful blue-green and magenta toning.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600

## JERSEY



**31632 George III - Jersey Guernsey and Alderney One Penny Token 1813**, KM-TN4, VF 35 Brown NGC. This example of a scarce token issue has attractive chocolate-brown surfaces and more detail than is usually found.  
Estimate: \$300-\$500



**31633 Victoria 1/52 Shilling 1841/0**, KM1, MS64 Red Brown NGC. An always-popular date for collectors, not only because of its first year of type status, but also because of the widely misplaced "0" just to the right of the second "1" in the date. A choice example with a great amount of original red.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600

**31634 Victoria 1/48 Shilling 1877**, KM6, MS64 Red Brown NGC. One-year type. A lustrous example with abrasion-free surfaces for the grade. A light fingerprint fragment in the obverse centers prevents this example from reaching Gem status.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31635 Victoria 1/26 Shilling 1841**, KM2, MS63 Red Brown NGC. Delicate red coloration exists on both sides with a single mark on Victoria's face that likely prevented a higher grade. A popular first year of type issue.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300



**31636 Victoria 1/13 Shilling 1851**, KM3, MS64 Brown NGC. A splendid example with a broadly recut "8" in the date and impressive amounts of original pinkish-red copper color at the margins. Seldom available any finer.  
Estimate: \$250-\$300



**31637 Victoria Proof 1/12 Shilling 1877-H**, KM8, PR64 Red Brown NGC. As can be the case with Heaton Mint issues, the surfaces are of indeterminate proof quality, with intricate striking detail throughout, but little evidence of surface mirrors. This mostly red specimen has essentially full red color on the obverse and faded red-brown on the reverse surface.  
Estimate: \$300-\$500

**31638 Victoria 1/12 Shilling 1888**, KM8, MS64 Red NGC. The red color remains bright and the surfaces show few marks of distinction. A partial fingerprint fragment around 5:00 on the obverse is noted for accuracy's sake.  
Estimate: \$80-\$120

## KOREA

**31639 Tae Dong Treasury 3 Chon ND (1882-83)**, KM1083, AU55 NGC. Nicely toned and original with nearly complete blue enamel.  
Estimate: \$500-\$700

**31640 Yung Hi Chon Year 3 (1909)**, KM1137, MS66 Red NGC. A remarkable coin with intense red-orange mint brilliance. Very rare in this elite certified grade.  
Estimate: \$500-\$750





**31641 Yung Hi Chon Year 3 (1909)**, KM1137, MS65 Red NGC. Fully brilliant and attractive with an exceptionally choice reverse.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600

## LIECHTENSTEIN

**31642 Franz Joseph II gold 10 Franken 1946**, KM-Y13, MS66 NGC. Fully brilliant with a relatively low mintage of 10,000.  
Estimate: \$150-\$200

## MEXICO

**31643 Carlos & Johanna Cob Real ND (1542-55) M-L**, KM-0009, MS63 NGC. An exceptionally nice example of this early coinage with toned surfaces and very bold details.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31644 Carlos & Johanna Cob 2 Reales ND (1542-55) M-L**, KM-0012, AU58 NGC. Lovely deep gray patina with well-struck details from rim to rim.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31645 Felipe III Cob 2 Reales ND (1598-1621)**, KM32.1, MS61 NGC. A nice example with a virtually round flan and some slight patination in the coat of arms. Very scarce when certified as Mint State. The denomination II is readable to the left of the shield while the Mo mintmark and possibly O assayer are visible to the right.  
Estimate: \$150-\$200

**31646 Ferdinand VI Pillar 8 Reales 1757-MM**, KM104.2, AU Details (Scratches) NGC. An attractive piece with aged cabinet patina and well-struck features. The scratches are small and do not detract from the eye appeal of the coin.  
Estimate: \$275-\$350

**31647 Carlos III gold Escudo 1767-MF**, KM117, XF Details (Surface Hairlines) NGC. A bold example of this scarce bust type with soft toning. Though cleaned long ago, the negative effects are now barely noticeable.  
Estimate: \$500-\$700

**31648 Ferdinand VII 1/2 Real 1812 Mo-JJ**, KM73, MS63 NGC. Deep gray patina with bold bust details. The date is somewhat obscured by a planchet flaw.  
Estimate: \$150-\$200

**31649 Ferdinand VII 1/2 Real 1819 Mo-JJ**, KM74, MS63 NGC. Deeply toned and original, and possibly an overdate. Scarce in this select quality.  
Estimate: \$150-\$200

**31650 Ferdinand VII 1/2 Real 1820 Mo-JJ**, KM74, MS63 NGC. A highly attractive choice example with aged gray patina over full mint luster. Second type with the proper bust of Ferdinand.  
Estimate: \$175-\$250

**31651 Ferdinand VII Real 1821 Mo-JJ**, KM83, MS65 NGC. A superb coin with well-struck features and deep silvery gray patina over full mint brilliance. Very rare in this premium quality.  
Estimate: \$300-\$450

**31652 Ferdinand VII Real 1821 Mo-JJ**, KM83, MS63 NGC. A choice Mint State item with medium silvery-gray toning and full mint bloom.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31653 Ferdinand VII 2 Reales 1821/0 Mo-JJ**, KM93, MS64 NGC. A choice coin with glossy surfaces and very appealing original toning. The strike is far superior to most seen in the market with a full PLUS ULTRA and button on the King's cloak.  
Estimate: \$250-\$375

**31654 Ferdinand VII 2 Reales 1821 Mo-JJ**, KM93, MS64 NGC. A choice and fully original coin with old-time cabinet patina. Highly elusive in this select certified grade.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31655 Fernando VII silver Proclamation Medal 1808**, Grove-F13, AU58 NGC. A choice example with aged silvery-gray toning and bold design features. Struck to proclaim the new King in Mexico.  
Estimate: \$350-\$450

**31656 Ferdinand VII gold 1/2 Escudo 1815 Mo-JJ**, KM112, AU55 NGC. A well-struck coin with luster in the legends and superior to most seen in the market.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31657 Ferdinand VII gold Escudo 1811/0-HJ**, KM121, XF40 NGC. Armored bust. Nicely toned and original, with a slightly soft strike on the bust.  
Estimate: \$275-\$350

**31658 Durango. War of Independence - Ferdinand VII 8 Reales 1821 D-CG**, KM111.2, VF25 NGC. Crude strike, as is typical for this Royalist issue.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31659 Zacatecas. War of Independence - Ferdinand VII 1/2 Real 1810-LVO**, KM180, XF40 NGC. A choice example of this very scarce royalist type struck during the War for Independence. The date and King's name are exceptionally bold on the reverse. A rare type and date for this little coin.  
Estimate: \$350-\$500

**31660 Zacatecas. War of Independence - Ferdinand VII 8 Reales 1821-RG**, KM111.5, MS62 NGC. Nicely toned with bold features- a very attractive example of this late Royalist coinage.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31661 Zacatecas. War of Independence - Ferdinand VII 8 Reales 1821-RG**, KM111.5, MS61 NGC. Somewhat dappled patina but boldly struck with excellent bust details. Scarce in mint state.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31662 Zacatecas. War of Independence - Ferdinand VII 8 Reales 1822-RG**, KM111.5, MS61 NGC. A very appealing coin with aged cabinet patina and well-struck bust details.  
Estimate: \$275-\$350



**31663 Augustin I Iturbide 1/2 Real 1822 Mo-JM**, KM301, MS64 NGC. A most appealing example of this elusive type with aged gray patina and flashes of underlying mint luster. Very scarce in Mint State. This coin exhibits strong original eye appeal.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600

**31664 Augustin Iturbide 8 Reales 1822 Mo-JM**, KM304, VF Details (Scratches on Reverse) NGC. Strong strike and bold details for the grade.  
Estimate: \$200-\$250





**31665 Augustin I Iturbide 8 Reales 1823 Mo-JM, KM310, XF45 NGC.** A pleasing example of this popular type with medium gray patina and just a faint scattering of contact marks on the bust.  
Estimate: \$225-\$300

**31666 Republic Hookneck 1/2 Real 1824 Mo-JM, KM369, MS63 NGC.** A lovely example of this diminutive type struck at the beginning of the Mexican Republic. The surfaces are deeply toned with full underlying mint luster and the strike is sharp and attractive.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800

**31667 Republic Hookneck 2 Reales 1824 Do-RL, KM373.1, XF40 NGC.** Variety with mintmark as Do. Very lightly toned and original with excellent eye appeal. Seldom seen in this quality.  
Estimate: \$500-\$700

**31668 Republic Real 1830 Mo-JM, KM372.8, MS64 NGC.** Deeply toned and original with bold features.  
Estimate: \$150-\$200

**31669 Republic Real 1832 Mo-JM, KM372.8, MS64 NGC.** Sharply struck with bold design features, the surfaces display a rich blend of silvery-gray patina and mint luster.  
Estimate: \$150-\$200

**31670 Republic gold 1/2 Escudo 1853 C-CE, KM378, AU58 NGC.** Softly struck central details but the legends are quite bold.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31671 Republic gold 1/2 Escudo 1854 C-CE, KM378, MS62 NGC.** Incredibly sharp design features with soft original patina. Overall a very attractive coin.  
Estimate: \$250-\$325

**31672 Republic gold 1/2 Escudo 1860 C-CE, KM378, MS61 NGC.** Nicely struck details with toned luster. Very appealing.  
Estimate: \$250-\$325



**31673 Republic gold 1/2 Escudo 1863 C-CE, KM378, MS62 NGC.** Subdued original luster. Possessing as sharp of an Eagle as we have seen for the type.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31674 Republic gold 1/2 Escudo 1863 Go-YF, KM378.4, AU55 NGC.** Toned and original with an attractive sheen to the surfaces. The legends are crudely engraved.  
Estimate: \$200-\$275

**31675 Republic gold Escudo 1845 GC-MP, KM379.3, XF Details (Scratches) NGC.** Very crudely struck but a charming item with bold legends and just a few light scratches on the reverse.  
Estimate: \$225-\$300

**31676 Republic gold Peso 1895-Go-R, KM410.3, MS63 NGC.** Lightly toned with flashy surfaces. A very scarce date with a mintage of only 676. Additionally, the 5 in the date is cut over another number and as such is an unlisted overdate.  
Estimate: \$400-\$600

**31677 Republic gold 20 Pesos 1917, KM478, MS61 NGC.** A lustrous example of this popular type featuring the Aztec calendar.  
Estimate: \$700-\$900

**31678 Republic gold 20 Pesos 1918, KM478, MS62 NGC.** Lightly toned with full mint luster.  
Estimate: \$700-\$900

**31679 Republic gold 20 Pesos 1919, KM478, MS63 NGC.** A lustrous piece with sharp details and minimal contact marks.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,000

**31680 Republic gold Medallion 20 Pesos 1953, KM-M92a, MS63 NGC.** Fully lustrous with a toning stain on the reverse. Struck to honor the birth of Hildalgo.  
Estimate: \$700-\$900

**31681 Republic gold 50 Pesos 1921, KM481, AU58 NGC.** A lustrous example of this scarce initial date with just a bare rub on the high points.  
Estimate: \$1,750-\$2,000

## MONACO

**31682 Charles III gold 20 Francs 1878-A, KM98, AU55 NGC.** Toned surfaces with considerable original mint luster. A scarce grade for this series.  
Estimate: \$450-\$550

## NEPAL



**31683 Tribhuvana Bir Bikram gold Ashraphi (Tola) VS1987 (1930), KM703.1, Fr-26, AU Details (Surface Hairlines) NGC.** Suitable for type with heavy hairlines on the surfaces but a complete design.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

## NETHERLANDS

**31684 Willem gold 10 Gulden 1824-B, KM56, AU Details (Obverse Damage) NGC.** A toned coin with a small drill hole in the right obverse field.  
Estimate: \$275-\$325

**31685 Willem gold Ducat 1830, Utrecht mint, KM50.1, torch mm, MS62 NGC.** Lightly toned with considerable mint luster.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

## NORWAY

**31686 Carl XIV Johann 1/2 Skilling 1839, KM305.1, MS64 Red Brown NGC.** An attractive copper type with deep brown surfaces and subtle red-orange luster. Very scarce in Mint State.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31687 Carl XIV Johann 4 Skilling 1842, KM311, MS64 NGC.** Fully lustrous with original toning. Mint State examples of this billon series are highly elusive!  
Estimate: \$350-\$500





**31688 Oscar II 12 Skilling 1873**, KM339, MS62 NGC. Nicely toned with bold features. A scarce one-year type struck just before the transition from the Skilling system.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

## PERU

**31689 Carlos II Cob 2 Reales 1694-M**, KM21, VF20 NGC. A nice example with a bold date and mintmark and assayer details.  
Estimate: \$150-\$200

**31690 Carlos III 8 Reales 1787-MI**, KM78, XF Details (Surface Hairlines & Test Cut) NGC. Full PLUS ULTRA with toned mint luster, but cleaned long ago. The test cut is at 4:00 on the reverse rim. Despite the blemishes this piece is quite attractive.  
Estimate: \$150-\$200

**31691 Carlos III 8 Reales 1789-IJ**, KM78a, AU Details (Obverse Scratched) NGC. An original piece with soft gold and gray toning. The scratches occur on the face of the King and are extremely thin — barely noticeable to the naked eye.  
Estimate: \$150-\$200

**31692 Carlos III gold Escudo 1773-JM**, KM79, VF25 NGC. Evenly worn details with attractive old-time toning. The SCWC shows this assayer as very scarce.  
Estimate: \$275-\$350

**31693 Carlos IV 2 Reales 1791-IJ**, KM95, VF Details (Obverse Graffiti) NGC. Nicely toned with some very faint graffiti on the bust. Scarcer first date and large portrait variety.  
Estimate: \$75-\$125



**31694 Ferdinand VII Real 1814-JP**, KM114.1, MS62 NGC. A splendid piece with rich old-time patina and full underlying mint luster. Although somewhat crude on the obverse, the details are actually well superior to most examples seen in the market. Very scarce in Mint State, this coin exhibits special eye appeal.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31695 Ferdinand VII 8 Reales 1814-JP**, KM117.1, AU58 NGC. An original piece with toned mint luster. There is one lamination on the bust, as struck.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31696 Ferdinand VII 8 Reales 1815-JP**, KM117.1, AU58 NGC. Richly toned, with luster beneath, and slightly dappled patina on the obverse.  
Estimate: \$150-\$225

**31697 Ferdinand VII 8 Reales 1821-JP**, KM117.1, VF30 NGC. Well-toned with a light to medium gray patina and no adjustment marks.  
Estimate: \$60-\$100

**31698 Republic 8 Reales 1831 Cuzco-G**, KM142.4, AU55 NGC. A choice piece with rich old-time patina and well-struck features. Scarce in this grade.  
Estimate: \$125-\$200

**31699 Republic gold 1/2 Escudo 1827 Lima-JM**, Lima mint, KM146.1, AU Details (Scratches) NGC. A boldly struck coin with attractive toning. The damage noted by NGC refers to some faint scuffs at the center of the reverse. The SCWC lists this date as comparatively scarce.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31700 Republic gold 1/2 Escudo 1850 Lima-MB**, KM146.1, MS63 NGC. A lovely specimen with well-struck features and full toned mint brilliance.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31701 Republic gold 1/5 Libra 1920**, KM210, MS65 NGC. A choice example with well-struck details and full toned mint luster.  
Estimate: \$75-\$125

**31702 Republic gold 1/2 Libra 1904 ROZF**, KM209, MS61 NGC. Lightly toned and original, with some faint rub on the high points.  
Estimate: \$175-\$200

**31703 Republic gold Libra 1918**, KM207, MS62 NGC. A nice original coin with full mint luster.  
Estimate: \$325-\$375

## PHILIPPINES

**31704 USA Administration 20 Cents 1904-S**, KM166, MS65 NGC. Deeply toned and fully original. Very scarce in this certified grade.  
Estimate: \$150-\$200

**31705 USA Administration Proof 50 Cents 1904**, KM167, PR64 NGC. Reflective surfaces with appealing blue-green and russet patina.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

## POLAND



**31706 August III Taler 1755-EDC**, KM929 (Saxony), Dav-1617, Fine 15 NGC. Quite attractive for the grade assigned with evenly worn features and nice original patina. A very scarce and popular type noting August III as King of Poland.  
Estimate: \$500-\$750

## PORTUGAL

**31707 Joao V gold 400 Reis 1725**, KM201, VF30 NGC. Nicely toned and original with evenly worn details.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150







**31708 Maria II Counterstamped 870 Reis (1834)**, KM440.15, VF30 NGC. The crowned arms of Portugal countermarked on an 8 Reales of Mexico dated 1818. Pleasingly toned with a deeply applied mark.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

### PUERTO RICO

**31709 Alfonso XIII 5 Centavos 1896-PGV**, KM20, AU Details (Surface Hairlines) NGC. Medium gray patina and cleaned long ago.  
Estimate: \$125-\$175

**31710 Alfonso XIII 10 Centavos 1896-PGV**, KM21, AU55 NGC. An attractive piece with silvery-gray surfaces and considerable mint luster. Very close to Mint State.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31711 Alfonso XIII 20 Centavos 1895-PGV**, KM22, AU58 NGC. A very nice piece with spectacular patina ranging from deep purple to blue-green and gold.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31712 Alfonso XIII 40 Centavos 1896-PGV**, KM23, Fine Details (Mount Removed) NGC. Toned surfaces with considerable wear. The mount mark is only visible on the rim.  
Estimate: \$100-\$200

### RAGUSA

**31713 Republic. Silver Ducato 1797-SB**, KM15, VF35 NGC. A decent example with aged toning and strong central details. There are a few flat areas along the rim and some typical adjustment marks that are not distracting.  
Estimate: \$150-\$225

### ROMANIA

**31714 Carol I gold 20 Lei 1890-B**, KM20, UNC Details (Obverse Scratched) NGC. Sharply struck with full mint bloom, and just a light scratch in the right obverse field.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31715 Mihai I gold 20 Lei 1944**, KM-XM13, Fr-21, MS64 NGC. Full mint brilliance. A popular type honoring Romanian kings.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500

### RUSSIA



**31716 Nicholas I silver 5 Kopeks 1827 ЦПБ-НІ**, KM-C156, MS64 NGC. Sharply struck details with pleasing deep gray patina and full underlying mint luster. An elusive type in this select grade.  
Estimate: \$500-\$700

**31717 Alexander III 25 Kopeks 1894 АІ**, KM-Y44, AU58 NGC. Medium gray patina with well-struck features.  
Estimate: \$150-\$200

**31718 Alexander III gold 5 Roubles 1889-АІ**, KM-Y42, AU58 NGC. Nicely toned with very few contact marks.  
Estimate: \$600-\$700

**31719 Nicholas II gold 5 Roubles 1898-АІ**, KM-Y62, MS62 NGC. Nicely toned and original with very sharply struck details.  
Estimate: \$200-\$275

**31720 Nicholas II gold 10 Roubles 1899-ЭБ**, KM-Y64, AU58 NGC. A pleasant example with light toning.  
Estimate: \$375-\$450

### SAN MARINO

**31721 Republic 20 Lire 1933-R**, KM11, MS66 NGC. A gorgeous coin with multi-hued patina and excellent eye appeal.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31722 Republic gold 10 Lire 1925-R**, KM7, MS65 NGC. A choice example of this elusive type with full mint brilliance.  
Estimate: \$600-\$800

### SARAWAK

**31723 C.V. Brooke 50 Cents 1927-H**, KM19, MS63 NGC. Nicely toned and original with full underlying mint bloom. Scarce one-year type in Mint State.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

### SCOTLAND

**31724 Francis and Mary Lion 1559**, S-5450, VG10 BN NGC. Crudely struck on an undersized and slightly out-of-round flan as is typical for the type. The defining features of this issue are the dolphins facing to the left.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31725 James VI Half Merk 1572**, S-5478, VF20 NGC. Some deposits and discoloration throughout the flan, but all devices are present and visible.  
Estimate: \$150-\$200

**31726 James VI Twopence ND (1623)**, S-5524, F15 NGC. Toned in a dark chocolate brown with parts of the legends off-flan and some verdigris in the devices. This example was issued after James' accession to the English throne.  
Estimate: \$150-\$200





**31727 James VI 1/4 Thistle-Merk 1602**, KM14, S-5499, VF25 NGC. Some typical weakness on the reverse. A seldom found in very high grades.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31728 James VI 10 Shillings 1594**, S-5493, VF35 NGC. An unusually large flan with a well-detailed portrait on the obverse and thistle on the reverse.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

## SERBIA

**31729 Milan I gold 10 Dinara 1882-V**, KM16, AU Details (Surface Hairlines) NGC. Flashy surfaces with considerable mint luster. This coin was once cleaned long ago.  
Estimate: \$200-\$250

## SIERRA LEONE

**31730 British Colonial Proof Cent 1791**, KM1, PR63 Brown NGC. Deeply toned with reflective surfaces. Second type with the denomination changed to Cent.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500

**31731 British Colonial Proof Penny 1791**, KM2.1, PR62 Brown NGC. Bronze, 32 mm. Glossy brown surfaces with a hint of mint red in the legends.  
Estimate: \$800-\$1,200

## SOUTH AFRICA

**31732 Republic 2 1/2 Shillings 1897**, KM7, AU58 NGC. Nicely toned and original. An attractive piece.  
Estimate: \$125-\$175

**31733 Republic 5 Shillings 1892 Double Shaft**, KM8.2, AU55 NGC. Blue-green and magenta toning in the legends and minimal small surface marks. Scarce type in this quality.  
Estimate: \$750-\$1,000

**31734 Republic gold 1/2 Pond 1895**, KM9.2, XF Details (Mount Removed) NGC. The damaged noted by NGC refers to a solder mark at the center of the coat of arms on the reverse.  
Estimate: \$175-\$225

**31735 Republic gold 1/2 Pond 1896**, KM9.2, VF30 NGC. Very nicely toned and quite attractive for the grade assigned.  
Estimate: \$275-\$350

**31736 Republic gold Pond 1898**, KM10.2, AU58 NGC. A pleasant coin with luster in the legends.  
Estimate: \$350-\$450

**31737 George V gold Sovereign 1928-SA**, KM21, MS62 NGC. Light original toning with just a small mark on the bust.  
Estimate: \$325-\$375

**31738 George V gold Sovereign 1928-SA**, KM21, MS62 NGC. Fully lustrous with light handling.  
Estimate: \$325-\$375

**31739 George V gold Sovereign 1931-SA**, KM-A22, AU58 NGC. Smaller bust type. Lustrous surfaces with a bold mintmark.  
Estimate: \$325-\$375

**31740 Republic Proof Set 1961**, KM-PS50, the nine coin set including the gold, all certified by NGC as follows: 1/2 Cent PR67; Cent PR66; 2 1/2 Cents PR67; 5 Cents PR67; 10 Cents PR65; 20 Cents PR67, 50 Cents PR67, gold Rand PR67 and gold 2 Rands PR67. (Total: 9 coins)  
Estimate: \$500-\$600

## SPAIN

**31741 Felipe II Cob 4 Reales 1592-S**, Cayon-3837, VF25 NGC. Variety with full 4 digit date. Nicely toned with a clear S mintmark.  
Estimate: \$175-\$250

**31742 Carlos IV 4 Reales 1796-MF**, Madrid mint, KM431.1, AU50 NGC. Attractively toned with luster in the legends. A scarce grade for this denomination.  
Estimate: \$150-\$225

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

**31743 Victoria 1/4 Cent 1872-H**, KM7, MS63 Red Brown NGC. Lightly toned and attractive with nearly full mint red. Scarce and popular type in this select grade.  
Estimate: \$350-\$500

**31744 Victoria 5 Cents 1891**, KM10, MS64 NGC. Fully lustrous with an appealing harvest gold patina on the reverse.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31745 Victoria 10 Cents 1891**, KM11, MS64 NGC. A choice Mint State item with full luster and emerging patina.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

## SWEDEN



**31746 Valdemar (1250-75) silver Bracteate ND**, Lagerqvist Group 5, uncertain Götaland mint, not certified by NGC due to the thin planchet and danger of breakage. Type with crowned lion facing left without tongue. Nicely toned and original with bold details.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31747 Sten Sture the Elder (1470-97) Ortug ND**, Vasteras mint, First Regency, Lagerqvist-5b, Bruun-271, XF45 NGC. (Rosette) SCS' 8 ERIKVS 8 REX \*, Three-crowned arms / (Rosette) MONETA 8 AROSIE nS', crowned A with a rosette to either side. A sharply struck example with soft original patina.  
Estimate: \$400-\$500

**31748 Gustaf I Vasa Ortug (15)30**, Stockholm mint, SM-61a, AU50 NGC. A highly appealing example with subtle light gray toning and excellent details including a bold date, expressed as "30" on this variety.  
Estimate: \$300-\$400

**31749 Eric XIV 1/2 Ore 1566**, SM-40, AU53 NGC. Deeply toned with well-struck features, an exceptionally nice example in all respects.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31750 Johan III 1/2 Ore 1575**, SM-83, AU50 NGC. Nicely toned and original with bold features, a scarce quality for this early series.  
Estimate: \$175-\$250

**31751 Johan III 2 Ore 1573**, SM-65b, AU55 NGC. Nicely toned with silvery-gray mint luster, softly struck along one edge. Variety with the denomination expressed as "Z-R".  
Estimate: \$150-\$200





**31752 Carl IX Regent Fyrk 1601**, KM5, SM-31a, MS61 NGC. A choice example of this rare type with aged toning and underlying luster. Variety with large crowns.

Estimate: \$500-\$750

**31753 Carl IX Mark 1606**, KM13, SM-52, AU Details (Scratches) NGC. Nicely struck and attractive, very light scratches in the fields.

Estimate: \$200-\$300



**31754 Christina 1/4 Ore 1644**, Avesta mint, KM188, SM-130, AU58 BN NGC. Variety with rosettes below the denomination. Exceptionally sharp details with attractive brown surfaces and a trace of luster in the legends. Far superior to most seen in the market.

Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31755 Christina silver Ore 1650**, KM153, SM-84, AU50 NGC. A sharp example of this very scarce date with aged gray patina.

Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31756 Christina bronze Medal 1640 (1733)**, Felder-136, MS65 Brown NGC. Academy Founding. The obverse depicts a laureate bust of the Queen facing right while the reverse shows an owl perched on a stack of books, signifying knowledge and wisdom. A choice example with glossy brown surfaces.

Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31757 Carl XI Ore 1664**, KM230, Ahlstrom-218c, XF45 NGC. A lightly patinated piece with appreciable luster still present.

Estimate: \$200-\$250

**31758 Carl XI Ore 1671**, KM250, AU58 NGC. Nicely toned with very little wear evident. Scarce grade.

Estimate: \$175-\$250

**31759 Carl XI Ore 1673**, KM250, Ahlström-230, VF35 NGC. A lightly toned example with hints of remaining surface luster.

Estimate: \$100-\$150



**31760 Carl XI 2 Ore 1662-KM**, KM234.1, SM-331, VF35 BN NGC. Attractive medium brown surfaces with some light porosity, a very scarce large copper type.

Estimate: \$275-\$350

**31761 Carl XI 2 Ore 1664-KM**, KM234.1, XF45 BN NGC. A boldly struck and attractive example of this large copper type. Very scarce in this select grade.

Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31762 Carl XI 2 Ore 1665/4-IK**, KM241.1, Ahlstrom-209a, VF30 NGC.

Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31763 Carl XI 2 Ore 1665-IK**, KM241.1, Ahlstrom-209b, VF35 NGC. There are a few areas of patination and/or encrustation in the devices.

Estimate: \$100-\$150



**31764 Carl XI 4 Ore 1668**, KM257, SM-191, AU55 NGC. Well-struck details with virtually no wear evident, the surfaces are toned with some underlying luster. Very scarce grade for this early series.

Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31765 Carl XI 4 Ore 1681**, KM257, AU53 NGC. Silvery-gray surfaces, slightly grainy in parts.

Estimate: \$150-\$225



**31766 Carl XI 2 Mark 1664-IK**, KM237a, SM-97a, XF40 NGC. Laureate bust facing left. A lustrous example with aged patina, slightly crude flan as struck.

Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31767 Carl XI 2 Mark 1665-IAK**, KM237a, Ahlstrom-107c, VF30 NGC. An evenly circulated example with olive-gray tone.

Estimate: \$250-\$300

**31768 Carl XI 2 Mark 1665**, KM237a, Ahlstrom-106f, VF25 NGC. A toned and evenly circulated example.

Estimate: \$150-\$200







**31769 Carl XI 2 Mark 1667**, KM237a, SM-115, AU Details (Scratches) NGC. A choice example with incredibly sharp design features and appealing silvery-gray patina. The damage noted by NGC refers to some faint scratches above the crowns on the reverse, barely noticeable.  
Estimate: \$175-\$250

**31770 Carl XI 2 Mark 1668**, KM260, Ahlström-118, VF25 NGC. There are some minor obverse flan flaws presenting a brindled appearance.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31771 Carl XI 2 Mark 1669**, KM242, VF Details (Reverse Scratched) NGC. Light gray surfaces, type B mintmaster mark and denomination as 2.  
Estimate: \$150-\$200

**31772 Carl XI 2 Mark 1674**, KM242, XF45 NGC. Original patina with an oddly shaped flan. Scarce in this grade.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31773 Carl XI 2 Mark 1681**, KM282.2, XF40 NGC. An attractive coin with even gray patina and well-struck details.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31774 Carl XI 2 Mark 1689**, KM282.1, AU50 NGC. Sharply struck with attractive old-time patina.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31775 Carl XII 1/6 Ore 1718/6**, KM334, MS62 Brown NGC. Very attractive with bold features and traces of original luster.  
Estimate: \$125-\$200

**31776 Carl XII Ore 1715-LC**, KM250b, Ahlstrom-139, MS63 NGC. This coin has gray toning with some hints of light sea-green color. Attractive for the type.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150



**31777 Carl XII Ore 1717-LC**, KM250b, MS62 NGC. Nicely struck with colorful gray and light blue toning, very scarce early type in mint state.  
Estimate: \$175-\$250

**31778 Carl XII 5 Ore 1712-LC**, KM310, AU58 NGC. Nicely toned with bold details, scarce type and grade.  
Estimate: \$150-\$200

**31779 Carl XII Mark 1714-LC**, KM313, XF40 NGC. Second bust type. Very attractive with silvery-gray surfaces.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31780 Carl XII DeGortz Daler 1716 Publica Fide**, KM354, AU58 Brown NGC. Emergency coinage. Glossy brown surfaces with a hint of luster in the legends. Scarce grade for this series.  
Estimate: \$125-\$200

**31781 Ulrika Eleonora DeGortz Daler 1719**, KM-369, MS63 Red Brown NGC. Hoppet emergency coinage, with an inverted heart between S - M. A choice lustrous example, rarely seen in this condition.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31782 Frederick I silver Ore 1731-GZ**, KM382, MS63 NGC. Nicely toned and original with underlying mint luster. Scarce date and grade.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31783 Frederick I 5 Ore 1738-GZ**, KM401, MS63 NGC. A choice example with nearly full mint brilliance and well-struck details. Rare in this select quality.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31784 Adolf Frederick copper Ore 1758**, KM460, MS63 Brown NGC. Well-struck details with mint red on both sides. Very scarce in this quality.  
Estimate: \$125-\$200

**31785 Adolf Frederick silver Ore 1753-HM**, KM472, MS64 NGC. A choice lustrous example with bold features and silvery gray patina. Highly attractive and elusive in this grade.  
Estimate: \$150-\$250

**31786 Adolf Frederick 5 Ore 1763-AL**, KM462, MS62 NGC. Nice original surfaces with mint luster, scarce type in mint state.  
Estimate: \$175-\$250



**31787 Adolf Frederick I 1/8 Riksdaler 1767-AL**, KM487, AU55 NGC. Silvery-gray surfaces with somewhat streaky toning, a nicely struck coin with no adjustment marks. Scarce and underrated type.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31788 Gustaf III 1/24 Riksdaler 1783-OL**, KM522, MS62 NGC. Nice old-time patina with well-struck features, scarce in mint state.  
Estimate: \$125-\$175

**31789 Gustaf III 1/6 Riksdaler 1788-OL**, KM525, AU50 NGC. Deeply toned with no adjustment marks. Scarce date.  
Estimate: \$75-\$125

**31790 Gustaf III 1/3 Riksdaler 1776-OL**, KM516, AU55 NGC. Nicely toned and original, tiny planchet clip at the top.  
Estimate: \$125-\$175







**31791 Gustaf III silver Prize Medal ND (1771-92), MS64 NGC.** An attractive example with lustrous surfaces and soft toning in the legends. The obverse features facing busts of the King and Queen while the reverse displays a sundial honoring the Antiquarian & Historical Academy. Dies by Carl Gustaf Fehrman.

Estimate: \$150-\$200

**31792 Gustaf IV Adolf 1/12 Skilling 1808, KM563, MS63 Brown NGC.** Exceptionally sharp with considerable mint red on the reverse.

Estimate: \$50-\$75

**31793 Gustaf IV Adolf 1/4 Skilling 1806, KM564, MS63 Brown NGC.** Nicely toned with mint red in the recessed areas. Very scarce this nice.

Estimate: \$75-\$125



**31794 Gustaf IV Adolf 1/2 Skilling 1802, KM565, MS63 Brown NGC.** Although graded "Brown" by NGC, this piece displays considerable original mint red along with boldly struck details. There is a small planchet clip at the top, quite typical for this series. Very scarce when graded mint state.

Estimate: \$100-\$150



**31795 Gustaf IV Adolf Skilling 1802, KM566, MS64 Red Brown NGC.** Struck over an earlier coin, possibly a 1748 2 Ore, with quite a bit of the original details visible. An attractive large copper type with luster in the obverse legends.

Estimate: \$150-\$250



**31796 Gustaf IV Adolf 1/6 Riksdaler 1801-OL, KM560, MS63 NGC.** Nicely toned and original with exceptionally sharp design features and no adjustment marks. The key date of the type with a mintage of 420,000.

Estimate: \$275-\$350

**31797 Gustaf IV Adolf 1/3 Riksdaler 1800, Ahlstrom-45, AU55 NGC.** This largesse money was minted for gifts celebrating the King's coronation.

Estimate: \$200-\$250



**31798 Carl XIII Skilling 1815, KM585, MS63 Brown NGC.** A large copper type with excellent details and what appears to be red-orange mint luster. Rare when graded mint state.

Estimate: \$275-\$350

**31799 Carl XIV Johan 1/6 Skilling 1835, KM639, MS64 Red Brown NGC.** A choice example with considerable mint red. Very scarce in this quality.

Estimate: \$75-\$125

**31800 Carl XIV Johan 1/4 Skilling 1821, KM595, AU55 Brown NGC.** Nicely struck with rich brown surfaces.

Estimate: \$50-\$75

**31801 Carl XIV Johan 1/4 Skilling 1828, KM595, MS64 Red Brown NGC.** A choice example with fully struck details and plenty of mint red. Very scarce in this superior grade.

Estimate: \$125-\$200

**31802 Carl XIV Johan 1/3 Skilling 1840, KM640, MS63 Red Brown NGC.** Very attractive with a pleasing blend of mint red and brown surfaces.

Estimate: \$75-\$125

**31803 Carl XIV Johan 1/2 Skilling 1824, KM596, Ahlstrom-112a, MS62 Brown NGC.** A warm, chocolate brown with hints of mint red clinging to the devices.

Estimate: \$200-\$250

**31804 Carl XIV Johan 2/3 Skilling 1843, KM641, MS63 Red Brown NGC.** Well-struck details with plenty of mint luster.

Estimate: \$125-\$175





**31805 Carl XIV Johan Skilling 1822**, KM597, MS62 Brown NGC. An attractive example of this large copper denomination with bold details. There is a small flan clip at 2 o'clock on the obverse, not unusual for this series.  
Estimate: \$275-\$350



**31806 Carl XIV Johan Skilling 1837**, KM642, MS65 Red Brown NGC. An exceptional piece with light toning on the obverse and virtually full mint brilliance. Highly elusive in this superior quality.  
Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31807 Carl XIV Johan 1/16 Riksdaler 1835-CB**, KM644, MS61 NGC. Silvery gray surfaces with somewhat dappled obverse toning.  
Estimate: \$150-\$200



**31808 Carl XIV Johan 1/12 Riksdaler 1831-CB**, KM630, MS63 NGC. Nicely struck with even silvery-gray patina on both sides. Scarce type in mint state.  
Estimate: \$225-\$300

**31809 Carl XIV Johan 1/8 Riksdaler 1833-CB**, KM626, VF30 NGC. Lightly toned with evenly worn details.  
Estimate: \$50-\$75

**31810 Oscar I 1/3 Skilling 1846**, KM657, MS65 Red Brown NGC. A lovely early copper piece with virtually full mint brilliance and well-struck details. Seldom seen in this elite grade.  
Estimate: \$150-\$250



**31811 Oscar I 2/3 Skilling 1847**, KM663, MS64 Red NGC. Very lightly toned and original with fully lustrous surfaces, a most attractive example and decidedly rare in this certified grade.  
Estimate: \$275-\$350

**31812 Oscar I 2/3 Skilling 1849/4**, KM663, MS64 Red Brown NGC. A superb piece with virtually full mint red and excellent eye appeal. Very scarce in this elite quality.  
Estimate: \$175-\$225

**31813 Oscar I Skilling 1853**, KM664, AU58 Brown NGC. A well-struck piece with rich chocolate brown surfaces and just a hint of luster in the recessed areas of the reverse. One of the more elusive dates of the type with a mintage of 23,000.  
Estimate: \$225-\$300

**31814 Oscar I 4 Skilling 1850**, KM672, not graded by NGC (silver plated). An AU coin with aged gray toning, silver plated.  
Estimate: \$50-\$75

**31815 Oscar I 1/2 Ore 1858**, KM686, Ahlstrom-142a, MS62 Red Brown NGC. A strong strike with some luster beneath the red and brown on the surface.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31816 Carl XV Ore 1864-LA**, KM705, MS63 Red Brown NGC. Nearly fully lustrous with sharp details, small spot on the obverse. Variety with period after LA.  
Estimate: \$75-\$125

**31817 Carl XV Ore 1866-LA**, KM705, MS64 Red Brown NGC. Very lightly toned and attractive with virtually full mint red. Very scarce low mintage date.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31818 Oscar I 5 Ore 1857-LA**, KM690, MS61 Brown NGC. Short Curved Top 5 (the more common variety). Deep brown surfaces with virtually no wear evident.  
Estimate: \$50-\$75



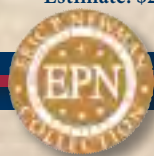
**31819 Oscar I 5 Ore 1858/7**, KM690, MS65 Red Brown NGC. A marvelous example with nearly full mint brilliance and bold design features, including the 8/7 overdate. Rare in this certified grade and one of the nicer bronze coins that we have observed from this era.  
Estimate: \$225-\$350

**31820 Oscar I 10 Ore 1855-G**, KM683, MS65 NGC. Short Beard type. Deeply struck with high rims and razor sharp details, a choice example with aged cabinet patina.  
Estimate: \$175-\$250

**31821 Oscar I 1/16 Riksdaler 1852-AG**, KM665, Ahlström-50, MS63 NGC. A very choice specimen with handsome, variegated tone.  
Estimate: \$150-\$200

**31822 Carl XV 2 Ore 1860/57-LA**, KM706, MS61 Brown NGC. Deep brown surfaces with a hint of luster in the legends. Scarce overdate variety.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31823 Carl XV 2 Ore 1867-LA**, KM706, UNC Details (Environmental Damage) NGC. A highly lustrous piece with a spot on the cheek. Variety with dots in LA.  
Estimate: \$75-\$125





**31824 Carl XV 2 Ore 1872**, KM706, MS64 Red Brown NGC. A choice example with nearly full mint brilliance, highly elusive with so much mint red.

Estimate: \$125-\$200

**31825 Carl XV 5 Ore 1861/57-LA**, KM707, MS62 Brown NGC. Highly attractive with medium brown surfaces and abundant mint luster. Scarce overdate variety, not yet listed in most Scandinavian references. This denomination is elusive in mint state.

Estimate: \$150-\$200

**31826 Carl XV 10 Ore 1864-ST**, KM710, MS61 NGC. Medium gray surfaces with dappled patina.

Estimate: \$50-\$75

**31827 Oscar II Ore 1873-LA**, KM728, MS64 Red Brown NGC. A choice and fully original example with abundant mint luster. Variety with dot after LA.

Estimate: \$100-\$150



**31828 Oscar II Ore 1892**, KM750, MS65 Brown NGC. A choice example of this key date with light tan surfaces and considerable sheen.

Estimate: \$275-\$350

**31829 Oscar II Ore 1893**, KM750, Ahlström-217, MS64 Brown NGC. Sharply struck with even chocolate tone.

Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31830 Oscar II Proof Ore 1897**, KM750, PF65 Brown NGC. An appealing example with glossy fields and light handling.

Estimate: \$100-\$200

**31831 Oscar II Ore 1899**, KM750, MS65 Brown NGC. A highly attractive mint state coin with razor sharp details and glossy brown surfaces.

Estimate: \$60-\$100

**31832 Oscar II Ore 1907**, KM768, MS65 Brown NGC. Fully struck with radiant surfaces.

Estimate: \$75-\$125



**31833 Oscar II 2 Ore 1877**, KM735, MS65 Brown NGC. Variety with small letters in the legend. A lovely coin with rich brown surfaces and a hint of blue-green patina. Very scarce early date in mint state.

Estimate: \$150-\$250

**31834 Oscar II 2 Ore 1879 Inverted 9**, KM746, MS63 Brown NGC. The 9 in the date is clearly struck over another numeral although we are uncertain whether this is the 9 over inverted 9 or 9/6. Nicely toned and original, scarce quality for this early series.

Estimate: \$125-\$200

**31835 Oscar II 2 Ore 1885**, KM746, MS62 Brown NGC. Light fingerprint on the obverse; the reverse is choice.

Estimate: \$75-\$125

**31836 Oscar II 2 Ore 1900 Oval 0's**, KM746, MS64 Brown NGC. Nicely toned and original with sharp details, this is the more common of the two varieties for 1900.

Estimate: \$60-\$100

**31837 Oscar II 2 Ore 1905**, KM746, MS65 Brown NGC. A superb example with full mint brilliance remaining in the fields and seemingly unimprovable, mark-free surfaces. The final year for the type.

Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31838 Oscar II 2 Ore 1907**, KM769, MS65 Brown NGC. An exemplary Gem with a sharply imparted design, shallow reflectivity in the fields and delicately dappled, yet attractive brown surfaces.

Estimate: \$75-\$125



**31839 Oscar II 5 Ore 1887**, KM736, MS64 Brown NGC. An exceptionally choice example with rich mahogany brown surfaces and appealing luster. Mint state examples of this denomination are particularly elusive.

Estimate: \$225-\$300



**31840 Oscar II 5 Ore 1889 Large Letters**, KM757, MS63 Brown NGC. Slightly larger letters in the legend. Nicely toned with glossy surfaces, one carbon spot on the reverse.

Estimate: \$150-\$225

**31841 Oscar II 5 Ore 1897**, KM757, MS64 Brown NGC. Lovely mahogany brown surfaces.

Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31842 Oscar II 5 Ore 1906**, KM770, MS65 Brown NGC. A choice example with glossy tan surfaces. Struck after the independence of Norway.

Estimate: \$75-\$125





**31843 Oscar II 10 Ore 1874-ST, KM737, MS63 NGC.** Deep gray patina, a fully original piece.

Estimate: \$75-\$125

**31844 Oscar II 10 Ore 1897-EB, KM755, Ahlstrom-124, MS66 NGC.** A bright silver gem with speckled patination.

Estimate: \$150-\$200



**31845 Oscar II 10 Ore 1900-EB, KM755, MS66 NGC.** A near Gem example with blazing mint luster and just a wisp of emerging golden patina.

Estimate: \$75-\$150

**31846 Oscar II 25 Ore 1883-EB, KM739, Ahlstrom-98, MS66 NGC.** Flecked russet toning dominates both sides of this gem Uncirculated example.

Estimate: \$200-\$250



**31847 Oscar II Proof 25 Ore 1905-EB, KM739, Proof 67 NGC.** A superb coin with absolutely pristine surfaces and wonderful eye appeal. Certainly among the finest known for this date.

Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31848 Oscar II 50 Ore 1875-ST, KM740, MS63 NGC.** Large letters variety. Toned surfaces with well-struck features.

Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31849 Oscar II Krona 1875-ST, KM741, VF35 NGC.** Lightly toned and original.

Estimate: \$50-\$75

**31850 Oscar II "Silver Jubilee" 2 Kronor 1897-EB, KM762, XF45 NGC.** Nicely toned and original, struck to celebrate the 25th anniversary of Oscar II's reign.

Estimate: \$50-\$75

**31851 Oscar II "Wedding Anniversary" 2 Kronor 1907-EB, KM776, MS67 NGC.** A dazzling Superb Gem with attractively toned surfaces that border on pristine. Not surprisingly, the present is the single finest example of the type certified by NGC.

Estimate: \$150-\$250



**31852 Oscar II gold 5 Kronor 1901-EB, KM766, MS64 NGC.** Incredibly fresh with a couple light luster grazes behind Oscar's head that prevent Gem certification. A one-year type that saw the LA beneath Oscar's bust removed.

Estimate: \$250-\$350

**31853 Oscar II gold 5 Kronor 1901-EB, KM766, AU55 NGC.** Lightly handled, but with no significant loss to the highpoints.

Estimate: \$150-\$250

**31854 Oscar II gold 5 Kronor 1901-EB, KM766, AU55 NGC.** Lustrous for the grade with few marks.

Estimate: \$150-\$250

**31855 Oscar II gold 5 Kronor 1901-EB, KM766, AU Details (Mount Removed) NGC.** A bit dulled from jewelry usage with mount evidence faintly visible at 12 o'clock.

Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31856 Gustaf V Ore 1912, KM777.2, MS65 Brown NGC.** Uniform in the centers with a thin ring of lighter copper color around the rims. Seldom found certified as a Gem.

Estimate: \$75-\$125

**31857 Gustaf V 2 Ore 1912, KM778, MS64 Brown NGC.** A better-date for the type with attractive tan centers that add a blush of red toward the legends. A couple tiny spots on the obverse monogram likely prevented the Gem designation.

Estimate: \$150-\$250



**31858 Gustaf V Proof 10 Ore 1909-W, KM780, PR66 Cameo NGC.** A bright Gem example of this first-year issue with deep reflectivity in the fields and pleasingly contrasted devices. A key date of the type.

Estimate: \$150-\$250

**31859 Gustaf V Proof 10 Ore 1909-W, KM780, PR66 NGC.** A charming, fully struck example.

Estimate: \$150-\$250

**31860 Gustaf V Proof 10 Ore 1909-W, KM780, PR66 NGC.** Nearly pristine with deep mirrors and a faint sprinkling of patina on both sides.

Estimate: \$150-\$250





**31861 Gustaf V Proof 10 Ore 1909-W, KM780, PR66 NGC.** An incredibly choice example of this tiny type with carefully preserved surfaces that are highlighted by a razor-sharp strike and mesmerizing field mirrors.  
Estimate: \$150-\$250

**31862 Gustaf V Proof 10 Ore 1909-W, KM780, PR65 NGC.** Lightly toned with attractive mirrors.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31863 Gustaf V Proof 10 Ore 1909-W, KM780, PR65 NGC.** An appealing Gem with fully reflective fields.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31864 Gustaf V Proof 10 Ore 1909-W, KM780, PR65 NGC.** A glistening Gem with traces of tone atop well preserved surfaces.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31865 Gustaf V Proof 10 Ore 1909-W, KM780, PR65 NGC.** Evidently reflective with little tone on the obverse and brown patina on portions of the reverse.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31866 Gustaf V Proof 10 Ore 1909-W, KM780, PR64 NGC.** Bright with a dapple of tone of both sides and a pleasingly frosted central design.  
Estimate: \$75-\$125

**31867 Gustaf V Proof 10 Ore 1917-W, KM780, PR66 NGC.** Flashy surfaces with just a hint of toning.  
Estimate: \$75-\$125

**31868 Gustaf V Proof 10 Ore 1918-W, KM780, PR67 NGC.** Mirror surfaces with full mint brilliance.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31869 Gustaf V Proof 10 Ore 1918-W, KM780, PR66 NGC.** Bright and attractive with reflective fields.  
Estimate: \$75-\$125

**31870 Gustaf V Proof 10 Ore 1919-W, KM780, PR66 NGC.** Very attractive with deep gray patina.  
Estimate: \$75-\$125

**31871 Gustaf V Proof 25 Ore 1914-W, KM785, PR66 NGC.** A gorgeous coin with brilliant luster and attractive toning.  
Estimate: \$100-\$150



**31874 Gustaf V Proof Krona 1913-W, KM786.1, PR67 NGC.** Mildly frosted on the central devices with shimmering fields. Light speckled tone is evident throughout and increases in saturation toward the rims. A perfect specimen for the type collector.  
Estimate: \$300-\$500

**31875 Gustaf V 2 Kronor 1921-W, KM799, MS65 NGC.** A deeply toned example of this commemorative marking 400 years of political liberty.  
Estimate: \$50-\$75

**31876 Gustaf V "Delaware Settlement" 2 Kronor 1938-G, KM807, MS66 NGC.** An appealing premium Gem with wispy pastel coloration atop largely unblemished surfaces. Struck to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the settlement of Delaware.  
Estimate: \$150-\$250

**31877 Gustaf V 5 Kronor 1935-G, KM806, MS65 NGC.** Fully brilliant with spectacular patina, 500th anniversary of the Riksdag (Congress). Scarce in this quality.  
Estimate: \$75-\$125

**31878 Gustaf V gold 5 Kronor 1920-W, KM797, MS66 NGC.** Fully brilliant with virtually perfect surfaces.  
Estimate: \$200-\$250

**31879 Gustaf V gold 5 Kronor 1920-W, KM797, MS66 NGC.** A choice example with flashy surfaces, very scarce in this grade.  
Estimate: \$200-\$250

## SWEDISH POSSESSIONS



**31872 Gustaf V Proof 50 Ore 1912-W, KM788, PR67 NGC.** Deeply reflective with speckled russet tone on both sides. A very scarce type with mirrored fields.  
Estimate: \$300-\$500

**31873 Gustaf V Proof Krona 1913-W, KM786.1, PR67 NGC.** Watery mirrors reside on both the obverse and reverse with considerable observed cameo contrast, especially on the reverse. An absolutely delightful Superb Gem.  
Estimate: \$300-\$500



**31880 Bremen and Verden. Carl XI of Sweden 1/24 Taler 1672-AH, KM76, Ahlstrom-50, MS63 NGC.** A choice specimen with sharply struck details and attractive toned luster. Very scarce in this grade and highly desirable.  
Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31881 Bremen and Verden. Karl XI 1/16 Taler 1667-MM, KM63, Ahlstrom-35, AU55 NGC.** Through slightly uneven toning and a few spots of reverse patination, there is ample remaining luster visible.  
Estimate: \$200-\$250

**31882 Bremen and Verden. Carl XI 1/12 Taler 1682-IS, KM101, XF45 NGC.** Nicely toned with very bold features, scarce in this grade.  
Estimate: \$125-\$200





**31883 Narva. Karl XI 4 Ore 1671-LN, KM7, Ahlstrom-7, XF Details -** Scratches NGC. The scratches noted are a small cross or X to the left of Carl's monogram.  
**Estimate: \$150-\$200**



**31884 Pomerania. Carl X Gustaf of Sweden 2 Schilling 1660, KM224, Ahlstrom-43, AU55 NGC.** A choice piece with well-struck details and an appealing blend of aged patina and mint luster. A very scarce Swedish possession issue, particularly in this select quality.  
**Estimate: \$200-\$300**

**31885 Pomerania. Karl XI 1/24 Taler 1667, KM241, Ahlstrom-163, VF35 NGC.** A beautifully toned example.  
**Estimate: \$150-\$200**

**31886 Pomerania. Karl XI 1/192 Taler 1674, KM258, XF45 NGC.** A choice example with exceptionally sharp design features. Also known as a Witten.  
**Estimate: \$350-\$450**

**31887 Pomerania. Karl XI 1/24 Taler 1671-HIH, KM249.2, Ahlstrom-168d, XF45 NGC.**  
**Estimate: \$150-\$200**



**31888 Pomerania - Swedish Occupation. Karl XI 1/3 Taler 1673-DS, KM260, MS63 NGC.** Deeply blanketed in variegated earthen hues with some striking bluntness, but without apparent friction on the high-points. Infrequently encountered at the Uncirculated grade.  
**Estimate: \$500-\$700**

**31889 Pomerania. Adolf Frederick 1/12 Taler 1763-IDL, KM419, MS63 NGC.** Nicely toned and appealing with plenty of mint luster. Scarce type in mint state.  
**Estimate: \$150-\$225**



**31890 Pomerania. Adolf Frederick I of Sweden 4 Gute Groschen 1758-OHK, KM397, MS63 NGC.** Nicely toned and original with sharp features, the flan displays some faint haymarking (natural alloying flaws). Rare type in mint state.  
**Estimate: \$275-\$350**

**31891 Reval. Carl XI Ore 1663, KM9.1, Ahlstrom-121, VG10 NGC.** This date is listed in Ahlstrom and Krause as rare. This cataloger has been unable to find another example sold in recent years.  
**Estimate: \$100-\$200**

**31892 Reval. Carl XI Ore 1667, KM9.1, Ahlstrom-129, VF30 NGC.** The planchet bears light porosity beneath appealing tone.  
**Estimate: \$150-\$200**

**31893 Reval. Carl XI 2 Ore 1665, KM12, Ahlstrom-113, VF25 NGC.** A nicely toned example with a tiny reverse planchet flaw.  
**Estimate: \$200-\$250**

**31894 Reval. Carl XI 4 Ore 1668, KM25, Ahlstrom-102a, F15 NGC.** A scarce type, with uneven striking, showing strong details on the right side of the obverse and weaker details on the left side.  
**Estimate: \$100-\$150**

**31895 Riga. Christina Solidus 1645, KM21, Ahlstrom-64, MS62 NGC.** A nice little piece with aged gray patina and underlying luster.  
**Estimate: \$100-\$150**

**31896 Riga. Carl XI Solidus 1665, KM55, Ahlstrom-104, MS63 NGC.** A very appealing silver minor with ample luster on display.  
**Estimate: \$200-\$250**



**31897 Riga. Gustaf II Adolf 1/24 Taler (16)24, KM10, Ahlstrom-12, AU58 NGC.** Nearly mint state with light gray toning and considerable original mint luster. Riga remained a Swedish possession until 1710.  
**Estimate: \$75-\$125**

**31898 Riga. Carl XI 5 Ore 1690, KM85, Ahlstrom-114, VF25 NGC.** Crowned interlocked C's counterstamp. Struck during the siege of 1705.  
**Estimate: \$175-\$250**







**31899 Stralsund. Carl XII 16 Schilling 1715**, KM201, Ahlstrom-236 (Pomerania), AU50 NGC. Nice medium gray toning, fully original. Scarce one-year type.

Estimate: \$275-\$350

**31900 Stralsund. Christina 1/16 Taler 1647-CS**, KM118, Ahlström-24a, XF45 NGC. An attractive example with a minor clip at 12 o'clock.

Estimate: \$150-\$200

**31901 Stralsund. Carl XII 1/48 Taler 1715**, KM199, AU58 NGC. A nice example with silvery-gray luster, slightly crude planchet. Very scarce grade for this one-year type.

Estimate: \$200-\$300

## SWITZERLAND

### BERN

**31902 Bern. 1/2 Batzen 1824**, KM176, MS64 NGC. A choice example of this billon coinage with deep gray surfaces and glossy underlying luster.

Estimate: \$100-\$150

**31903 Bern. 1/2 Taler 1796**, KM151, MS63 NGC. Highly attractive with aged blue-green patina, very faint handling in the obverse fields.

Estimate: \$225-\$350

## ST.GALLEN

**31904 St. Gallen. 20 Kreuzer 1774-H**, KM24, MS63 NGC. A choice example with soft silvery-gray patina and full mint bloom. Highly elusive in Mint State.

Estimate: \$500-\$700

## VAUD

**31905 Vaud. 20 Batzen 1810**, KM16, MS62 NGC. A lustrous piece with silvery gray patina and just some faint handling in the exposed fields.

Estimate: \$400-\$600

## ZURICH

**31906 Zurich. Gold 1/4 Ducat 1761/58**, KM138, Fr-488, MS64 NGC. Sharply struck and most appealing with full mint bloom. The overdate details are also very clear. A scarce type in this premium grade.

Estimate: \$500-\$750

**31907 Confederation gold 10 Francs 1922-B**, KM36, MS66 NGC. An incredibly fresh example with pristine surfaces and full golden mint luster. Scarce in this superior grade.

Estimate: \$200-\$300

**31908 Confederation gold 20 Francs 1914-B**, KM35.1, MS64 NGC. Full mint bloom with slightly prooflike fields. Overall very attractive.

Estimate: \$275-\$325

## TRANSYLVANIA

**31909 Karl VI gold 1/4 Ducat ND (1711-40)**, KM548, Fr-522, AU Details (Holed) NGC. Boldly struck details with considerable mint luster. The details designation comes from a tiny hole near the top.

Estimate: \$150-\$250

## VATICAN CITY

**31910 Pius XII gold 100 Lire 1946 VIII**, KM39, MS63 NGC. Fully brilliant with one tiny mark on the cheek of the Pope. Very scarce with a mintage of 1,000.

Estimate: \$600-\$800

END OF AUCTION





## CHAPTER 10

# American Circulation of English and Bungtown Halfpence

*Eric P. Newman*

The English halfpenny had the distinction of being the most actively circulated coin in what is now the United States, both during the Colonial period and for more than a quarter century after American independence. Large quantities of these copper coins and some farthings provided the means for the ordinary man to conduct small transactions as he advanced from a barter economy. Most of these pieces were privately imported. Once put into circulation in America, they were not withdrawn by government and therefore became subjected to extensive wear from steady use. Since coined foreign gold and silver circulating in America, including English issues, had international acceptance because of their intrinsic value, the English halfpenny, once it came to America, was not exportable as a practical matter, even to England. Halfpence were subsidiary coinage which was costly to produce and to transport in relation to its intrinsic copper value. The halfpenny circulated in England and in America at rates above its intrinsic value and therefore others had almost no interest in it. In America it circulated at different rates from colony to colony and the mother country did virtually nothing to supply, regulate, or control it. Its uses, its varying values, its abuses, its counterfeits and its American regulation were conditions with which Americans continually had to cope.

### The Background of English Copper Coinage

Official coinage of copper halfpence and farthings in England began in 1672 under Charles II, and the copper tradesmen's and city tokens, which had theretofore supplied most of the public's needs for small change, were driven out of circulation by governmental proclamations issued August 16, 1672, October 17, 1673, and December 12, 1674. The regal copper coinage was legal tender only to the amount of 6 pence, since its intrinsic value in copper was only about half of its circulating value. Forty and then forty-four halfpence weighed one pound and were made of pure Swedish copper. In 1685 James II authorized Thomas Neal



and others to make regal halfpence and farthings out of tin with a small square plug of copper in the center. The weight returned to 40 to the pound but due to the differential in the price of tin and copper the profit was sufficient for the coiner to pay the Crown 40% of the coinage for the privilege of coining. After trying to popularize tin coinage under James II, there was a return to copper coinage during the reign of William and Mary, when the weight of halfpence was reduced to 42 to the pound. William III continued such coinage from 1695 to 1701 in such quantity that no coinage of copper was needed during the entire reign of Queen Anne (1702-1714). The weight of copper in English copper coinage reached a minimum in 1717 when coinage was resumed under George I with 46 halfpence made out of one pound of metal. Apparently the minting costs and the price of copper were at that time still too high to make it worthwhile to counterfeit copper coins.

Copper coinage under George II began in 1729 on the same weight basis and large quantities were coined from year to year until 1754. "The forgeries of copper coins during this reign were conducted on a most alarming basis, and formed the subject of much complaint. Petitions were presented to the King in Council, and amongst other suggestions was one to the effect that the nominal value of the coins should be reduced by one-third, it being clear that the forgeries were due to the great difference between their nominal and intrinsic values" (H. Montagu, *The Copper, Tin and Bronze Coinage and Patterns for Coins of England*, 1885, p. 55).



Great Britain, Halfpenny 1774

During the reign of George III the official coinage of copper was resumed from 1770 to 1775 at the same weight. To complicate matters, one genuine obverse die of 1772 misspelled GEORGIVS as GEORIVS in similar fashion an error in a 1730 issue of George II. The counterfeiters stepped up production, not only with accidental spelling errors of their own, but with coinage dated in advance of the distribution of official issues. This caused some amusement in 1776 when the counterfeiters produced coppers bearing that date even though the Royal Mint did not



issue any. The Royal Mint had given up the minting of copper coins and did not revive it until 1797.

Counterfeiting of copper coins in England was historically subject to separate regulation from counterfeiting of gold and silver coins. Gold and silver coins were intended to circulate virtually at their full intrinsic specie value while copper coins were intrinsically worth less than half of the value for which they passed. The cost of manufacture of copper coin was naturally a much larger percentage of its circulating value than that of coins made of precious metals, thus causing a necessary gap between the intrinsic value and the circulating value of copper.

The problem of preventing circulation of counterfeit coin in eighteenth century England required consideration at separate levels. It was readily recognized that an average person possessing counterfeit copper coins usually did not know genuine from counterfeit and could not be held responsible for passing a coin he received. Bulk distributors to the public were often shopkeepers who constantly needed coppers to make change and who, therefore, were tempted to buy counterfeit copper coins at a substantial discount from their circulating rate. By the necessities of trade, these shopkeepers were forced to accept whatever genuine or counterfeit copper coin the public had to spend, and they were therefore always in the position to claim that any counterfeit coin they had on hand had been paid in by the public. The counterfeit manufacturer was the only satisfactory point at which to prevent the circulation of counterfeit copper coin.

A special statute applicable to the coinage of counterfeit copper was passed in 1742 entitled "An Act for the more effectually preventing the counterfeiting of the current coin of this Kingdom and the uttering or paying of false or counterfeit coin" (15th George II, Chap. 28.).

The 1742 statute created a penalty for being "a common utterer of false money"—which was defined as one who passed counterfeit money knowing it to be counterfeit and had more on his person, or one who passed counterfeit money twice in ten days knowing it to be counterfeit. The statute specifically provided a penalty for striking counterfeit copper money. "False money" was construed not to include copper coin and thus there was no penalty for passers (Thomas Snelling, *A View of the Copper Coin and Coinage of England*, 1766, p. 45). The penalty for coining counterfeit copper was limited to a maximum imprisonment of two years. Any person convicted under the 1742 law and who had not as yet gone to jail was "intitled to his Majesty's most gracious pardon for such of his or her offenses" if he would disclose the evidence to convict two or more persons who also violated that law.

The enforcement of the 1742 law was not effective to prevent counterfeiting copper and the continued production of such counterfeits went unabated. By a proclamation of July 12, 1751, the King ordered his



representatives to enforce the 1742 law against counterfeiters and utterers (Snelling, p. 44). People in the upper economic classes were little affected by bad coppers, whereas the poor were often paid wages in false copper and suffered losses when it was discounted.

The copper in some of the English counterfeits was as pure as in the regal coinage. There was often no practical difference in weight and the counterfeit dies for some pieces were almost as well made as those for the genuine coinage. In those cases the public was not actually prejudiced as to intrinsic value by the acceptance of counterfeit coins instead of genuine ones. Private enterprise merely made the profit from the manufacture and distribution of counterfeit copper instead of the government making a similar profit from minting genuine coins. In the case of light-weight false copper there was a definite loss to the recipient. Since it was easier to strike or cast copper mixed with lead and other soft metals, counterfeits of mixed metals were commonly produced. A combination of short weight and adulteration of copper with base metals gave the counterfeiter the most profit and was thus a common practice. There was no public cooperation in the enforcement of the counterfeiting laws as to copper coins. From time to time storekeepers would refuse to accept counterfeit copper at par and on February 19, 1753, when it was estimated that over 40% of the copper in circulation in England was counterfeit (Snelling, p. 44) there was temporarily a general refusal to accept false coppers on any basis.

Turnpike gatekeepers were known to refuse counterfeit coppers at one gate and put identical copper in circulation as change at the other. (Colquhoun, *Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis*, 1800, p. 198).

The factories which had equipment to make copper planchets openly sold such copper in the shape and size of halfpence, pretending the merchandise was for buttons, harness decorations, export, etc. All the coiners needed was a means of heating the planchets and crude dies for stamping them. There was needed only a weakly struck product as it then took on an older look. "It was a common practice of the dealers in this article to fry a pan-full every night after supper for the next day's delivery, thus darkening them, to make them look as if they had been in circulation." (R. Southey, *Letters from England by Don Manuel Alvarez Espriella*, II, London, 1808, p. 62). The counterfeits were sold to wholesalers at about one-half their circulating value and then redistributed to merchants and smashers (passers of counterfeit coin) at about one-third discount.

In 1751, a means of evading the law of 1742 was put into practice. This was to prepare dies with legends or designs which deviated from the standard regal 1/2d or 1/4d. In this way the coiners could show that their products were deliberately distinguishable from regal coinage and were not counterfeits. These pieces were technically referred to as evasive halfpence in the eighteenth century (Colquhoun, p. 197), and that name



has been used to distinguish them from plain counterfeits. These evasions were few in number until 1771, when a new statute to prevent counterfeiting of copper coin made the offense a felony instead of a misdemeanor. The buying or selling of counterfeit copper at a discounted value also became a felony. Because it was immediately noticed that evasions were not specifically covered by the new statute, quantities of evasions dated 1771 appeared. These evasions continued to be produced until at least 1797, as their references to people and events indicate.

The 1771 law against distribution of counterfeit halfpence at wholesale prices resulted in quantities of counterfeit halfpence being shipped to America. However, the 1771 law was not effective in England and enforcement was customarily ignored. The English had adopted an attitude of regarding the coining of false copper money as a necessary evil.

It has been said that genuine English copper coins were melted down in order to make lightweight counterfeits. This practice was said to increase the proportion of counterfeit copper in circulation. This was an excuse and could not be true because copper could be purchased in bulk much cheaper than by obtaining genuine coinage at face value.

#### English Copper Coins in America

The effect of the circulation of large quantities of unauthorized coppers in England naturally had a substantial impact on what circulated in the American colonies. Since the mother country was unable to exercise reasonable regulation and control over her own copper money conditions, the English made even less effort with respect to the copper currency problems in America.

Copper coin was ignored when Queen Anne, by a proclamation dated June 18, 1704, undertook to regulate the circulating value of all foreign silver money current in the English dominions in America by directing that in any payment of obligations contracted after January 1, 1705, no premium should be given for silver coin over a scheduled value. Because of the desire of the colonists to use silver coin in lieu of barter items, or to expand the use of paper money, and their continued willingness to pay a premium for silver coin, this proclamation was subsequently enacted by Parliament into an enforceable law effective May 1, 1709 (6th Anne, chap. 57, 1707), without mentioning copper or gold coinage.

At that time small change was scarce in America and a critical economic need. Small transactions could not be quickly handled because proper change was not always available. Genuine English and Irish coppers composed whatever minor coins were circulating in America.

There had been a few small-scale attempts by private interests to solve





Mark Newby New Jersey, St. Patrick Halfpenny

the problem of small change. Mark Newby brought to New Jersey Irish copper halfpence known as "St. Patrick pence" which were officially authorized for use in New Jersey in 1682 on his promise to redeem them. During the reign of James II (1685-88), when English mined tin was cheaper than copper, a tin farthing for the American plantations bearing the denomination of 1/24th real and being the size of an English halfpenny, was struck, but was refused in America. A very few half-penny-size tokens for Carolina and for New England, featuring an elephant on the obverse, were privately minted in England in 1694 and weighed only about 160 grains each in comparison with similar elephant tokens made for English use which weighed over 25% more.



Great Britain, 1/24 Real for the American Plantations 1688

The first official reaction against short weight and unauthorized minor coins in America seems to have taken place when the General Court of Massachusetts on March 12, 1700, passed "An Act against making or passing the Base or Counterfeit Money (12th & 13th Wm. III, Chap. IV; *Acts & Laws of his Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay in England*, 1759, p. 119) the preamble of which states:

Whereas some persons for private gain have of late presumed to stamp or emit Pieces of Brass and Tin at the rate of a penny each, not regarding what loss they bring on others. . . .



The act required the coins to be redeemed by the issuer and provided penalties for making or issuing any metal, matter, or form to pass as pence or at a greater or less value. These coins have never been identified nor has it been determined whether they were of English or American origin.

In an anonymous letter written in 1720 at Boston and opposing further issue of paper currency, it was pointed out that because of paper money depreciation, merchants had bought up English halfpence in Boston at 14 pence in bills for 12 halfpence. These halfpence which passed for a penny in New England were insultingly referred to as counters and shown to be worth only a halfpence if sent back to England. (*Colonial Currency Reprints*, I, p. 418). An export of halfpence took place shortly thereafter just as the letter had warned, as an entry in the Journal of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts for June 15, 1722, noted that copper halfpence were being sent out of the province.

The complete disregard by the English for the welfare of America as to copper currency was evidenced by the grant on July 12, 1722, of a patent to William Wood of Wolverhampton, England, to coin special twopence, pence, and halfpence exclusively for the dominions in America for a period of fourteen years. The coins resulting are the well-known "Rosa Americana" series. A similar patent was granted to Wood at the same



Rosa Americana, 2 Pence 1723

time to coin special halfpence and farthings for Ireland. All of the coins were to be made out of a mixture of copper, zinc, and a trace of silver. It is surprising to note that 96 halfpence of the American issue were to weigh one pound, when English halfpence of George I weighed 46 to the pound. The differential in the exchange value of the monetary units between the American colonies, Ireland, or England did not affect this discriminatory weight basis, because it was provided that these denominations were in English exchange and adjustments for the variation in the circulating value due to American or Irish exchange differentials were also allowed. This meant that a Rosa Americana halfpence should circulate in America for the same amount as an English halfpence which weighed over twice as





Rosa Americana Pence 1722, 1723; Halfpenny 1722

much and which then circulated at about twice its intrinsic value. Both were supposed to circulate for one penny in the money of account in New England.

It is well known that the coinage franchise was obtained through favoritism toward the beautiful Duchess of Kendall, who came from Germany to England with George I, and who was an influential contact for William Wood. It was no wonder that the coins were to be so light, as, in addition to paying the King and the King's Controller an annual royalty, Wood seems to have agreed to pay the Duchess a fee of £10,000.

As an admission of the inadequacy of the effectiveness and enforcement of the general counterfeiting laws of England under which Wood's coinage was to be protected by the terms of the patent, Wood and his agents were also given the right to search any ship or building in America during the day and with a constable in attendance and to confiscate any counterfeits or any counterfeiting tools, without making any report what-



Wood's Coinage, Halfpenny 1722



soever to public authorities.

Wood's coinage was not a legal tender and the coins were to be "received as Current money by such as are willing to receive them." The people of Ireland had previously taken an irate attitude because of the weight of Wood's Irish coins and completely rejected the coinage, spurred on by Jonathan Swift's *Draper's Letters*. In New England, where Wood's *Rosa Americana* issue was introduced, there was a much greater justification for rejection, both on account of weight of the coins, and because they were not pure copper which had a commercial use. Massachusetts in 1722 issued 1d, 2d, and 3d paper currency to counteract the introduction of Wood's *Rosa Americana* coinage. Wood was therefore unable to put more than a small amount of his coins in circulation. This attempted scheme soured the Americans permanently against any coppers minted privately whether with or without official sanction.

About 1725, the comparative conditions of copper circulating in England, Ireland, and America was explained from an Irish point of view as follows (parenthetical portions added):

Our (Irish) Traders suffered prodigiously and for a long Time by our former Coinage of Copper. For it is not here (in Ireland) as in England where if they be overstocked with Halfpence, it is only sending them to the English Plantations (in America) where they pass for Pence. Halfpence there (in the American Plantations) are a good commodity. We had this trade once, which freed us from the Load of Copper Money which we laboured under. But that Trade is now over, for our (Irish) Halfpence will not pass above their Intrinsick Value in the (American) Plantations (Crosby, p. 165).

The American public had become prejudiced against any coppers lighter than English coin and against any coin which had obvious impurities; nevertheless, English copper halfpence and farthings continued to circulate far in excess of their intrinsic value. This overconfidence in English copper coinage left the American colonies highly vulnerable to counterfeit halfpence.

The English copper halfpence, because of their various circulating values in the American colonies, were not, for practical reasons, referred to as halfpence and were commonly called coppers (Crosby, pp. 207, 221). Bread, which was regulated as to price and weight, and had been known as a penny loaf, or a two-penny loaf, was sometimes called a "two copper biscuit" (*Newport Mercury*, March 6, 1784). Silk knee garters were ten coppers per pair and mohair two coppers per skein in Boston (*Newport Mercury*, January 19, 1786). Inspectors of fire or cord wood were to receive "eight coppers for each load" (New York City Ordinance of July 21, 1789).



### Regulation of Halfpence in America

Some of the American colonies specifically attempted to regulate the use of British halfpence in their jurisdictions rather than let economics govern such circulation.

#### NEW YORK

While some American colonies were complaining about the scarcity of copper coin, the colony of New York, by an act passed December 16, 1737 (Livingston & Smith, *Laus of the Colony of New York*, 1, Chap. 655), endeavored to protect its people against too much copper coin being put into circulation. The preamble of the Act describes copper currency conditions as follows:

Whereas for some years passed great quantities of English copper half pence and farthings have been from time to time imported into this colony which have been and are paid and received in the Markets and other payments by Common consent of the People at a higher rate than their *Intrinsic Value* and

Whereas by the Conveniency of such copper money passing in Small payments the Importation of the Same is still continued,

The law went on to provide that any person bringing into the colony more copper money than 10 shillings' worth would make it subject to confiscation, one-third going to the informer. This legislation was directed primarily at genuine English copper coins because counterfeit copper coins were not a material problem at that time.

A major complaint about the importation of genuine British halfpence took place in New York City in 1750. The *New York Post Boy* of September 10, 1750 carried a letter expressing the opinion of many merchants that, due to the failure to regulate the value of halfpence to a point to discourage importation, the New York merchants should cooperate as merchants had done in Philadelphia. The halfpence were circulating in New York at 12 to the New York shilling (8 New York shillings = 1 Spanish dollar); in Philadelphia at 15 to the Pennsylvania shilling ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  Pennsylvania shillings = 1 Spanish dollar); and in Boston at 18 to the New England shilling (6 New England shillings = 1 Spanish dollar). This gave New York a 17% disadvantage as to Philadelphia and a 12½% disadvantage as to Boston, so that it was worthwhile to send halfpence to New York from either place. To discourage this unnatural flow of halfpence there was a proposal to set halfpence at 14 to the New York shilling to prevent export or import of halfpence. While it was mentioned that there would still be a 3½% theoretical advantage to export halfpence from



New York to Boston it was shown that selling commodities there would produce more profit. Nothing appears to have been accomplished at that time.

When the flood of counterfeit George II coppers were circulating in England just after the middle of the eighteenth century, the refusal of the merchants to accept them became widespread and the counterfeit coppers were shipped to America in quantity. In 1753 an examination of a bag of coppers in New York showed 30% were counterfeit and many of the counterfeits were cast in sand. Many weighed only 84 to the pound instead of 46 to the pound. The merchants of New York attacked the problem by lowering the value at which good halfpence would be received from 12 to the New York shilling to 14. They were accused of doing this to make a profit by shipping the coins elsewhere. This started a commotion in New York in which two individuals threw halfpence into the mob to incite a riot and one person went so far as to beat a drum. The New York legislature on December 12, 1753, then did something about it by passing "An Act to Prevent the importing or passing Counterfeits of British Halfpence and Farthings" (Livingston & Smith, II, Chap. 22), the preamble of which began:

Whereas, many Counterfeits of British Half-pence and Farthings are now passing in this Colony, to the Great Damage and Loss of the Inhabitants. —

The law then provided for a £100 fine for importing counterfeit British copper or a fine of 10 times the amount passed for passing such counterfeit copper knowing it to be counterfeit. It further provided that if anyone kept copper counterfeits in his custody for 10 days knowing them to be counterfeits, such action was equivalent to importing counterfeit British copper. The counterfeit money seized was to be melted down by the General Court and given to the Overseers of the Poor.

This was the law which existed when in 1787 copper coinage operations at Machin's Mills near Newburgh, New York were planned. An analysis of its provisions emphasizes its many loopholes. Primarily there was no prohibition against coining counterfeit British coppers within New York itself. If any counterfeit coppers were so minted they could be taken to an adjacent state where the New York law would be inapplicable and thus the coiner would avoid the 10 day custody period. For a law enforcement officer or an informer to be able to prove possession of counterfeits at the beginning of the 10 day custody period would, ordinarily, give the coiner or possessor adequate warning to dispose of the coins on hand. The possessor of counterfeit coins could begin counterfeiting again with complete immunity 10 days after his first warning. Proof, in any case other than an actual coiner, that a passer or possessor of counterfeit copper knew that the coins in question were counterfeit was obviously most



difficult. Another weakness of the law from a preventive point of view was that a conviction under it carried no punishment by incarceration, merely a fine. It must be recognized, however, that the 1753 law was devised when the prospect of minting counterfeit coppers in New York itself was too remote to be contemplated by the Assembly.

In 1776 the New York newspapers reported, "We hear it is proposed that after 3 months the currency of all copper coin made of base metal or wanting in weight is to be totally suppressed" (*New York Journal and General Advertiser*, June 27; *New York Gazette*, July 1).

A report of the status of circulating copper coin was presented by a committee of the New York Assembly on March 3, 1787. It pointed out some genuine English halfpence of George II were in circulation but that they were very worn; that Irish copper halfpence were in use; and that quantities of imitations of British halfpence generally called Birmingham Coppers were in abundance, lighter than normal, of inferior copper, and badly executed. It stated that they were imported from England in casks under the name of Hard Ware or Wrought Copper. No mention is made of any English farthings, nor is mention made of any genuine George I or George III English copper. As a result of this report, the Assembly set the circulating value of coppers weighing one-third of an ounce each (48 to the pound) at 20 to the New York shilling, effective August 1, 1787, and prohibited all others except United States coinage. This decline in value of coppers from 14 to the shilling was so great that on June 18, 1787, it was recommended that each week thereafter one copper be added so that by August 1, 1787, the new rate would be more acceptable. Little attention was paid to the law. By 1789, New York was glutted with coppers to such an extent that some merchants advertised that they would take coppers at 60 to the shilling. The Common Council of the City of New York, on July 21, 1789, recommended a rate of 48 to the New York shilling and this eased the tension. On July 25, 1789, the Common Council of the City of Albany made an identical recommendation. A few months later only New Jersey coppers were acceptable at 24 to the shilling and others were rejected.

### NEW ENGLAND

The greatest influx of English copper coin into America took place in 1749 when the English Parliament agreed to reimburse the Province of Massachusetts Bay in the amount of £183,649 2s 7½d for expenses of the expedition which captured Cape Breton from the French. Of this sum a substantial part was paid in silver but ten tons of English copper coinage having a face value of £2111 4s 8d was shipped to Boston in 100 casks on





Great Britain, Halfpenny 1749

the ship "Mermaid," consisting of 726,800 English halfpence and 573,184 English farthings. These coppers were of George II mintage, most of them dated 1749. The bulk of the coin was put into circulation in redemption of outstanding paper money of the colony. The stabilizing effect of these silver and copper coins on the Massachusetts paper currency was apparently not sufficient to prevent inflationary thinking, as an Act was passed in Massachusetts Bay effective March 31, 1750 (23rd George II), setting the value of a Spanish Piece of Eight at 6 shillings New Tenor Massachusetts Currency, the English halfpence at two-thirds of a pence in Massachusetts currency, and other money in proportion. Coupled with the regulation was a penalty against counterfeiting or altering any regulated coin, including copper, or knowingly passing any such counterfeit or altered coin. There was one amusing exception making it lawful to use copper halfpence or farthings to make or to mend pots and pans. A penalty of £50 with half payable to the informer was enacted in 1759 for paying or receiving coin for more than the established rates. (*Acts and Laws of His Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England*, Boston, 1759, p. 341). This same exchange ratio continued until independence and was reenacted on October 26, 1784.

By a legal tender amendment passed February 8, 1762, gold and silver were made legal tender in Massachusetts but copper was entirely omitted from that status.

The stability of halfpence was upset by importation of counterfeit halfpence from time to time. The Massachusetts House of Representatives ordered an investigation into the matter on March 27, 1755 (Joseph B. Felt, *Historical Account of Massachusetts Currency*, Boston, 1839, p. 138).

During the Revolutionary War, English halfpence, like other coins, were carefully hoarded but soon came back into circulation as public confidence was restored.

The 1750 Massachusetts law as to counterfeit copper expired on November 1, 1785, and a new law against counterfeiting of copper coin



and against importing counterfeit copper was passed on July 4, 1786. This did not cover knowingly passing or receiving counterfeit coin and was therefore of little effect. It was intended only to protect the official Massachusetts copper coinage which was authorized as a part of the same act.

New Hampshire established the same basis for valuation of halfpence as Massachusetts had had in effect since 1750, namely three halfpence equalling two pence. The law passed on June 7, 1765, was disallowed by the Crown on August 12, 1768; revived by a Proclamation of the Governor on March 2, 1769; disallowed by the Crown on December 10, 1770; reestablished on January 3, 1772, by making the disallowed proclamation into law, and after independence reaffirmed by legislation on February 12, 1785. The failure of the Crown to act promptly or reasonably with respect to American laws was exemplified by this action and that practice was one of the first complaints listed in the Declaration of Independence.

In Vermont there was no regulation, but the *Vermont Gazette* of July 20, 1792, humorously commented as to light weight coppers in circulation, "those that are genuine, twelve of them pays six pence, or will make ample, full and complete compensation for a nip of grog . . . but it will take fourteen of the counterfeit kind to make such compensation."

Rhode Island in June 1763, passed an act identical to that of Massachusetts, establishing the circulating value of English halfpence at two-thirds of a penny of Rhode Island currency or 18 to the shilling (*Acts and Laws of the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England in America*, Newport, 1767, pp. 165-7), but by 1789 they were passing at 48 to the shilling.

In December 1766, Rhode Island had passed an act imposing the death penalty for counterfeiting or knowingly passing a counterfeit of any British or foreign coin (p. 36). While this law was primarily intended to protect gold and silver coin circulation, it does not exclude copper coin by its terms and may have been applicable.

Connecticut was the only New England colony which did not assign a value by law to British halfpence and had no restrictions on copper in circulation. In May 1786, an attempted prohibition against importation into Connecticut of more than 50 coppers failed of passage. With an exclusive franchise given in 1785 to private copper coiners there, the solution to the British halfpence problem was left to natural economic adjustment. By 1789, Connecticut as well as other coppers were as low as 72 to the New England shilling.

Under date of December 22, 1785, it was stated in Boston that "with quantities of what are called coppers, but of a baser metal passing, should put people on their guard, not only to prevent being cheated, but to stop their circulation." (*Pennsylvania Journal*, Jan. 4, 1786). The Massa-



*chusetts Centinel* on January 11, 1786, elaborated on the conditions and the attitude of the people:

The copper coinage, current in this town, must be a considerable loss to the citizens at large, as the intrinsic value of most of the coppers in circulation, is not half what they pass for. Scarce a British vessel arrives in any port on the continent, but what it brings very great quantities of rap half-pences, and yet shameful as it certainly is, this inundation of base metal is passed with impunity and indifference.

The amount of counterfeit British halfpence circulating in America during the last half of the eighteenth century was clearly described in the *Massachusetts Spy* of March 16, 1786 and the *Newport Mercury* of March 27, 1786:

... nearly one-half of the copper coin in this country for twenty or thirty years past has been of a base kind manufactured at Birmingham in England; however, it crept into circulation and did ... pass for the same value as those which are genuine.

In the *Diary of William Bentley* (Num 1901, p. 11), an entry made on September 2, 1787, by the Salem preacher and early numismatist stated:

About this time was a great difficulty respecting the circulation of small copper coin. Those of George III. being well executed were of uncommon thinness, and those stamped from the face of other coppers in sand, commonly called, "Birmingham," were very badly executed. Beside these were the coppers bearing the authority of the States of Vermont, Connecticut and New York, etc., but no accounts how issued, regularly transmitted, the Connecticut copper, has a face in general form resembling the Georges. ... A mint is said is preparing for the commonwealth of Massachusetts. It may be noted that the New York and Connecticut coin face opposite ways. To remember all the coin which passes through my hands, I note down a few coppers of foreign coin: Swedish coin, shield, three bars, lion, etc., 1763, measures 1 inch and 3-10; another 1747 similar: Russian, a warrior on horseback with a spear piercing a dragon, on the reverse a wreath infolding a cypher.

### SOUTHERN COLONIES

In the southern colonies, English halfpence circulated in more modest amounts. One of the necessities in establishing the colony of Georgia was a money supply, and in 1734 and 1735, shipments of English halfpence



and farthings by the ton were arranged jointly by the Crown and the trustees for the Colony. These coppers circulated at their sterling or English value so long as the trustees controlled the economy.

In Maryland, an act was passed on September 21, 1742, to encourage John Digges to mine copper and erect a stamping mill and a copper works. While this did not provide for copper coinage, such a project would have been urged if the enterprise had come into being. The *Maryland Gazette* of February 28, 1754, referred to English halfpence as "copper pence" because they passed at one penny currency each and pointed out that with genuine and counterfeit halfpence crowding in upon them there would be a great loss from such "imaginary worth." As an example it showed that with eggs selling for four pence currency per dozen, it cost 18 pence currency (one shilling sterling) to buy 4½ dozen eggs. Paying with halfpence, the same amount of eggs could be bought for 18 copper halfpence worth only nine pence sterling, a 25% loss to the seller. The paper recommended that 15 genuine halfpence pass for one shilling currency instead of 18, and that counterfeit halfpence were worth at best 48 to one shilling currency. This example, though scrambled, illustrates the complexity of unregulated values.

In North Carolina, an act was passed on Dec. 5, 1768, to encourage importation of British halfpence, which were to circulate at 12 for one shilling Proclamation Money, but the act added that no person had to accept more than ten shillings in such payment. The Crown repealed the act.

In 1710 and 1727, Virginia made the counterfeiting of any money an act of treason and thereby punishable by death. (*The Acts of Assembly now in force in the Colony of Virginia*, Williamsburg, 1769) and on May 6, 1776, added the death penalty for passing base coin. The expression "base coin" was apparently intended to protect the Virginia copper halfpence dated 1773 from counterfeit copper coin as well as to make passing counterfeit specie coin punishable.

## MIDDLE COLONIES

About 1738, a broadside signed with the fictitious name Dick Farmer, pointed out that Pennsylvania merchants who recently imported English halfpence and paid them out to farmers, millers, and tradesmen had now refused to take them back at the same rate of one English halfpenny for 1d Pennsylvania currency. The broadside recommended that if the assembly would authorize the General Loan Office of Pennsylvania to accept halfpence at that rate then the problem would be solved (Library Company of Pennsylvania collection). This did not take into account the fact that further imports of coppers would be thus stimulated.

On January 2, 1741, there was a riot in Philadelphia because some shop-



keepers were accepting English halfpence at 1d Pennsylvania currency each while others insisted on 5 halfpence for 4d Pennsylvania currency. This caused further large importations of English halfpence, due to the fact that the value of the Pennsylvania pound had fallen in relation to the English pound. The bakers refused to bake bread and the mob broke windows in many shops. (Benjamin Franklin, *The General Magazine and Historical Chronicle for All the British Plantations in America*, Philadelphia, 1741, p. 73).

The officials of the City of Philadelphia realized that in order to keep English halfpence in circulation and to avoid further imports from England and other American colonies it would be necessary to have 15



halfpence equal the value of one shilling Pennsylvania currency and therefore passed such an ordinance. This was equivalent to  $92\frac{1}{2}$  English halfpence to the Spanish dollar or to 7 shillings 6 pence in Pennsylvania money of account. The English halfpence were therefore valued on almost the same exchange basis as Pennsylvania paper currency. The City of Philadelphia, therefore, in an ordinance passed on June 18, 1741, tried to maintain the circulating value of English halfpence at 15 to the shilling until some authority determined otherwise and made the refusal to accept English halfpence at that rate a disturbance of the peace. No other applicable legislation was passed until Independence since the counterfeiting legislation which was passed related only to gold and silver coins and to paper money. On July 14, 1781, the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania issued a proclamation prohibiting public officials from ac-



cepting base metal counterfeit British halfpence and recommending that the populace refuse them. The proclamation points out that "Divers ill-disposed persons have manufactured or imported into this State quantities of base metal, in the similitude of British half-pence". In interpreting what coins were referred to by this proclamation, Crosby wrote (pp. 169, 172) that all would agree with the opinion of Edward Maris that the light weight base metal coins were evasions—those with variations from the legends on regal halfpence or variations from the devices on regal halfpence. Examples of variations are given such as George Rules, Bonny Girl, Gregory III Pon, Britains Isles, etc. The 1781 North American token was included as the same type. This portion of Crosby's text was written during or prior to 1872. In July 1872, the editors of *AJN*, p. 23 explained similar language of the New York Committee on Copper Coinage as referring to those coppers with variations from the standard legend on British halfpence. Crosby, however, in his footnote to the N.Y. Committee report mentions only normal imitations (p. 291). Maris (*Coins of New Jersey*) gives examples of "Britain Isles" for Britannia and "Hebrides" for Hibernia.

Before analyzing whether the Crosby confirmation of the Maris opinion needs clarification, the subsequent numismatic literature and comment on the subject of evasions should be examined.

S. K. Harzfeld, a coin dealer, came from Germany to Philadelphia in 1877 and died in 1883 after returning to Europe earlier in the year. In six years as an American coin dealer he conducted auction sales and in them introduced evasion halfpence to the American collector. In his March 13, 1878 sale, 543-5, he described the evasions as the "Pennsylvania Base Half-Penny" and referred to the Crosby comment in support of it. This practice continued in subsequent sales (March 14, 1879, 323-4; September 11, 1879, 629; February 17, 1880, 225) and was no doubt supplemented by his mail and over-the-counter transactions. No prior American coin sales catalogues list these evasions for sale and this is remarkable in view of the large number of auction sales held in America before 1877. This situation is fortunately cleared up by Elliot Woodward in his Dec. 16, 1885 sale, 2006, where he wrote "Pennsylvania copper. To our late friend Harzfeld belongs the credit of introducing this remarkable series to American collectors. It is very extensive and increasing in numbers daily." By using the expressions "introducing" and "increasing in numbers daily" he was more accurate than he realized. In his attempt to praise Harzfeld he was showing that these coins were a fresh import for collectors at that time rather than a century earlier when they were alleged to have appeared in circulation in America.

The Chapman Brothers, in the Bushnell sale catalogue of June 20, 1882, 988-92, list evasions under the title "Coppers Circulated in Penn-



sylvania Known as Bungtowns." This statement by Philadelphians was not challenged by Frossard in castigating the accuracy of the Chapman publication and therefore it can be assumed that Frossard believed it. Woodward of Boston listed evasions as Pennsylvania coppers in the Ferguson Haines collection sale on October 14, 1880. The evasion coppers were successively called Pennsylvania Tory Coppers, Pennsylvania Bungtown Coppers and Pennsylvania Bungtowns by Charles Steigerwalt, a dealer of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in his sales beginning in the 1882 period (April 13, 1882, 470; May 28, 1883, 339; June 18, 1883, 391; April 9, 1885, 878) and in his *Coin Journal*. In the sale of Crosby's own collection by John W. Haseltine on June 27, 1883, the extensive group of evasion coppers was described as having circulated in Pennsylvania. Haseltine, being a Philadelphia dealer, put these items in his 1884 price list. Thus the evasion coppers were duly Americanized and Bungtownized by leading professional numismatists. The other major dealers followed blindly, such as Lyman H. Low of New York with six pages of evasions listed under Pennsylvania in his 1885 catalogue; Scott Stamp & Coin Company included in its 15th Edition of *Copper Coins* in 1889, quantities of evasions under Pennsylvania, and in its 16th Edition in 1890, it listed eight pages of evasions in the same manner. Scott Stamp & Coin Company also included under Pennsylvania, the imitation halfpence of George II and George III which were true counterfeits rather than evasions.

A challenge to the connection of evasions with Pennsylvania first appeared in *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly*, March, 1918, p. 38, when it was stated that the so-called Pennsylvania Bungtowns were British tokens and to "the credit of Pennsylvania" did not come from there. This challenge seems to have been ignored, and the nineteenth century opinion has been accepted and repeated by a parade of numismatic writers down to this date.

This position, in the writer's opinion, is completely in error.

In the Pennsylvania proclamation, the use of the words "manufactured or imported into this State" indicates that the authorities were not sure of the source. If the source were in Pennsylvania, why would the coiners put non-standard legends or devices on their counterfeits when there was no possible distinction in Pennsylvania law against producing or passing counterfeit British halfpence or any other coppers? Why would they employ strange legends and devices which would obviously impede the acceptance and circulation of the false coppers as well as trap the distributors?

Why would anyone want to import coppers with obviously improper legends and devices when quantities of counterfeit British halfpence could be imported or coined just as easily? There was no law in America at the time which had to be avoided by subterfuge, as the 1771 British law against counterfeiting coppers was not applicable to America.



No coppers with improper legends or devices have been found in early American hoards of copper coins. All of the pieces found on the farm of L. B. Huber between Landis Valley and Eden had standard legends (Martin, *NumRev* [Stack's], January 1947, p. 5). The same is true of the Stepney Connecticut hoard (Breen, *Num*, October 1952, p. 1005).

In the continuing archaeological research at Hannahstown and Fort Ligonier, Pennsylvania, over 200 eighteenth century copper coins have been found in and around the homes, taverns, and encampment sites. They included many George II and George III English halfpence (genuine and counterfeit), Connecticut, New Jersey, and Nova Constellatio coppers. There was no piece of the evasive legend type.

The North American Token dated 1781 is now known to be an antedated Canadian piece of nineteenth century origin and was not in existence in 1781 when the proclamation was issued.

The proclamation would probably have mentioned non-standard legends or devices but it did not.

There has never been located any newspaper article or other written material published during the period prior to the Revolution or in fact up to the middle of the nineteenth century which mentioned the circulation in America of any non-standard legends or non-standard devices on copper coin. Readers would have found this matter of great comical interest and of unusual political value.

Thus it appears that no evasion halfpence ever circulated in Pennsylvania or anywhere else in America and that the importation of evasions was brought about by Crosby's acceptance of an erroneous opinion of Maris. The evasions were struck and circulated in England alone and were, through error, called Buntown, Pennsylvania halfpence or Tory halfpence only by American dealers and writers.

In New Jersey, the people generally followed the practices of Pennsylvania as to money circulation matters because their currency was on a par with Pennsylvania's. After the Revolution, the problems of halfpence circulation became local. A dispatch from Princeton (*Pennsylvania Gazette*, July 18, 1787) pointed out that at New Brunswick, retailers passed



New Jersey, Cent 1786



halfpence out at 20 to the shilling, at Trenton 30 to the shilling, and at other places 24. It was pointed out that when New Jersey franchised a private mint in June 1786 to coin New Jersey coppers, 15 were to pass for one shilling currency. This was supplemented by an act of June 4, 1787, that after July 20, 1787, no copper coin other than New Jersey and United States coppers was to circulate, any member of the public becoming entitled to sue and recover for himself ten times the amount passed to him.

Apparently the law was effective, as the stoppage of circulation of English halfpence caused a dispatch from Elizabethtown (*Pennsylvania Journal*, September 1, 1787) to state that "the partial evil we at present



New Jersey, Cent 1787 (struck over British Halfpenny 1774)

experience from the stoppage of the circulation of British halfpence will speedily be remedied by an emission from Congress." This referred to the Fugio coinage which was late in delivery, inadequate in amount, and circulated at the same value as other coppers.

The General Assembly of New Jersey, on June 7, 1790, heard a committee report indicating that New Jersey coinage designs were overstruck on base coppers by unknown people to make a profit so that such coin would pass at 15 to the shilling currency instead of 45 to the shilling. These overstruck pieces, chiefly the variety Maris 56-n, caused a breakdown in circulation of New Jersey coppers, and an investigation to find the guilty persons was recommended.

#### Counterfeiting Copper in America

American counterfeiting of British halfpence seems to be first publicly commented upon in the *Providence Gazette and Country Journal* of April 17, 1784:

Within a Fortnight past, considerable Quantities of counterfeit British Halfpence have been brought here, and many of them



passed in small sums. They are of base Metal, badly executed, and of course easily detected—We are desired to mention that they are openly manufactured in a neighboring Town in the State of Massachusetts.

Although this announcement does not use any place name, it specifically designates the site of manufacture as in Massachusetts and near Providence.

This news spread quickly. It was rephrased and published in the *New York Journal & State Gazette* on April 29, 1784, as taking place in the "State of Massachusetts." Boston was alerted and on May 3, 1784, it was announced there that "Great quantities British half-pence or coppers, made of base metal, are now passing in this town. It is said they are openly manufactured in a southern town in this state." (*United States Chronicle*, Providence, May 6, 1784). Massachusetts authorities apparently were unable or unwilling to arrest the counterfeiters.

Therefore, on June 28, 1785, Rhode Island found it advisable to pass legislation, the preamble of which apparently referred to the Massachusetts-made counterfeits in the following way:

Whereas of late there hath been introduced into this state large quantities of mixed metal made in imitation of the copper coin which pass as a currency therein, which tends to the encouraging of Frauds, to the Support of Idleness and Dissipation. . . .

The law provided for a fine of 6 shillings for anyone knowingly receiving or passing a base metal imitation of a copper coin, half of the fine to go to the informer and half to the state. It also provided severe penalties for the counterfeiter himself. The *Pennsylvania Packet* at Philadelphia published the intent of the Rhode Island law for its readers on July 14, 1785, because Pennsylvania had no effective legislation.

The Rhode Island Act also seems to have been virtually unenforced. The one prosecution located was against a Connecticut resident, not someone from Massachusetts or Rhode Island. Abner Woodward, who came to Newport to sell butter and cheese, claimed he received a few coppers from one customer and gave them out in change to another. He claimed everyone else was doing the same thing. One customer who received coppers from him complained to the authorities and would not let Woodward substitute good coppers for the bad ones. The informer's share of the fine (3 shillings) was too tempting. In his plea for remission of the fine Woodward in May, 1786, claimed that he was the one and only person ever prosecuted in Newport under that law. The State waived its share of the fine but the informer kept his.

The October 18, 1785, petition to the Connecticut General Assembly to obtain the Connecticut franchise to coin coppers stated with respect to



British halfpence that "our late Enemies . . . unrestrained by any law are counterfeiting in vast abundance, that others even of our Countrymen & your Memorialists are sorry to say some even of their fellow Citizens have attempted the same nefarious Business and are now Coining and stamping a Copper Coin much under standard weight." This statement showed that in addition to the importation of counterfeit British halfpence there were coppers produced in America, either in Connecticut or close by. It is also clear that the manufacturing process was by striking rather than by casting. The quality of the metal was not complained of, only the quantity.

The *Massachusetts Centinel* of March 4, 1786, continued the news from Boston by stating:

The *Copper-Smiths* of the neighboring towns have done us *much evil*, by fabricating in large quantities and throwing into circulation pieces of base metal, resembling the current Copper Coin of the Commonwealth. This seemingly petty business has so long been transacted with impunity, that it has encreased to an alarming degree, and ought to be discouraged and condemned by every considerate citizen. Several persons, of the above description, who have been boldly vending considerable quantities of this new species of merchandize in this town, were deemed worthy of judiciary cognizance, and were punished by fine according to their demerits. . . .

In Philadelphia in September 1783, William Tricket and Samuel Cryndal, brass founders by profession, were convicted of counterfeiting 300 British halfpence "with an intent the honest and liege subjects of this Commonwealth to cheat and defraud, to the evil example of all others in the like case offending." The February 21, 1767, counterfeiting law related only to gold and silver so that an intent to defraud under the common law was the basis of the charge. In a petition of October 8, 1783, for release from jail, Cryndal stated that his employer "Tricket shewed him a Pattern of making Coppers." While this might indicate a die for striking coppers, the petition of Tricket for pardon urged that all he did was innocently file the counterfeit coppers for his former employer, John Stanton. Filing being necessary to smooth the port of a cast piece, it appears that casting rather than striking was the process used and this conforms to the brass foundry business in which the men were engaged. Either genuine or counterfeit halfpence could have been used as patterns for casting new counterfeits as detail was not essential.

By mid-1787 the production of the state-franchised mints of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, and New Jersey, coupled with the importation of Nova Constellatio coppers and the addition of American and



other counterfeits of English halfpence to the existing supply had glutted the nation with copper coins. There was a temporary paralysis in their circulation due to the changing rates at which they were taken. During this difficulty the *Newport Mercury* of August 13, 1787, commented casually on the problem, and put the word Bungtown in writing for the first time:

By a Correspondent of good Intelligence we are informed—That all Coppers by Law in New-York, except Bungtowns, are fixed at 160 for a Dollar; that in the Jerseys they had depreciated to 180 for a Dollar, and that there are large Quantities imported into this State and passing at 108 for a Dollar, for our Produce, Sugar, Molasses, &c. So that the Inhabitants of this Town and State ought to be on their Guard, lest such vast Quantities should be imported and passed here, as to depreciate them as low here as they are at the Westward, and thereby cause Numbers to suffer, who may take large Sums for their Produce, &c. at 108 for a Dollar.—A Hint for the General Assembly of this State, to improve at their next Session.

To what did Bungtown refer? It obviously meant counterfeit base metal or light weight halfpence. It was used in Rhode Island for Rhode Island readers. This expression has stood as one of the most curious words in American numismatics and has given rise to endless speculation and research as to its origin and meaning.

It is fundamental to the study of the word Bungtown that we recognize that in the past there has never been any written use or knowledge of the word in England and that the only written or other evidence of it is in the United States. Its use in the United States must be divided into its uses with respect to coins, its uses as a name of specific localities, and its other uses in literature and conversation.

First let us examine its written uses by other than numismatists.

In 1835, Henry C. Todd, a New Englander, commented on Canada and stated: "Brantford is the focus of coiners; spurious half dollars and base currency, are called, at Hamilton, Bungtown money, in which place a band of regular burglars from the old country have just been broken up." (*Notes upon Canada and the United States in the year MDCCCXXXV*, Toronto, 1835, p. 83.) Todd shows that while Bungtown money was referred to by that name in Hamilton it was not so known in Brantford, indicating that the expression came from the community adjacent to the United States and had not reached the more northerly city.

In "The Haunted Merchant," written by Harry Franks (*The Knickerbocker*, May, 1840, p. 385), a New England tavern keeper took "a five cent piece and two bungtown coppers out of the till."

In 1845, Sylvester Judd wrote in the novel *Margaret*, p. 19: "These flowers wouldn't fetch a bung-town copper."



In a story in the *Wilmington, North Carolina Commercial* of Aug. 26, 1848, "the farmer took out what he called a Bungtown copper and dropped it into the hat."

James Russell Lowell (1819–1891), famous American poet, essayist, and educator, wrote the first series of *The Bigelow Papers* (1848) which were humorous comments in Yankee dialect on serious political subjects. He preserved the colloquial jargon of New England in these writings. He refers (p. 64) to "a speech of Ensign Cilley at a dinner of the Bungtown Fencibles." This allusion to the speech of a silly ensign before the Bungtown defenders is indicative of the fact that Bungtown was a fictitious town name used as a basis for humorous derision. Under the caption "To the indulgent Reader" (p. 36) Lowell labels the author of a message as "Pastor of a church in Bungtown Corner." This alluded to farcical religious leadership and a fictitious town was selected to avoid hurting any feelings.

In other passages, Lowell indicates the Bungtown relationship to coin. Under "Notices of an Independent Press" (p. 5) he gives the by-line "From the Bungtown Copper and Comprehensive Tocsin (a try-weakly family journal)." In his Glossary (p. 147) and his index (p. 423), he comments "Antislavery perfections fore 'lection aint wuth a Bungtown copper" (Antislavery pronouncements before an election are worthless). New Englanders understood Lowell, and his repeated use of Bungtown proves it to be a comic expression indicating to his readers utter worthlessness in value or an unidentified disreputable community at which to aim his jibes.

Henry Thoreau described a trip he made to Canada in 1850 (*A Yankee in Canada*, Boston, 1866, p. 22) and commented on changing money in Quebec:

Moreover our robust cents were compelled to meet on even terms a crew of vile half-penny tokens and bungtown coppers, which had more brass in their composition, and so perchance made their way in the world.

M.N. Thompson writing in 1855 under the name Q.K. Philander included in *Doestick's Letters* (New York, p. 62) a comment by a drunk:

The last thing I distinctly recollect is trying to pay the fare for three on this novel craft, with a single piece of money (which I now know to have been a bungtown copper) and demanded two-and-sixpence change, which I didn't get.

When Dr. John B. Harmon, who was the son of the original holder of the Vermont copper coinage franchise, wrote in 1855, "The British imported so many of the 'Bung Town Coppers' which were of much lighter color . . ." he was referring to counterfeit British halfpence made in Britain.



The first attempt to explain or interpret the meaning of the word was in Bartlett's *Phrases usually regarded as peculiar to the United States* (1848). In that dictionary of Americanisms, the expression Bungtown-Copper is defined as: "The old English half-penny, or copper. So called in various parts of New England."

This was immediately contradicted by an article in the November 24, 1848, *Providence Journal* which stated:

Americanisms—No. 4. Bungtown Copper—Mr. Bartlett gives this as the name of 'the old English half penny or copper'—He is mistaken. It was the name given to a spurious coin, of base metal, a very clumsy counterfeit of the English half penny or copper. It derived its name from the place where it was first manufactured, then called Bungtown, now Barneysville, in the Town of Rehoboth, Mass. The Bungtown copper never was a legal coin. The British half penny or copper was.

In the second edition of Bartlett's *Americanisms*, published in 1859, and in the subsequent revisions of 1860 and 1877, the definition was changed to conform to that published in the *Providence Journal* plus the original Bartlett comment that the word is only used in New England. Bartlett was a Rhode Islander and his modified explanation, although it needs slight technical and geographical corrections, carries much weight and has not been challenged.

There were many other theories advanced since then. In 1857, the Bungtown copper was described as a Connecticut copper. Lyman H. Low in 1898 proposed that Bungtowns received their name from the bungling manner in which they were struck. M. Schele de Vere in *Americanisms*, published in 1872, described Bungtown as an imaginary town in New England named for a slang term meaning to lie, and defined Bungtown copper as a favorite name for the spurious English halfpenny. John S. Farmer, in 1889, agreed in his dictionary of Americanisms that the word bung meant to lie or deceive and the word bungtown had that source. This was also followed by Sylva Clapin in *A New Dictionary of Americanisms*, published in 1902.

Another theory is that Bungtown means Birmingham, England. Birmingham has always been and still is referred to in England as Brummagem (its latin name) and in its abbreviated form as Brum. The English during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries knew that the principal sources of counterfeit copper coins were in Birmingham and referred to those false coins as Brummagem (Enc. Brit., s.v. "Brummagem"). The expression continued to be used commonly with respect to counterfeits of copper coin even as late as 1834 when Robert Southey in *The Doctor* (London, Chapter CXL) wrote, "He picked it up and it proved to be a Brummejam of the coarsest and clumsiest kind, with a head on each side."



Brum and Brummagem also took on a similar meaning as to items other than coins, namely, a reproduction or not a genuine item. The word brummish had the same background. Americans knew that imported counterfeit copper coin usually came from Birmingham and often referred to them as Birmingham coppers. It was therefore easy to theorize that Brum became Brumtown and then Bungtown. There is no evidence of any such transition, although several authors have adopted this theory: Howard Kurth, "Auctori Plebis Coppers," *NumRev* (Stack's), September 1943, p. 56; John S. Dye, *Dye's Coin Encyclopaedia*, 1883, p. 200.

The next field for investigation is to determine whether the name of any community in the United States or elsewhere is or was officially Bungtown. None was located. However, the nickname Bungtown was applied to several communities, including two in New England, one in New York, and one in New Jersey.

#### WESTERLY, RHODE ISLAND

Westerly, on the east bank of the Pawcatuck River, at the western boundary of the state, became a shipbuilding port by 1681, and that industry continued to thrive there for almost 200 years. Bungtown was the name applied to a stretch of Main Street along the river below School Street. The ships docked at the wharf along that street and shipbuilders, ship suppliers, warehouse operators, fish dealers, tanners, and other commercial operations were clustered along the wharf. The buzz of sawing ship timbers was known as the "music of Bungtown." At the end of the eighteenth century, when the town had 400 inhabitants, the area was disreputable and was also often referred to as a mud puddle. Rhode Island historians have speculated that the name Bungtown may have arisen from the fact that quantities of gin and rum imported from the West Indies were consumed by the populace directly from the bung or that barrel construction there was an important activity. (Mary Agnes Best, *The Town that Saved a State—Westerly*, 1943, pp. 87, 107, 223, 235, 237, 249; Harvey C. Perry, "The Bungtown Chronicles," *Records and Papers of Westerly Historical Society*, 1933, p. 16; Frederic Denison, *Westerly and its Witnesses*, 1878, pp. 179, 229.) The town at this early period was described by a Rhode Islander as "The hardest looking town in our blessed little State". In 1824, Charles Perry, at the age of 15, started his eminent publishing career with a little newspaper called *The Bungtown Patriot*. Each copy of this publication was handwritten with a quill pen and the illustrations and captions were from wood blocks cut by this boy. The few issues known of this newspaper do not indicate any source of the





(Courtesy of the Westerly Public Library, Westerly, Rhode Island)

Bungtown name but confirm its popular use as a slang name for Westerly, Rhode Island for some period prior to 1824. On April 29, 1858, when the *Narragansett Weekly* began publication, it mentioned *The Bungtown Patriot* as the first newspaper of Westerly. Between 1787 and 1824 no written use of the word Bungtown has been located.

#### LAMBERTVILLE, NEW JERSEY

Hiram E. Deats, of Flemington, New Jersey, who had a long and distinguished numismatic career, wrote in 1946 (letter to Damon G. Douglas dated March 25, 1946) that a piece of real estate in Lambertville, New Jersey was referred to as "The Bungtown lot" in the division of the estate of Emanuel Coryell, who took over the Lambertville-New Hope ferry operation across the Delaware River in 1732. The realty he referred to was said to have been distributed about 1760 to George Coryell (a pallbearer at George Washington's funeral) and was between what are now Church



and Delevan Streets along the shore of the Delaware River. Rivermen travelling between Philadelphia and Easton used the Red Tavern there as a shore headquarters, bringing the locale a reputation for filth, drunkenness, and carousing. In a perusal of the probate documents as to the Emanuel Coryell Estate "the Bungtown lot" expression cannot be corroborated. At least the *New Hope News* and the *Lambertville Record*, modern newspapers which circulated primarily in Bucks County, Pennsylvania and Hunterdon County, New Jersey, sometimes carried on their mastheads "Otherwise known as the Bungtown Bogle." Their editor, Gordon Cooper, explained in the July 7, 1960 issue of the *New Hope News* that Lambertville, New Jersey was historically known as Bungtown since early times because a whiskey distillery on South Main Street (formerly River Road) stored barrels in the sun and the bungs popped out on the sidewalk so as to interfere with pedestrians. The name Bungtown was apparently well known to residents of the area when Cooper as editor first applied the nickname to the *New Hope News* in 1920, but the use of a cooerage tale by editor Cooper as to the Bungtown origin cannot be verified.

In the presidential campaign of 1892, one of the planks in the Democratic platform was a repeal of the 10% tax on the issue of bank notes by state banks. This tax had been in effect since 1866 to protect National



(Courtesy of the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society)

Bank Note circulation and Grover Cleveland as the Democratic nominee endorsed the repeal of that tax measure. He was lampooned with a simulated \$5 bank note allegedly issued by "The Cleveland Bank" bearing a picture of a wild cat and payable in money, coon skins, or cord wood at the pleasure of the issuer. It was also receivable for 5 cent drinks at 20 cents each. This comic propaganda piece, distributed by the *Globe Democrat*, a St. Louis newspaper, had its place of issue printed as Bungtown, New Jersey, showing the continued familiarity of the general public with that derisive expression at the end of the nineteenth century.



## BUNGTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

In Stack's sale catalogue of January 18, 1936, the comment preceding lot 421 stated "Colonial Copper Coins struck at Bungtown, Pa." so this unidentified site can be added to the list of possible Bungtown geographical speculations.

## NORTH WALES, PENNSYLVANIA

Charles Schmall, in *NumRev* (Stack's), July 1944, p. 30, stated that he was convinced that evasion halfpence with the legend NORTH WALES were issued in North Wales, Pennsylvania, a Quaker meeting town. He also tentatively identified North Wales, Pennsylvania as the Bungtown site. Fortunately, his editors admitted that his controversial theories were being published so that their validity might be tested.

## COLD SPRING HARBOR, LONG ISLAND

Cold Spring Harbor on Oyster Bay on Long Island, New York, was the



(Courtesy of the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society)



home port for a small group of whaling vessels in the middle of the nineteenth century. To outfit those ships for their voyages, staves, hoops, heads, and bungs were manufactured there so that a ship's cooper during the voyage could assemble barrels as needed for whale oil. These and other mechanical trades were conducted on the west side of the Cold Spring Harbor below Cannon Hill and this district became known as Bungtown. There still remains a Bungtown Road which branches to the north from Oyster Bay Hill Road (Romanah Sammis, *Hungtington-Babylon Town History*, 1937, pp. 131, 148; Jaquelin Overton, *Long Island's Story*, 1929, p. 220; George E. Shankle, *American Nicknames*, 1937).

#### BUNGTOWN, VIRGINIA

On a Civil War satirical envelope printed in New York, a Confederate soldier wearing a barrel is designated as a member of the Bungtown, Virginia, Rot Gut Guards. The bunghole of the barrel is umbilically centered.

#### NORTH SWANSEA, MASSACHUSETTS

What now constitutes North Swansea was also known as Bungtown. When John Myles, a Baptist minister, and others were forced out of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, by the Congregationalists in 1663, they built homes five miles downstream on the west bank of Palmer's River. The area where Myles and his group lived was separated politically from Rehoboth in 1668 and became Swansea township. About one mile further downstream from the Myles settlement, Palmer's River crosses the Rhode Island boundary and becomes the Warren River, flowing into Narragansett Bay. Myles's house and the bridge across the river were burned by Indians on June 28, 1675, in King Philip's War. The house was rebuilt and was called Myles Garrison because the militia had assembled there. In 1749, a lottery to rebuild the bridge was approved. For a period following the Revolutionary War, Jonathan Barney built boats there, but his son Mason Barney (1782-1869), beginning in 1802, made the site famous by constructing 149 ships, many of them ocean-going vessels. This portion of Swansea township was renamed Barneyville on February 20, 1830, when a post office was established there. The Barneyville name was changed to North Swansea on June 28, 1836. Seth W. Eddy (1836-1916) who resided there and Emma Elizabeth Horton (nee Davis) who bought the Myles Garrison in 1904 both referred in fun to the community as Bungtown in their conversations with Marian Davis Reilly, President of the Swansea



Historical Society, and indicated that the name Bungtown preceded Barneyville and was in use by the residents (letter to the author dated July 12, 1960). The Barney ships were called Bungtown ships (Otis O. Wright, *History of Swansea, Mass.*, Fall River, 1917, p. 230). Lyman H. Low in 1902 received corroborating data from a correspondent in Bristol, Rhode Island (AJN 1902, p. 94).

The North Swansea-Rehoboth vicinity had a notorious background of counterfeiting. Mary Peck Butterworth of Rehoboth was the leader of a gang of paper money counterfeiters operating from 1716 to 1723. She had eight Rehoboth people working for her, including a deputy sheriff and magistrate, Daniel Smith (Richard LeBaron Bowen, *Rhode Island Colonial Money and Its Counterfeiting*, Providence, 1942, pp. 9, 11-12; *Early Rehoboth*, Rehoboth, 1945, II, Ch. 4). Her enterprise in its time was the largest counterfeiting operation in America, having outproduced Freeloze Lippencott of Newport, Rhode Island.

In 1755, Ichabod Ide and Constant Barney, Jr., both of Rehoboth, were caught passing Owen Sullivan's counterfeit bills. In 1785, Jonathan Drown of Rehoboth admitted guilt in a Providence Court for being a counterfeiter of Spanish dollars (*Providence Gazette & Country Journal*, April 2, 1785). On February 7, 1786, Benjamin Eastabrooks, a laborer of Rehoboth, was caught passing "mixed metal" counterfeit British halfpence in Boston and was convicted. These halfpence can be presumed to be those that the newspapers indicated were being produced in a southern Massachusetts town near Providence, which could only be the North Swansea-Rehoboth community.

Of the communities nicknamed Bungtown it is apparent that North Swansea, Massachusetts, is the only one which is tied in with either counterfeiting of copper coin or with counterfeiting in general.

### The Meaning of Bungtown

It is well known that in order to fill a barrel a small round hole is drilled into the side or bottom. This is called a bunghole. A tapered stopper or bung is hammered into the bunghole to seal the contents and can be withdrawn to empty the barrel.

However, Bungtown is obviously slang. To justify the need to know slang or cant terms one can turn to the advice of the first English dictionary which included cant, that of Elisha Coles in 1676; "Tis no Disparagement to understand the Canting Terms: It may chance to save your throat from being cut or (at least) your pocket from being pick'd."

Shakespeare's *Henry IV, Pt. II*, written about 1597, used the word "bung." Doll Tearsheet, a foul-mouthed harlot, in her insulting tirade



against the drunken Pistol (act II, scene 4), says:

Away, you cut-purse rascal! You filthy bung, away! By this wine, I'll thrust my knife in your mouldy chaps and you play the saucy cuttle with me. Away you bottle-ale rascal! You basket-hilt stale juggler, you!

The word bung as used in "you cut-purse rascal! You filthy bung," has always been interpreted as meaning bung nipper or cut purse in the various glossaries and concordances relating to the expression. This interpretation was somewhat reinforced by the use of the words "knife" and "cuttle" in the lines which follow "You filthy bung." In Thomas Dekker and Thomas Middleton's *The Roaring Girl or Moll Cut-Purse*, London, 1611, pp. 173 & 181, the expression "nip a bung" is repeated in the text as "cut a purse" so that there is no question from the title and the text that bung then meant purse and that the practice of stealing pouch purses and their contents by slashing with a knife or cuttle was commonplace. One might assume that Shakespeare by using the word "bung" was making a simple pun tying together the association of the bung of a liquor barrel with Pistol's "bottle-ale" habits or the association of bung as a purse with Pistol's thievery habits. But these are belabored interpretations and are not really funny. A fact of great importance is that Shakespeare does not use the expression bung nipper, only bung, and no other use of bung by itself meaning cut purse has ever been located. For Shakespeare to have one of his characters call another "you filthy purse" is pointless. If Shakespeare had wished to use the expression "you filthy bung nipper," just as one now uses "you dirty crook," he would have. When he only used "you filthy bung" he must have had a good reason. The use of cut purse just before the use of bung was obviously a basis for the word bung to be used for a laughter producing pun.

Since the purse of that period was a leather pouch with a draw string and tied or attached to the clothing the question arises as to whether bung as applied to a purse had its origin in the similarity of its opening to the lower end of the digestive tract—the anal opening. If the word bung as a barrel stopper first gave rise to the anal connotation then the application to a sack type purse could have logically followed. A French word which we often use in English confirms this thesis. The word *cul* in French primarily refers to the anal opening. It was used as such as early as the thirteenth century (Albert Douzat, *The Etymological Dictionary of the French Language*) and is derived from the Latin word *culus* which has the same meaning. The expression *cul de sac* was and is commonly used in both French and in English as meaning a dead end street. This expression literally means the hole or opening of a sack and the physical similarity to the conformation of a dead end street resulted in a transference. The simi-



larity of structure and use of the opening of a sack and of a pouch purse is such that the English background to the word bung meaning a purse and the French background to the word cul de sac meaning the opening to a sack seem to be parallelisms.

With the foregoing usage of these words around 1600, we can see that Shakespeare's selection of the words "you filthy bung" apparently had only enough relationship to the idea of a purse or a cut purse to excuse their primary meaning of "you filthy anus" or "you filthy ass-hole."

In another of Shakespeare's plays there is found a convincing reinforcement for this interpretation. In the grave diggers scene from Hamlet (act V, scene I) there is a reference to Alexander the Great and to Julius Caesar where the farcical outweighs the classical.

*Ham.* Dost thou think Alexander looked o' this fashion i' th' earth?

*Ham.* And smelt so? pah!

*Hor.* E'en so, my lord.

*Ham.* To what base uses we may return, Horatio! Why may not imagination trace the noble dust of Alexander till 'a find it stopping a bung-hole?

*Hor.* 'Twere to consider too curiously, to consider so.

*Ham.* No, faith, not a jot; but to follow him thither with modesty enough, and likelihood to lead it; as thus. Alexander died, Alexander was buried, Alexander returneth to dust; the dust is earth. Of earth we make loam, and why of that loam, whereto he was converted, might they not stop a beer-barrel?

Imperious Caesar, dead and turn'd to clay,  
Might stop a hole to keep the wind away.  
O that that earth, which kept the world in awe,  
Should patch a wall t' expel the winter's flaw!

If the word bung-hole (tied in a few lines later to a beer barrel) merely means the hole in the barrel, then the thought is not funny and the word is poorly chosen for a comic scene. If it means the anus, then the words that precede and follow take on new meaning. The word base becomes a pun on the human anatomy. It then becomes apparent that Alexander has been converted to dust, to loam, to food, and into feces. The feces stops up the lower bowel and prevents the expulsion of flatus or gas from the anus. Then follows the simile of expelling the winter's flaw (flaw being a sudden gust of wind) by it's being held back by a patch in a wall.

As comic and crude as the above thesis might be, it can be proven conclusively that bung-hole meant anus to Shakespeare's listeners. The sea anemone was a marine organism commonly found in the Mediterranean Sea and elsewhere and was also known as the small red nettle. It feeds on



whatever small organisms happen to be in the water which is drawn into its top opening. In French this anemone was called in slang "cul de cheval" which literally translated is horse's anus. Randle Cotgrave wrote the first French-English dictionary in 1611 and defined "cul de cheval" as "A small and ouglie fish or excrescence of the sea, resembling a man's bung-hole, and called the red Nettle." That is clear and convincing evidence tying the words cul and bung together in meaning. Essentially its publication date shows that people in Shakespeare's time used the word bung-hole and understood his humor when he used bung-hole and bung as referring to the anus. This interpretation has been published with caution by Eric Partridge, in *Shakespeare's Bawdy* (Rev. ed., 1968), after a review of the facts given in numismatic lectures by me prior to the publication of this study.

To show that this meaning continued in the English language at the time the expression Bungtown originated in America, an important applicable definition is found in the second edition of Francis Grose's *A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue* (1788). The expression, "Bung Upwards," is defined as "Said of a person lying on his face." This is also proof of the fact that bung and bung-hole were interchangeably used in relation to the anal opening.

The meaning of Bungtown seems to become apparent from the foregoing. It has always been a common practice to nickname small, dirty, backward communities, real or fictitious, in a derisive comic manner. The names of Podunk, Dumpville, Hicktown, Squewdunk, Shantytown, Junkville, and Mud Hole are in that category. The name Bungtown is merely another such term. As heretofore shown, it was applied to at least four American communities. The vulgar origin of a comic name is often easily forgotten by those who use it, assuming that they once knew the origin. When counterfeit halfpence were produced in a community already known as Bungtown the selection of the name Bungtown coppers was quite natural. What better derisive name could be selected for light or base metal counterfeits of English halfpence than Bungtown coppers.

The expression Bungtown coppers or Bungtowns was originally intended and used to apply to counterfeit English halfpence produced during the 1784-5 period in North Swansea, Massachusetts. It was quickly expanded by New Englanders so that by 1787, it meant any counterfeit halfpence as indicated by its first mention in writing. There was no distinction as to whether the counterfeit halfpence were made in America, in England, or Ireland; whether they were short weight or average; or whether they were of copper or mixed metal. By the early nineteenth century its meaning broadened and it was used as a comical expression to refer to any worthless or unacceptable copper coin circulating in America. The expression was never used in England. It was never applied to the



eighteenth century evasive legend halfpence struck and circulated in England until American numismatists made that error. It is hoped that the numismatists can restore this colorful American expression to its proper use and meaning at the time Bungtown coppers circulated.

#### Identifying the North Swansea Counterfeits

There has been little progress identifying what counterfeit halfpence were produced in North Swansea, Massachusetts. It can be assumed that, for quantity production of a low value coin, striking was more practical than casting. It is also logical that halfpence with the bust of George III were chosen for counterfeiting because these constituted the bulk of the circulating coppers during the 1784-5 period.



Great Britain, Halfpenny 1770

England had previously produced a modest amount of halfpence coinage under George III dated in each year from 1770 through 1775. Of this coinage, Peck in *English Copper Tin and Bronze Coinage in the British Museum 1558-1958*, (1964), pp. 231-2, records the number of pairs of dies for each date as 8 for 1770, 11 for 1771, 12 for 1772, 10 for 1773, 7 for 1774, and 4 for 1775. This aggregate of 52 pairs of dies would normally produce 52 varieties of genuine halfpence plus some combinations of dies. The quantity of varieties of George III halfpence in actual circulation is demonstrated by the collection of D.T. Batty, who published a list of 35,000 different copper coins in *Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper Coinage of Great Britain Ireland British Islands and Colonies*. A portion of Volume III published in 1890 attempts to describe by variety and date his collection of halfpence, genuine and counterfeit, which aggregated 26 for 1770, 55 for 1771, 54 for 1772, 93 for 1773, 87 for 1774 and 252 for 1775. This overwhelming difference between the Peck and Batty figures is accounted for by the number of counterfeit pieces included in the Batty listing of 567 varieties. The exact origin of most coun-



terfeits in this quantity of varieties is undeterminable when evidence cannot be gleaned from the coins themselves and when there are no records kept by the counterfeiters.

There have been a few counterfeit halfpence which have been tied into American sources. Crosby was cognizant of fictitiously-dated counterfeit halfpence—those dated in years during which the English Mint did not date halfpence. Wyllys Betts, in 1886, published *Counterfeit Half Pence Current in the American Colonies* and showed that certain fictitiously-dated halfpence dies were muled with, and made in the same style as, the coinage of Vermont and Connecticut. In *ANSCentPubl.*, 1958, I demonstrated that the dies for a 1776 fictitiously-dated counterfeit English halfpenny were cut with punches identical to those used to make Vermont and Connecticut coinage dies. Thus the further review of fictitiously-dated counterfeit British halfpence could be of help in the determination of what pieces were coined at North Swansea.

Batty also listed his fictitiously-dated halfpence and showed the number of his varieties of a date as 2 for 1766, 8 for 1776, 4 for 1777, 4 for



Counterfeit British Halfpenny with date 1776 (struck over Spain, 8 Maravedis)  
(Struck at Machin's Mills, New York)

1781, 1 for 1784, 1 for 1787, and 1 for 1794. James Atkins in listing evasive legend halfpence includes one 1778 and one 1787 with otherwise normal legends (*The Tradesmen's Tokens of the Eighteenth Century*, 1892, 226-7). Ernest Bramah, *English Regal Copper Coins*, 1929, repeated what Batty included and reported hearing of a 1785 date. Counterfeit halfpence with the 1785 date do exist, as does one dated 1769. L.F. Hammond in "English Copper Coins and Counterfeits," *Proceedings of the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society*, 1929, mentions his large collection of counterfeit halfpence and illustrates his fictitiously-dated pieces dated 1776 and 1784. Vlack prepared photographic plates in 1974 entitled *Early English Counterfeit Halfpence Struck in America*, combining illustrations of pieces from the collections of Ted Craige, Eric P. Newman, and himself. He adds several varieties to those previously published by him and assigns American origin to the following number of





Counterfeit British Halfpenny with date 1784 (of American origin)

fictitiously-dated pieces: 2 for 1776, 1 for 1777, 2 for 1778, 1 for 1784, 1 for 1786, 4 for 1787, and 1 for 1788. He made an assignment of American origin to all known varieties of 1778, 1784, 1786, 1787, and 1788 counterfeits, and it is clear that Machin's Mills was the origin of all pieces dated 1778, 1787, and 1788.

Since we know that the North Swansea activities were taking place during the 1784-5 period, the focus of our attention naturally falls on the 1784 and 1785 counterfeit halfpence. The 1784 piece is thin, poorly struck and of poorly refined copper. Hammond (p. 102, pl. XII, 65) described it as follows:

The first is rare and I have not seen a similar specimen. The king's head is small on a thin sinewy neck, the whole resembling a death's head. This is very curious in view of the fact that the tendency is for the king's bust to be coarse with a bull-neck and bloated features. . . .

A few examples of the 1784 piece have been located in America. Its figure of Britannia resembles closely the early 1785 Connecticut reverse dies. The emaciated George III bust would have been the way a patriotic American counterfeiter would have wanted George III to appear in 1784.

The 1785 counterfeit halfpenny is from carefully cut dies, is well struck, and is virtually of full weight of pure copper. Yet it was not struck by accident with a date ten years after the last previous British halfpence were dated.

It is not certain that the North Swansea coiners did not counterfeit coppers with normal dates of issue. This was part of the practice a few years later at Machin's Mills in making pieces dated 1747, 1771, 1772, and 1774. There are also Machin's Mills obverse dies paired with both normally-dated reverses and fictitiously-dated ones. Thus, if North Swansea counterfeiters had wanted to conceal their activities, they would have tended to use dates carried by the commonly circulating genuine and counterfeit coppers. The probabilities are that no concealment was needed and they chose to date their counterfeit coppers in the year of their striking, just as Machin's Mills coiners did in 1787 and 1788.

It would therefore be a tempting speculation to feel that the counter-



feit coppers dated 1784 were of North Swansea origin or were the counterfeit coinage referred to in the application for the Connecticut coinage franchise.

#### Slow Removal from American Circulation

After 1789, genuine and counterfeit British halfpence, official coppers of the individual states, and Nova Constellatio and other copper tokens continued to circulate at their reduced values. The United States Mint began the production of copper cents and half cents in 1793 and tried to produce enough to satisfy American small change requirements. It was provided by the Act of Congress passed May 8, 1792, that when \$50,000 in copper coinage had been minted by the U.S. Mint, the Treasurer of the United States was to give the public notice by proclamation and thereafter all other copper would be prohibited from circulation. When this point was reached just prior to January 1, 1800, it was called to the attention of the Treasury officials but no proclamation was ever issued. The needs of the public had not been satisfied by the copper coinage of the U.S. Mint and it was apparently thought necessary to continue in circulation all of the coppers which were acceptable. To this heterogeneous group was added quantities of Hard Times Tokens during the Jackson and Van Buren administrations and it was not until 1857 that United States coinage finally was ample in supply. As a result the American coppers produced during the Confederation period are often found so worn as to be barely readable. American and English counterfeits of English halfpence suffered similar natural abrasion from circulation. There was never any federal restriction on the use of any of them prior to 1864, and the acceptance or rejection by the public was relied upon to govern their status. From time to time, as the fluctuating price of copper would equal or rise above the circulating value of these coins, many of them went into the melting pot. As a result, it is interesting to find that some varieties of American-made counterfeits of British halfpence are unique or represented by just a few known pieces out of a large original issue, just as some varieties of coppers coined under state franchises are likewise rare. The British halfpence, good and bad, served as small change in America for as long after Independence as they had served during the colonial period.



## Publications by and Relating to Eric P. Newman

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\$10 - \$29	\$2
\$30 - \$49	\$3
\$50 - \$99	\$5
\$100 - \$199	\$10
\$200 - \$299	\$20
\$300 - \$499	\$25
\$500 - \$999	\$50
\$1,000 - \$1,999	\$100
\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$200
\$3,000 - \$4,999	\$250
\$5,000 - \$9,999	\$500

Current Bid	Bid Increment
\$10,000 - \$19,999	\$1,000
\$20,000 - \$29,999	\$2,000
\$30,000 - \$49,999	\$2,500
\$50,000 - \$99,999	\$5,000
\$100,000 - \$199,999	\$10,000
\$200,000 - \$299,999	\$20,000
\$300,000 - \$499,999	\$25,000
\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$50,000
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\$5,000,000 - \$9,999,999	\$250,000
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an amount below which the lot will not sell. THE CONSIGNOR OF PROPERTY MAY PLACE WRITTEN "Minimum Bids" ON HIS LOTS IN ADVANCE OF THE AUCTION; ON SUCH LOTS, IF THE HAMMER PRICE DOES NOT MEET THE "Minimum Bid", THE CONSIGNOR MAY PAY A REDUCED COMMISSION ON THOSE LOTS. "Minimum Bids" are generally posted online several days prior to the Auction closing. For any successful bid placed by a consignor on his Property on the Auction floor, or by any means during the live session, or after the "Minimum Bid" for an Auction have been posted, we will require the consignor to pay full Buyer's Premium and Seller's Commissions on such lot.

14. The highest qualified Bidder recognized by the Auctioneer shall be the Buyer. In the event of a tie bid, the earliest bid received or recognized wins. In the event of any dispute between any Bidders at an Auction, Auctioneer may at his sole discretion reoffer the lot. Auctioneer's decision and declaration of the winning Bidder shall be final and binding upon all Bidders. Bids properly offered, whether by floor Bidder or other means of bidding, may on occasion be missed or go unrecognized; in such cases, the Auctioneer may declare the recognized bid accepted as the winning bid, regardless of whether a competing bid may have been higher. Auctioneer reserves the right after the hammer fall to accept bids and reopen bidding for bids placed through the Internet or otherwise.
15. Auctioneer reserves the right to refuse to honor any bid or to limit the amount of any bid, in its sole discretion. A bid is considered not made in "Good Faith" when made by an insolvent or irresponsible person, a person under the age of eighteen, or is not supported by satisfactory credit, collectibles references, or otherwise. Regardless of the disclosure of his identity, any bid by a consignor or his agent on a lot consigned by him is deemed to be made in "Good Faith." Any person apparently appearing on the OFAC list is not eligible to bid.
16. Nominal Bids. The Auctioneer in its sole discretion may reject nominal bids, small opening bids, or very nominal advances. If a lot bearing estimates fails to open for 40-60% of the low estimate, the Auctioneer may pass the item or may place a protective bid on behalf of the consignor.
17. Lots bearing bidding estimates shall open at Auctioneer's discretion (approximately 50%-60% of the low estimate). In the event that no bid meets or exceeds that opening amount, the lot shall pass as unsold.
18. All items are to be purchased per lot as numerically indicated and no lots will be broken. Auctioneer reserves the right to withdraw, prior to the close, any lots from the Auction.
19. Auctioneer reserves the right to rescind the sale in the event of nonpayment, breach of a warranty, disputed ownership, auctioneer's clerical error or omission in exercising bids and reserves, or for any other reason and in Auctioneer's sole discretion. In cases of nonpayment, Auctioneer's election to void a sale does not relieve the Bidder from their obligation to pay Auctioneer its fees (seller's and buyer's premium) and any other damages or expenses pertaining to the lot.
20. Auctioneer occasionally experiences Internet and/or Server service outages, and Auctioneer periodically schedules system downtime for maintenance and other purposes, during which Bidders cannot participate or place bids. If such outages occur, we may at our discretion extend bidding for the Auction. Bidders unable to place their Bids through the Internet are directed to contact Client Services at 877-HERITAGE (437-4824).
21. The Auctioneer, its affiliates, or their employees consign items to be sold in the Auction, and may bid on those lots or any other lots. Auctioneer or affiliates expressly reserve the right to modify any such bids at any time prior to the hammer based upon data made known to the Auctioneer or its affiliates. The Auctioneer may extend advances, guarantees, or loans to certain consignors.
22. The Auctioneer has the right to sell certain unsold items after the close of the Auction. Such lots shall be considered sold during the Auction and all these Terms and Conditions shall apply to such sales including but not limited to the Buyer's Premium, return rights, and disclaimers.

## Payment:

23. All sales are strictly for cash in United States dollars (including U.S. currency, bank wire, cashier checks, travelers checks, eChecks, and bank money orders, and are subject to all reporting requirements). All deliveries are subject to good funds; funds being received in Auctioneer's account before delivery of the Purchases; and all payments are subject to a clearing period. Auctioneer reserves the right to determine if a check constitutes "good funds": checks drawn on a U.S. bank are subject to a ten business day hold, and thirty days when drawn on an international bank. Clients with pre-arranged credit status may receive immediate credit for payments via eCheck, personal or corporate checks. All others will be subject to a hold of 5 days, or more, for the funds to clear prior to releasing merchandise. (ref. T&C item 7 Credit for additional information.) Payments can be made 24-48 hours post auction from the My Orders page of the HA.com website.
24. Payment is due upon closing of the Auction session, or upon presentment of an invoice. Auctioneer reserves the right to void an invoice if payment in full is not received within 7 days after the close of the Auction. In cases of nonpayment, Auctioneer's election to void a sale does not relieve the Bidder from their obligation to pay Auctioneer its fees (seller's and buyer's premium) on the lot and any other damages pertaining to the lot.
25. Lots delivered to you, or your representative in the States of Texas, California, New York, or other states where the Auction may be held, are subject to all applicable state and local taxes, unless appropriate permits are on file with Auctioneer. (Note: Coins are only subject to sales tax in California on invoices under \$1500 and there is no sales tax on coins in Texas) Bidder agrees to pay Auctioneer the actual amount of tax due in the event that sales tax is not properly collected due to: 1) an expired, inaccurate, inappropriate tax certificate or declaration, 2) an incorrect interpretation of the applicable statute, 3) or any other reason. The appropriate form or certificate must be on file at and verified by Auctioneer five days prior to Auction or tax must be paid; only if such form or certificate is received by Auctioneer within 4 days after the Auction can a refund of tax paid be made. Lots from different Auctions may not be aggregated for sales tax purposes..
26. In the event that a Bidder's payment is dishonored upon presentment(s), Bidder shall pay the maximum statutory processing fee set by applicable state law. If you attempt to pay via eCheck and your financial institution denies this transfer from your bank account, or the payment cannot be completed using the selected funding source, you agree to complete payment using your credit card on file.
27. If any Auction invoice submitted by Auctioneer is not paid in full when due, the unpaid balance will bear interest at the highest rate permitted by law from the date of invoice until paid. Any invoice not paid when due will bear a three percent (3%) late fee on the invoice amount or three percent (3%) of any installment that is past due. If the Auctioneer refers any invoice to an attorney for collection, the buyer agrees to pay attorney's fees, court costs, and other collection costs incurred by Auctioneer. If Auctioneer assigns collection to its in-house legal staff, such attorney's time expended on the matter shall be compensated at a rate comparable to the hourly rate of independent attorneys.
28. In the event a successful Bidder fails to pay any amounts due, Auctioneer reserves the right to sell the lot(s) securing the invoice to any underbidders in the Auction that the lot(s) appeared, or at subsequent private or public sale, or relist the lot(s) in a future auction conducted by Auctioneer. A defaulting Bidder agrees to pay for the reasonable costs of resale (including a 10% seller's commission, if assigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). The defaulting Bidder is liable to pay any difference between his total original invoice for the lot(s), plus any applicable interest, and the net proceeds for the lot(s) if sold at private sale or the subsequent hammer price of the lot(s) less the 10% seller's commissions, if sold at an Auctioneer's auction.
29. Auctioneer reserves the right to require payment in full in good funds before delivery of the merchandise.
30. Auctioneer shall have a lien against the merchandise purchased by the buyer to secure payment of the Auction invoice. Auctioneer is further granted a lien and the right to retain possession of any other property of the buyer then held by the Auctioneer or its affiliates to secure payment of any Auction invoice or any other amounts due the Auctioneer or affiliates from the buyer. With respect to these lien rights, Auctioneer shall have all the rights of a secured creditor



# Terms and Conditions of Auction

- under Article 9 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code, including but not limited to the right of sale. In addition, with respect to payment of the Auction invoice(s), the buyer waives any and all rights of offset he might otherwise have against the Auctioneer and the consignor of the merchandise included on the invoice. If a Bidder owes Auctioneer or its affiliates on any account, Auctioneer and its affiliates shall have the right to offset such unpaid account by any credit balance due Bidder, and it may secure by possessory lien any unpaid amount by any of the Bidder's property in their possession.
31. Title shall not pass to the successful Bidder until all invoices are paid in full. It is the responsibility of the buyer to provide adequate insurance coverage for the items once they have been delivered to a common carrier or third-party shipper.

## **Delivery; Shipping; and Handling Charges:**

32. Buyer is liable for shipping and handling. Please refer to Auctioneer's website [www.HA.com/common/shipping.php](http://www.HA.com/common/shipping.php) for the latest charges or call Auctioneer. Auctioneer is unable to combine purchases from other auctions or affiliates into one package for shipping purposes. Lots won will be shipped in a commercially reasonable time after payment in good funds for the merchandise and the shipping fees is received or credit extended, except when third-party shipment occurs. Buyer agrees that Service and Handling charges related to shipping items which are not pre-paid may be charged to the credit card on file with Auctioneer.
33. Successful international Bidders shall provide written shipping instructions, including specified customs declarations, to the Auctioneer for any lots to be delivered outside of the United States. NOTE: Declaration value shall be the item(s) hammer price together with its buyer's premium and Auctioneer shall use the correct harmonized code for the lot. Domestic Buyers on lots designated for third-party shipment must designate the common carrier, accept risk of loss, and prepay shipping costs.
34. All shipping charges will be borne by the successful Bidder. On all domestic shipments, any risk of loss during shipment will be borne by Heritage until the shipping carrier's confirmation of delivery to the address of record in Auctioneer's file (carrier's confirmation is conclusive to prove delivery to Bidder; if the client has a Signature release on file with the carrier, the package is considered delivered without Signature) or delivery by Heritage to Bidder's selected third-party shipper. On all foreign shipments, any risk of loss during shipment will be borne by the Bidder following Auctioneer's delivery to the Bidder's designated common carrier or third-party shipper.
35. Due to the nature of some items sold, it shall be the responsibility for the successful Bidder to arrange pick-up and shipping through third-parties; as to such items Auctioneer shall have no liability. Failure to pick-up or arrange shipping in a timely fashion (within ten days) shall subject Lots to storage and moving charges, including a \$100 administration fee plus \$10 daily storage for larger items and \$5.00 daily for smaller items (storage fee per item) after 35 days. In the event the Lot is not removed within ninety days, the Lot may be offered for sale to recover any past due storage or moving fees, including a 10% Seller's Commission.
- 36A. The laws of various countries regulate the import or export of certain plant and animal properties, including (but not limited to) items made of (or including) ivory, whalebone, turtle shell, coral, crocodile, or other wildlife. Transport of such lots may require special licenses for export, import, or both. Bidder is responsible for: 1) obtaining all information on such restricted items for both export and import; 2) obtaining all such licenses and/or permits. Delay or failure to obtain any such license or permit does not relieve the buyer of timely compliance with standard payment terms. For further information, please contact Ron Brackemyre at 800- 872-6467 ext. 1312.
- 36B. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any loss caused by or resulting from:
- a. Seizure or destruction under quarantine or Customs regulation, or confiscation by order of any Government or public authority, or risks of contraband or illegal transportation of trade, or
  - b. Breakage of statuary, marble, glassware, bric-a-brac, porcelains, jewelry, and similar fragile articles
37. Any request for shipping verification for undelivered packages must be made within 30 days of shipment by Auctioneer.

## **Cataloging, Warranties and Disclaimers:**

38. NO WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO ANY DESCRIPTION CONTAINED IN THIS AUCTION OR ANY SECOND OPINE. Any description of the items or second opine contained in this Auction is for the sole purpose of identifying the items for those Bidders who do not have the opportunity to view the lots prior to bidding, and no description of items has been made part of the basis of the bargain or has created any express warranty that the goods would conform to any description made by Auctioneer. Color variations can be expected in any electronic or printed imaging, and are not grounds for the return of any lot. NOTE: Auctioneer, in specified auction venues, for example, Fine Art, may have express written warranties and you are referred to those specific terms and conditions. .
39. Auctioneer is selling only such right or title to the items being sold as Auctioneer may have by virtue of consignment agreements on the date of auction and disclaims any warranty of title to the Property. Auctioneer disclaims any warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purposes. All images, descriptions, sales data, and archival records are the exclusive property of Auctioneer, and may be used by Auctioneer for advertising, promotion, archival records, and any other uses deemed appropriate.
40. Translations of foreign language documents may be provided as a convenience to interested parties. Auctioneer makes no representation as to the accuracy of those translations and will not be held responsible for errors in bidding arising from inaccuracies in translation.
41. Auctioneer disclaims all liability for damages, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any Property by Auctioneer to Bidder. No third party may rely on any benefit of these Terms and Conditions and any rights, if any, established hereunder are personal to the Bidder and may not be assigned. Any statement made by the Auctioneer is an opinion and does not constitute a warranty or representation. No employee of Auctioneer may alter these Terms and Conditions, and, unless signed by a principal of Auctioneer, any such alteration is null and void.
42. Auctioneer shall not be liable for breakage of glass or damage to frames (patent or latent); such defects, in any event, shall not be a basis for any claim for return or reduction in purchase price.

## **Release:**

43. In consideration of participation in the Auction and the placing of a bid, Bidder expressly releases Auctioneer, its officers, directors and employees, its affiliates, and its outside experts that provide second opinions, from any and all claims, cause of action, chose of action, whether at law or equity or any arbitration or mediation rights existing under the rules of any professional society or affiliation based upon the assigned description, or a derivative theory, breach of warranty express or implied, representation or other matter set forth within these Terms and Conditions of Auction or otherwise. In the event of a claim, Bidder agrees that such rights and privileges conferred therein are strictly construed as specifically declared herein; e.g., authenticity, typographical error, etc. and are the exclusive remedy. Bidder, by non-compliance to these express terms of a granted remedy, shall waive any claim against Auctioneer.
44. Notice: Some Property sold by Auctioneer are inherently dangerous e.g. firearms, cannons, and small items that may be swallowed or ingested or may have latent defects all of which may cause harm to a person. Purchaser accepts all risk of loss or damage from its purchase of these items and Auctioneer disclaims any liability whether under contract or tort for damages and losses, direct or consequential, and expressly disclaims any warranty as to safety or usage of any lot sold.

## **Dispute Resolution and Arbitration Provision:**

45. By placing a bid or otherwise participating in the auction, Bidder accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction, and specifically agrees to the dispute resolution provided herein. Consumer disputes shall be resolved through court litigation which has an exclusive Dallas, Texas venue clause and jury waiver. Non-consumer dispute shall be determined in binding arbitration which arbitration replaces the right to go to court, including the right to a jury trial.

46. Auctioneer in no event shall be responsible for consequential damages, incidental damages, compensatory damages, or any other damages arising or claimed to be arising from the auction of any lot. In the event that Auctioneer cannot deliver the lot or subsequently it is established that the lot lacks title, or other transfer or condition issue is claimed, in such cases the sole remedy shall be limited to rescission of sale and refund of the amount paid by Bidder; in no case shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot. After one year has elapsed, Auctioneer's maximum liability shall be limited to any commissions and fees Auctioneer earned on that lot.
47. In the event of an attribution error, Auctioneer may at its sole discretion, correct the error on the Internet, or, if discovered at a later date, to refund the buyer's purchase price without further obligation.
48. Exclusive Dispute Resolution Process: All claims, disputes, or controversies in connection with, relating to and /or arising out of your Participation in the Auction or purchase of any lot, any interpretation of the Terms and Conditions of Sale or any amendments thereto, any description of any lot or condition report, any damage to any lot, any alleged verbal modification of any term of sale or condition report or description and/or any purported settlement whether asserted in contract, tort, under Federal or State statute or regulation or any claim made by you of a lot or your Participation in the auction involving the auction or a specific lot involving a warranty or representation of a consignor or other person or entity including Auctioneer { which claim you consent to be made a party} (collectively, "Claim") shall be exclusively heard by, and the claimant (or respondent as the case may be) and Heritage each consent to the Claim being presented in a confidential binding arbitration before a single arbitrator administrated by and conducted under the rules of, the American Arbitration Association. The locale for all such arbitrations shall be Dallas, Texas. The arbitrator's award may be enforced in any court of competent jurisdiction. If a Claim involves a consumer, exclusive subject matter jurisdiction for the Claim is in the State District Courts of Dallas County, Texas and the consumer consents to subject matter and in personam jurisdiction; further CONSUMER EXPRESSLY WAIVES ANY RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY. A consumer may elect arbitration as specified above. Any claim involving the purchase or sale of numismatic or related items may be submitted through binding PNG arbitration. Any Claim must be brought within two (2) years of the alleged breach, default or misrepresentation or the Claim is waived. Exemplary or punitive damages are not permitted and are waived. A Claim is not subject to class certification. Nothing herein shall be construed to extend the time of return or conditions and restrictions for return. This Agreement and any Claim shall be determined and construed under Texas law. The prevailing party (a party that is awarded substantial and material relief on its damage claim based on damages sought vs. awarded or the successful defense of a Claim based on damages sought vs. awarded) may be awarded its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.
49. No claims of any kind can be considered after the settlements have been made with the consignors. Any dispute after the settlement date is strictly between the Bidder and consignor without involvement or responsibility of the Auctioneer.
50. In consideration of their participation in or application for the Auction, a person or entity (whether the successful Bidder, a Bidder, a purchaser and/or other Auction participant or registrant) agrees that all disputes in any way relating to, arising under, connected with, or incidental to these Terms and Conditions and purchases, or default in payment thereof, shall be arbitrated pursuant to the arbitration provision. In the event that any matter including actions to compel arbitration, construe the agreement, actions in aid or arbitration or otherwise needs to be litigated, such litigation shall be exclusively in the Courts of the State of Texas, in Dallas County, Texas, and if necessary the corresponding appellate courts. For such actions, the successful Bidder, purchaser, or Auction participant also expressly submits himself to the personal jurisdiction of the State of Texas.
51. These Terms & Conditions provide specific remedies for occurrences in the auction and delivery process. Where such remedies are afforded, they shall be interpreted strictly. Bidder agrees that any claim shall utilize such remedies; Bidder making a claim in excess of those remedies provided in these Terms and Conditions agrees that in no case whatsoever shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot.

## **Miscellaneous:**

52. Agreements between Bidders and consignors to effectuate a non-sale of an item at Auction, inhibit bidding on a consigned item to enter into a private sale agreement for said item, or to utilize the Auctioneer's Auction to obtain sales for non-selling consigned items subsequent to the Auction, are strictly prohibited. If a subsequent sale of a previously consigned item occurs in violation of this provision, Auctioneer reserves the right to charge Bidder the applicable Buyer's Premium and consignor a Seller's Commission as determined for each auction venue and by the terms of the seller's agreement.
53. Acceptance of these Terms and Conditions qualifies Bidder as a client who has consented to be contacted by Heritage in the future. In conformity with "do-not-call" regulations promulgated by the Federal or State regulatory agencies, participation by the Bidder is affirmative consent to being contacted at the phone number shown in his application and this consent shall remain in effect until it is revoked in writing. Heritage may from time to time contact Bidder concerning sale, purchase, and auction opportunities available through Heritage and its affiliates and subsidiaries.
54. Rules of Construction: Auctioneer presents properties in a number of collectible fields, and as such, specific venues have promulgated supplemental Terms and Conditions. Nothing herein shall be construed to waive the general Terms and Conditions of Auction by these additional rules and shall be construed to give force and effect to the rules in their entirety.

## **State Notices:**

Notice as to an Auction in California. Auctioneer has in compliance with Title 2.95 of the California Civil Code as amended October 11, 1993 Sec. 1812.600, posted with the California Secretary of State its bonds for it and its employees, and the auction is being conducted in compliance with Sec. 2338 of the Commercial Code and Sec. 535 of the Penal Code.

Notice as to an Auction in New York City. These Terms and Conditions of Sale are designed to conform to the applicable sections of the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs Rules and Regulations as Amended. This sale is a Public Auction Sale conducted by Heritage Auctioneers & Galleries, Inc. # 41513036. The New York City licensed auctioneers are: Sam Foose, #095260; Kathleen Guzman, #0762165; Nicholas Dawes, #1304724; Ed Beardsley, #1183220; Scott Peterson, #1306933; Andrea Voss, #1320558, who will conduct the Sale on behalf of itself and Heritage Numismatic Auctions, Inc. (for Coins) and Currency Auctions of America, Inc. (for currency). All lots are subject to: the consignor's rights to bid thereon in accord with these Terms and Conditions of Sale, consignor's option to receive advances on their consignments, and Auctioneer, in its sole discretion, may offer limited extended financing to registered bidders, in accord with Auctioneer's internal credit standards. A registered bidder may inquire whether a lot is subject to an advance or a reserve. Auctioneer has made advances to various consignors in this sale. On lots bearing an estimate, the term refers to a value range placed on an item by the Auctioneer in its sole opinion but the final price is determined by the bidders.

Notice as to an Auction in Texas. In compliance with TDLR rule 67.100(c)(1), notice is hereby provided that this auction is covered by a Recovery Fund administered by the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation, P.O. Box 12157, Austin, Texas 78711 (512) 463-6599. Any complaints may be directed to the same address.

Notice as to an Auction in Ohio: Auction firm and Auctioneer are licensed by the Dept. of Agriculture, and either the licensee is bonded in favor of the state or an aggrieved person may initiate a claim against the auction recovery fund created in Section 4707.25 of the Revised Code as a result of the licensee's actions, whichever is applicable.



# Terms and Conditions of Auction

## Additional Terms & Conditions: COINS & CURRENCY

COINS and CURRENCY TERM A: Signature- Auctions are not on approval. No certified material may be returned because of possible differences of opinion with respect to the grade offered by any third-party organization, dealer, or service. No guarantee of grade is offered for uncertified Property sold and subsequently submitted to a third-party grading service. There are absolutely no exceptions to this policy. Under extremely limited circumstances, (e.g. gross cataloging error) a purchaser, who did not bid from the floor, may request Auctioneer to evaluate voiding a sale: such request must be made in writing detailing the alleged gross error; submission of the lot to the Auctioneer must be pre-approved by the Auctioneer; and bidder must notify Ron Brackemyre (1-800-8726467 Ext. 1312) in writing of such request within three (3) days of the non-floor bidder's receipt of the lot. Any lot that is to be evaluated must be in our offices within 30 days after Auction. Grading or method of manufacture do not qualify for this evaluation process nor do such complaints constitute a basis to challenge the authenticity of a lot. AFTER THAT 30-DAY PERIOD, NO LOTS MAY BE RETURNED FOR REASONS OTHER THAN AUTHENTICITY. Lots returned must be housed intact in their original holder. No lots purchased by floor Bidders may be returned (including those Bidders acting as agents for others) except for authenticity. Late remittance for purchases may be considered just cause to revoke all return privileges.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM B: Auctions conducted solely on the Internet THREE (3) DAY RETURN POLICY: Certified Coin and Uncertified and Certified Currency lots paid for within seven days of the Auction closing are sold with a three (3) day return privilege unless otherwise noted in the description as "Sold As Is, No Return Lot". You may return lots under the following conditions: Within three days of receipt of the lot, you must first notify Auctioneer by contacting Client Service by phone (877-HERITAGE (437-4824)) or e-mail (Bid@HA.com), and immediately ship the lot(s) fully insured to the attention of Returns, Heritage, 3500 Maple Avenue, 17th Floor, Dallas TX 75219-3941. Lots must be housed intact in their original holder and condition. You are responsible for the insured, safe delivery of any lots. A non-negotiable return fee of 5% of the purchase price (\$10 per lot minimum) will be deducted from the refund for each returned lot or billed directly. Postage and handling fees are not refunded. After the three-day period (from receipt), no items may be returned for any reason. Late remittance for purchases revokes these Return privileges.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM C: Bidders who have inspected the lots prior to any Auction, or attended the Auction, or bid through an Agent, will not be granted any return privileges, except for reasons of authenticity.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM D: Coins sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for a guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC), P.O. Box 4776, Sarasota, FL 34230, <http://www.ngccoin.com/services/writtenguarantee.asp>; Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS), PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658, <http://www.pcg.com/guarantee.html>; ANACS, 6555 S. Kenton St. Ste. 303, Englewood, CO 80111; and Independent Coin Grading Co. (ICG), 7901 East Bellevue Ave., Suite 50, Englewood, CO 80111.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM E: Notes sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Grading, condition or other attributes of any lot may have a material effect on its value, and the opinion of others, including third-party grading services such as PCGS Currency, PMG, and CGA may differ with that of Auctioneer. Auctioneer shall not be bound by any prior or subsequent opinion, determination, or certification by any grading service. Bidder specifically waives any claim to right of return of any item because of the opinion, determination, or certification, or lack thereof, by any grading service. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Paper Money Guaranty (PMG), PO Box 4711, Sarasota FL 34230; PCGS Currency, PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658; Currency Grading & Authentication (CGA), PO Box 418, Three Bridges, NJ 08887. Third party graded notes are not returnable for any reason whatsoever.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM F: Since we cannot examine encapsulated coins or notes, they are sold

"as is" without our grading opinion, and may not be returned for any reason. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any patent or latent defect or controversy pertaining to or arising from any encapsulated collectible. In any such instance, purchaser's remedy, if any, shall be solely against the service certifying the collectible.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM G: Due to changing grading standards over time, differing interpretations, and to possible mishandling of items by subsequent owners, Auctioneer reserves the right to grade items differently than shown on certificates from any grading service that accompany the items. Auctioneer also reserves the right to grade items differently than the grades shown in the prior catalog should such items be reconsigned to any future auction.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM H: Although consensus grading is employed by most grading services, it should be noted as aforesaid that grading is not an exact science. In fact, it is entirely possible that if a lot is broken out of a plastic holder and resubmitted to another grading service or even to the same service, the lot could come back with a different grade assigned.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM I: Certification does not guarantee protection against the normal risks associated with potentially volatile markets. The degree of liquidity for certified coins and collectibles will vary according to general market conditions and the particular lot involved. For some lots there may be no active market at all at certain points in time.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM J: All non-certified coins and currency are guaranteed genuine, but are not guaranteed as to grade, since grading is a matter of opinion, an art and not a science, and therefore the opinion rendered by the Auctioneer or any third party grading service may not agree with the opinion of others (including trained experts), and the same expert may not grade the same item with the same grade at two different times. Auctioneer has graded the non-certified numismatic items, in the Auctioneer's opinion, to their current interpretation of the American Numismatic Association's standards as of the date the catalog was prepared. There is no guarantee or warranty implied or expressed that the grading standards utilized by the Auctioneer will meet the standards of any grading service at any time in the future.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM K: Storage of purchased coins and currency: Purchasers are advised that certain types of plastic may react with a coin's metal or transfer plasticizer to notes and may cause damage. Caution should be used to avoid storage in materials that are not inert.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM L: NOTE: Purchasers of rare coins or currency through Heritage have available the option of arbitration by the Professional Numismatists Guild (PNG); if an election is not made within ten (10) days of an unresolved dispute, Auctioneer may elect either PNG or A.A.A. Arbitration.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM M: For more information regarding Canadian lots attributed to the Charlton reference guides, please contact: Charlton International, PO Box 820, Station Willowdale B, North York, Ontario M2K 2R1 Canada.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM N: Some of the lots offered herein have been assigned to 1031 Services, Inc. for the purpose of consignor's tax deferred exchange.

For wiring instructions call the Credit department at 877-HERITAGE (437-4824) or e-mail: CreditDept@HA.com

## New York State Auctions Only

Notice as to an Auction in New York City. These Terms and Conditions of Sale are designed to conform to the applicable sections of the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs Rules and Regulations as Amended. This sale is a Public Auction Sale conducted by Heritage Auctioneers & Galleries, Inc. # 41513036. The New York City licensed auctioneers are: Sam Foose, #095260; Kathleen Guzman, #0762165; Nicholas Dawes, #1304724; Ed Beardsley, #1183220; Scott Peterson, #1306933; Andrea Voss, #1320558; Michael J. Sadler, # 1304630, who will conduct the Sale on behalf of itself and Heritage Numismatic Auctions, Inc. (for Coins) and Currency Auctions of America, Inc. (for currency). All lots are subject to: the consignor's rights to bid thereon in accord with these Terms and Conditions of Sale, consignor's option to receive advances on their consignments, and Auctioneer, in its sole discretion, may offer limited extended financing to registered bidders, in accord with Auctioneer's internal credit standards. A registered bidder may inquire whether a lot is subject to an advance or a reserve. Auctioneer has made advances to various consignors in this sale. On lots bearing an estimate, the term refers to a value range placed on an item by the Auctioneer in its sole opinion but the final price is determined by the bidders. Rev 11-19-12



# Department Specialists

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# Upcoming Auctions

<b>U.S. Rare Coin Auctions</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Auction Dates</b>	<b>Consignment Deadline</b>
U.S. Rare Coins	Houston	December 5-6, 2013	Closed
U.S. Rare Coins	Orlando	January 8-12, 2014	November 25, 2013
The Mervis Collection	Orlando	January 10, 2014	Closed
<b>World &amp; Ancient Coin Auctions</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Auction Dates</b>	<b>Consignment Deadline</b>
World Coins	New York	January 5-6, 2014	Closed
The Eric P. Newman World Coin Collection	New York	January 14-15, 2014	Closed
World Coins (CICF)	Chicago	April 9-16, 2014	February 17, 2014
<b>Rare Currency Auctions</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Auction Dates</b>	<b>Consignment Deadline</b>
Currency	Orlando	January 8-14, 2014	Closed
Rare World Paper Money	Orlando	January 8-14, 2014	Closed
Rare World Paper Money	Chicago	April 23-28, 2014	March 3, 2014
Currency	Chicago	April 23-28, 2014	March 3, 2014
<b>Fine &amp; Decorative Arts Auctions</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Auction Dates</b>	<b>Consignment Deadline</b>
Tiffany, Lalique & Art Glass, Fine American Art, Art of NY	New York	December 4-5, 2013	Closed
The Estate Auction	Dallas	February 22-23, 2014	December 16, 2013
Photographs	New York	April 8, 2014	January 30, 2014
Silver & Vertu	Dallas	May 7, 2014	March 5, 2014
Illustration Art	Beverly Hills	May 8, 2014	February 28, 2014
Texas Art "The Belo Collection"	Dallas	May 16, 2014	Closed
American Indian + Western & California Art & Texas Art	Dallas	May 16-17, 2014	March 10, 2014
Modern & Contemporary Art	Dallas	May 24, 2014	March 17, 2014
European Art, American Art, Decorative Art	Dallas	June 6-9, 2014	March 31, 2014
<b>Jewelry, Timepieces &amp; Luxury Accessory Auctions</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Auction Dates</b>	<b>Consignment Deadline</b>
Fine Jewelry + Luxury Accessories	Dallas	December 9-10, 2013	Closed
Fine Jewelry + Luxury Accessories	New York	April 28-29, 2014	February 25, 2014
Timepieces	Dallas	May 22, 2014	March 21, 2014
<b>Vintage Movie Posters Auctions</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Auction Dates</b>	<b>Consignment Deadline</b>
Vintage Movie Posters	Dallas	March 22-23, 2014	January 28, 2014
<b>Comics Auctions</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Auction Dates</b>	<b>Consignment Deadline</b>
Animation Art, Comics & Original Comic Art	Beverly Hills	November 20-22, 2013	Closed
Comics & Original Comic Art	Dallas	February 21-22, 2014	January 7, 2014
<b>Entertainment &amp; Music Memorabilia Auctions</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Auction Dates</b>	<b>Consignment Deadline</b>
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	December 6, 2013	Closed
Vintage Guitars & Musical Instruments	Dallas	February 14, 2014	December 24, 2013
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	April 12, 2014	February 19, 2014
<b>Historical Grand Format Auctions</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Auction Dates</b>	<b>Consignment Deadline</b>
Civil War & Militaria + Arms & Armor	Dallas	December 7-8, 2013	Closed
Historical Manuscripts + Rare Books	Beverly Hills	February 5-6, 2014	December 15, 2013
Texana	Dallas	March 8, 2014	January 15, 2014
Americana & Political & Automobilia	Dallas	March 27, 2014	February 3, 2014
Historical Manuscripts + Rare Books	New York	April 9-10, 2014	February 16, 2014
Space Exploration	Dallas	May 9, 2014	March 18, 2014
<b>Sports Collectibles Auctions</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Auction Dates</b>	<b>Consignment Deadline</b>
Sports Collectibles, Platinum Night	New York	February 22-23, 2014	January 3, 2014
Sports Collectibles	Dallas	May 1-3, 2014	March 10, 2014
<b>Nature &amp; Science Auctions</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Auction Dates</b>	<b>Consignment Deadline</b>
Nature & Science + Minerals	Dallas	May 3, 2014	March 7, 2014
<b>Fine &amp; Rare Wine</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Auction Dates</b>	<b>Consignment Deadline</b>
Fine & Rare Wine	Beverly Hills	December 13, 2013	Closed
Fine & Rare Wine	Beverly Hills	Spring 2014	March 1, 2014
<b>Domain Names</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Auction Dates</b>	<b>Consignment Deadline</b>
Domain Names	TBD	Spring 2014	March 1, 2014

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Luxury Accessories – Tuesdays

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Modern Coins – Thursdays  
Rare Books & Autographs – Thursdays  
World Coins – Thursdays  
Wine – 2nd Thursdays

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